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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1900

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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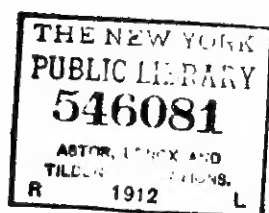
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[No. 27—1901]

1901
Checked
May 1913





*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report
of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, JAN. 15, 1901.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Bearing in mind the extent of the geographical area over which the Indians of the Dominion are scattered, the differences in their environment, the diversity of their manner of life and occupation, as well as their respective distances from their first point of contact with civilization, it cannot but be regarded as a matter for congratulation to be able to state at the outset that in the main the year has been one during which prosperity and progress have been everywhere in the ascendant.

Prosperity or its absence during any given period can be readily recognized, but to appreciate progress, especially among the Indians of the younger provinces, involves a knowledge of their condition extending over years.

The following remark which the Commissioner makes in connection with the subject of progress in his report, which will be found among others submitted herewith, serves as an apt illustration of what is meant. He says: 'True, comparing one year with another lately preceding it, the advancement may not appear very marked, but looking back as I can over a quarter of a century of Indian history in this western country, the transition is wonderful.'

While, therefore, no marked change of a general character need be expected, a perusal of the various reports of officials and agents, herewith respectfully submitted, will disclose many and interesting signs of improvement made by bands and individuals, during the course of the year under review.

In my report last year reference was made to the negotiation of a treaty with the Indians inhabiting the provisional district of Athabaska and adjacent country.

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During the year a commissioner was sent to carry on details of the work which could not be completed by the original commissioners at the time of their visit, full particulars of which will be found in his report hereto attached.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statements will show the births and deaths in the various provinces for the past year, and the strength of the population throughout the Dominion as compared with the preceding year.

The information available for districts beyond treaty limits is necessarily too indefinite to admit of the births and deaths being given with regard to them.

	Births.	Deaths.	Gains.	Losses.
Ontario.....	456	513	..	57
Quebec.....	246	219	27	..
Nova Scotia...	50	38	12	..
New Brunswick....	46	23	23	..
Prince Edward Island....	15	22	..	7
Manitoba.....	234	234	..	..
North-west Territories...	507	587	..	80
British Columbia...	779	921	..	142
	<u>2,333</u>	<u>2,557</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>286</u>

Net loss 224.

POPULATION.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Decrease.	Increase.
Ontario....	20,753	20,703	50	..
Quebec....	10,690	10,785	..	95
Nova Scotia.....	1,953	2,018	..	65
New Brunswick...	1,667	1,639	28	..
Prince Edward Island..	315	308	7	..
British Columbia....	24,696	24,523	173	..
Manitoba....	6,815	6,754	61	..
North-west Territories..	16,993	17,714	..	721
Outside Treaty....	15,099	14,566	533	..
	<u>98,981</u>	<u>99,010</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>881</u>

Net increase 29.

It was fully explained in last year's report how the classification of the population of the districts mentioned had to be changed in consequence of the making of a new treaty, and all that need be said now is that a further transfer has been necessitated in consequence of the adhesion to the treaty of the Indians of the Fort Resolution district who could not be treated with by the commissioners last year.

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While, however, the transfer last year involved the dropping of a considerable number from the census as a result of the more accurate enumeration obtained in the course of negotiation of the treaty, this year the number of Indians in the Fort Resolution district, heretofore estimated as 553, has in the course of transfer to the North-west Territories been increased to 756, because the Commissioner found 223 beyond the formerly computed number.

This addition of 223, together with the slight fluctuation always going on between the Indians of certain districts and the United States, accounts for the net increase shown for the Dominion, notwithstanding the preponderance of deaths over births during the year.

This comparatively excessive mortality, all the more remarkable in view of the otherwise generally prosperous condition of the Indians, is attributable to an unusual number of fatalities among the adults resulting directly or indirectly from consumption, and among children from measles and whooping cough.

It has been necessary year after year to reiterate the statement that scrofula and pulmonary diseases, more particularly phthisis with its correlative hemorrhage, have been the scourge of the Indian population.

That the deaths from these causes during the past year have been even more numerous than usual results from the supervening effects upon impaired constitutions of the grippe which has been so prevalent on the reserves since it made its appearance some ten years ago. Moreover the unusual mildness of the winter and somewhat sudden and extreme changes in the temperature in the spring, had an unfavourable effect upon the sufferers of the class referred to. Fortunately the disease has largely disappeared, and where it still lingers has only in exceptional instances retained the virulence of its character, but, none the less for a year or two to come an increased death-rate will serve as an unpleasant reminder of its former prevalence.

The mortality among young children seems to be to some extent due to the carelessness of parents in allowing them to be unnecessarily exposed to the weather.

There can be no doubt that as the Indian population is pretty well holding its own despite these strongly prejudicial factors, it would soon begin to materially increase were they removed.

As to the proper care and treatment of young children and infants, it does not seem unreasonable to expect that the unremitting efforts of medical officers, and others actively interested in their welfare, will have some effect through time on a people who manifest so marked affection for their children, and perhaps the greatest reliance in this direction may be founded on the training given to the girls at industrial and boarding schools.

HEALTH.

What has been said about scrofula and consumption applies very generally to the great majority of bands throughout all the provinces. Grippe, as already stated, has been dying out, and although somewhat prevalent during the preceding year in parts

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of Ontario, has during the past year been pretty well confined to some of the bands in the district of Lake Superior, who suffered more or less severely during the fall.

In the province of Quebec the hunting Indians of Bersimis were attacked by it after coming out of the woods, as were the Montagnais of Lake St. John, during the winter, but fortunately pneumonia and other complications so common in former years, were absent.

From the eastern provinces grippe seems to have pretty well disappeared.

In the Rat Portage district and in Manitoba there have been some lingering remnants noticed, but nothing of a general or severe character.

In the North-west Territories its presence has only been reported as among the Stonies and in the Duck Lake and Hobbema agencies, but only at the last-mentioned was it prevalent in severe form.

In British Columbia it was noticeable among some bands in the West Coast, Williams Lake, Kwawkwalth, Cowichan and Babine agencies, and although, as a rule, its attacks were of a comparatively mild character, unfortunately at Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine, they could hardly have been of a more virulent type, for complicated with pneumonia, the disease carried off thirteen and twenty-seven members of the respective bands.

The only reason suggested for this exceptional malignity at the two points mentioned is the atmospheric condition prevailing, the miasma of the adjacent muskeg swamps being said to settle down over the villages like a heavy fog.

Measles of a mild type were epidemic in Ontario among the Six Nation Indians and their neighbours the Mississaguas of the New Credit, also among the Munsees of the Thames.

To the Chippewas of Nawash at Cape Croker, who were also visited by it, the disease proved much more disastrous, carrying off nineteen of their number.

The Indians of New Brunswick generally suffered more or less, but in the south-west division there were no fatalities, and at the Tobique reserve only three out of thirty-eight attacked, succumbed.

The Rat Portage district was not entirely free from the disease, although it could not be said to be epidemic on any of the reserves, but in Manitoba, in the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies, a good many deaths among children resulted therefrom.

In the North-west Territories it appeared on a very few of the reserves, but only at Cote was it attended by any serious consequences.

In British Columbia there was no repetition of the serious outbreak which occurred at the canneries the year before, although it is reported to have been lingering in a mild way, more especially in the Cowichan agency.

Whooping cough has been epidemic at Georgina and Snake islands in Ontario, in Nova Scotia, and in Manitoba in the Berens river, Olandeboye and Manitowapah agencies, also in British Columbia, particularly in the Kamloops agency. Excepting

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perhaps in the province of Ontario, where it did comparatively little harm, a somewhat heavy fatality among young children resulted from its attacks.

Although there have been the ordinary ailments to which all communities are more or less subject, the general health has been good throughout the reserves, excepting that of the Indians in the Lake Superior district in Ontario, of the Micmacs of Maria of Quebec, and of the Bloods and Blackfeet in the North-west Territories, where a good deal of sickness has prevailed.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The department is keenly alive to the importance of precautionary sanitary measures on the reserves, and annually impresses the subject upon the attention of its officials, agents and employees.

While there is no doubt that a great deal of sickness has been averted by the adoption of precautions of a sanitary character, it is not contended that there does not remain much to be accomplished in this direction. However, in judging of results it must be remembered that the department's officials have to rely mainly on moral suasion rather than compulsion for the carrying out of their directions.

The only legislation bearing on the matter in the Indian Act is that which allows the chiefs of any band in council to frame, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, rules and regulations for the care of the public health.

In view, however, of the slowness of municipalities to initiate and enforce sanitary regulations, unless under pressure from provincial or other higher authority, it need not be wondered at that little if anything is done by Indian communities under merely permissive legislation, and there are so many difficulties in the way of providing machinery for the enforcement of such enactments, and the exaction of penalties to compel compliance, as to necessitate the utmost caution with regard to legislating in a compulsory direction.

However, everything must have a beginning, and a departure in the right direction has been made by the chiefs of the Six Nations band, who have formed 'rules and regulations' for the protection of the public health, the working of which will be watched with interest.

To revert in this connection to the subject of phthisis, considering its prevalence among the Indians, it is clear that no precautionary measures could be taken in any more important direction than that of mitigating that disease.

Since the disease is transmitted by infection, and plenty of pure fresh air is the principal factor in its treatment, and remembering that isolation of the affected is practically impossible, it follows that the main sanitary precaution with regard to it must take the direction of insuring sufficient breathing space together with light and ventilation in the dwellings.

It has been suggested to the department that the matter is of sufficient importance to justify the prohibition of the erection of a dwelling-house by any Indian upon his reserve, unless of dimensions and on a plan approved by it. This, however, is as yet considered unpracticable.

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So far as the precaution of vaccination is concerned, while a good deal of difficulty is experienced in inducing some Indians to submit to the operation, the large majority do so with a fairly good grace, and the others are willing enough to follow suit when small-pox approaches within appreciable distance of them, as it recently did in the vicinity of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion, and in the northern part of the province of New Brunswick.

The removal of garbage from about the dwelling-houses and premises, and the prevention of its accumulation in places calculated to endanger the purity of drinking water, are on the whole fairly well enforced.

Other sanitary precautions, having reference to internal cleanliness and ventilation of dwellings, cleanliness of the person and the proper cooking of food, are not lost sight of, and some, if slow, progress is being made in these directions.

DWELLING HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Houses, barns, stables and kindred structures are of so permanent a nature as under ordinary circumstances to preclude the expectation of finding any marked change in their character in the course of a single year, and so far as they are concerned all that can be said is that here and there the erection of a considerably improved house, barn or stable has been noted, or more frequently some improvement of a dwelling such as the addition of a kitchen, the substitution of a shingled for an inferior class of roof, or the laying of a floor.

Varied as are the circumstances and surroundings of the Indians scattered over the Dominion, their dwellings range from the primitive one-roomed cabin built of logs, unfloored and roofed with mud, to a class of residence, while inferior to some, are yet superior to many occupied by many white residents in the country.

The best houses are to be found among the farming communities of Ontario and in the villages in Quebec and British Columbia, a large proportion being excellent frame structures of modern pattern.

Next in order come the houses of the farming communities in the younger provinces, the majority of which are built of logs, fairly well floored, roofed and lighted, and then the cabins of the hunting and fishing bands, and otherwise vagrant Indians along the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the shores of Lake Superior, in the woods on the lakes of the Rat Portage district and Manitoba, in the outlying parts of the Northwest Territories, and the inland valleys of British Columbia—whose dwellings gradually wane in size and character in proportion to distance from civilization until the type of booth or hut is reached.

Little if any change need be expected in the houses of the hunting and fishing Indians so long as their surroundings remain as they are, but among others, although as already said not much can be noticed in the course of a single year, steady improvement is going on, particularly with reference to the members of the farming communities in the younger provinces, who are gradually approaching the conditions attained to by the same class in the older provinces.

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In the villages of British Columbia improvement is very noticeable, and the proportion of good frame cottages which are being built and occupied by the younger people is rapidly increasing.

In the North-west Territories the introduction of saw-mills on some of the reserves and their establishment in the course of ordinary commercial enterprise in the neighbourhood of others, has done much of late years to encourage the improvement of the houses.

It may be remarked that a better class of dwelling not only improves the health, but as houses are partitioned off so as to afford separate sleeping-rooms, the morals of the Indians, and in fact their social tone generally.

In order to give a somewhat more definite idea as to the character of the houses on reserves in the North-west Territories, the following extracts may be quoted from a report made a year ago by Inspector Wadsworth of a house-to-house inspection of the dwellings of the Indians of the Blood reserve.

This special inspection was made in order to satisfy the department as to the extent to which the unsatisfactory hygienic condition prevailing among these Indians was to be attributed to the character of their houses.

In summarizing the details of his report the inspector writes the following :—
‘In the foregoing description of Indians’ houses, numbering 165, I may state that over one hundred are described as having turf roofs. A roof of this description here is always pitched to a ridge pole, and on this are laid boards which have gravel or turf placed on them, so there is a marked distinction between this roof and an ordinary flat mud roof of the Crees.

‘A shingle roof here for the ordinary-sized house costs nearly \$60, for rafters, boards, shingles and nails, on account of which there are not more of them. (There are forty-six of them.)

‘Forty-four houses have only the natural clay floors. Those as yet without floors may be divided in three classes. (a) Those who have recently built or rebuilt a house and did not complete it before winter set in. (b) Nomadic Indians who visit at neighbouring towns nearly all summer. (c) Poor old widows, having no man to build a better house for them.

‘In the whole outfit I only saw three or four houses that I would call unsanitary, and as no one was ill in those, there was little reason to complain. Generally speaking the houses were reasonably clean. There was sufficient bed clothing in every house, some of this was quite expensive, to suit the new bedsteads, and there were very few that were not well aired.

‘The door-yards of the houses were in all cases quite clean, rubbish not being allowed to accumulate.

‘I have not attempted in this report to describe the farm-yards, stables corrals, it would have taken up too much time to take down notes of these on the spot, on a cold day. Suffice it to say here, there was plenty shelter, and hay for all the cattle

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owned on the different divisions. The cattle were well, looked healthy, and in very good condition.

'There were no sick to speak of on the reservation. The few who were sick I advised to go to the (reserve) hospital, or have since sent the doctor (whose services are provided by the department), to see them.'

It may be added that no small amount of taste is exhibited as to the structure of many of the houses, and it should be remembered not only that these Indians were among the last to come under the direct control of the department, but also that they live in one of the districts where the scarcity of timber has greatly increased the difficulty with regard to getting the Indians to provide themselves with proper dwellings.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians in so far as their method of supporting themselves goes, may be divided into two classes, viz.: those who engage in agricultural pursuits and the kindred industry of stock-raising, and those who depend upon hunting, fishing and other natural resources.

This suggested cleavage can not, of course, be made abruptly, because among what may be classified as farming bands there are quite a number who avail themselves largely of natural resources, and on the other hand there are many of the hunting and fishing Indians who eke out their maintenance by doing a little in the way of agriculture.

The combined population of the Maritime Provinces amounts to some 4,000 souls, and the area cultivated is in the proportion of about a quarter of an acre to each unit of the population. This is not, however, equally distributed, for in New Brunswick the approximate proportion is one acre to every two of the population, in Prince Edward Island one to every four, and in Nova Scotia one to every seven.

Coming westward it will be found that in the extreme east of the province of Quebec a little cultivation is done by the Micmacs of Maria, but practically none between there and Lake St. John, at the head of the Saguenay river where the Montagnais reside.

Throughout the balance of the province farming is carried on to some extent by all the bands, but excepting at Oka it can not be said to be prosecuted extensively or with much interest by any of them. So far the area cultivated throughout the province has been in the proportion of about one-third of an acre to each unit of the population, a better showing than for the Maritime Provinces, but a considerable way behind the province of Ontario, where the proportion has been about one to one.

The farming Indians in Ontario may with sufficient accuracy be described as those occupying the reserves in that part of the province lying south of an imaginary line drawn from the most northerly point of Parry island in the Georgian bay to Golden lake.

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These Indians comprise Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Munsees, Mississaguas, as well as the tribes of the Six Nations' Confederacy, viz. : Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.

Along the north shore of Lake Huron some few of the bands of Ojibbewas farm more or less extensively, but all along Lake Superior whether in the eastern or western division such cultivation as is practised is but an adjunct to other pursuits.

To the westward in the Rat Portage district there is some farming and stock raising carried on by the Indians in the southern part of the Couchiching agency, but throughout the district generally the country is of so heavily timbered and rocky character, that little more than gardening is attempted, and that principally as the province of Manitoba is approached and the land becomes somewhat better adapted for it.

Passing into Manitoba and proceeding up Lake Winnipeg and on through the Pas in the northwestern part of the province, rocky and swampy lands afford very little opening for any agriculture beyond the cultivation of patches for gardens and roots.

In the Manitowapah agency there is not much farming undertaken, but more live stock is kept.

In the Clandeboye and Portage la Prairie agencies in the southern part of the province the Indians farm to a considerable extent, and are fairly well provided with stock.

Still moving westward and crossing into the North-west Territories, with the exception of some few outlying bands pretty well all of whom are in the provisional district of Saskatchewan, the Indians may all be classed as dependent upon agriculture or stock-raising.

In British Columbia in the reserves along the coast, that is to say, in the North-west coast, West Coast and Kwawkwalth agencies, the land in the reserves is for the most part tidal, timbered or rocky, and even along the banks of the Nass, Kitamat, and Bella Coola rivers, where more or less arable lands can be found on their reserves, the Indians make little use of it and neglect such little patches as they cultivate, to go to the canneries.

In the other agencies of this province farming is very generally prosecuted, but the extent of it is of course largely affected by the nature of the reserves, some having extensive natural meadow and bottom lands, and excellent pasture along the slopes of the foot-hills, together with considerable areas of bench lands which require little if any irrigation, while others have only the intervals on sparsely timbered hills for grazing and for purposes of cultivation bench lands which need irrigation.

In the province of Ontario there has been as compared with the preceding year a shrinkage in the area cultivated to the extent of some fourteen hundred acres, and with the exception of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where the fluctuation has been too slight to merit comment, Ontario is the only province in which this has occurred.

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Nor is the reason far to seek, for the decided preference Indians manifest for less monotonous and laborious occupation extends to many of those who have become habituated to agriculture.

When work is plentiful and wages high, a number will be enticed away from the farms, and it is in Ontario, more than in any other province, that the Indians would be most affected by such conditions.

In this province the Indians' method of farming does not greatly differ from that of the average white farmer, and they have much the same kind of implements and stock. Some are more fully imbued with the white man's ideas than others.

Many members of the Six Nation band attended meetings held on the reserve by the Farmers' Institute of the south riding of their county, and some were observed to take an intelligent part in the discussions. The annual ploughing match held by these Indians was well attended, as was the fair, under the auspices of the reserve's agricultural society. During the year ten large barns were built and fencing and draining were carried on extensively.

The Mohawks of Tyendinaga have five wagons engaged in hauling milk to the cheese factories.

These are cited as examples of the progress attained by some of the most intelligent bands.

Crops, whether of cereals or of roots, were not equal to those of the preceding year. Fall wheat was seriously injured by frost before there had been a sufficient fall of snow to protect it.

At Walpole island where the Indians are fortunate in possessing soil second to none in the Dominion, a start has been made in the direction of growing sugar beets, and if, as seems to be anticipated, the province gives assistance towards the establishment of sugar factories, the raising of sugar beets may develop into a most profitable industry for these Indians.

In the province of Quebec the area cultivated has been increased by some seven-teen hundred acres, and is likely to be gradually still further enlarged in the future, in consequence of the failure of other resources. The crops were sufficiently good to encourage those who had extended their operations.

In the farming part of Manitoba the yield of wheat and oats was affected by drought and was not as abundant as the year before, but on the other hand the return of potatoes was considerably greater. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories the area cultivated was slightly enlarged.

In the North-west Territories, in the district of Assiniboia, some of the grain was slightly damaged by early frosts, but a large proportion gave fairly abundant returns of excellent quality.

In the northern part of Alberta and the Saskatchewan the grain did fairly well, excepting in the Battleford and Prince Albert districts, where the quality was not quite so good.

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The year was not so good for roots and vegetables, although there was not much ground for complaint.

In British Columbia there has been some extension of the area under cultivation and the Indians have grown less wheat but more oats and pease. Grain crops did not give as good a yield as for the preceding year, but the crop of potatoes was almost doubled.

LIVE STOCK.

The farming Indians of Ontario and Quebec have a fair quantity of live stock, and utilize the milk from their cows in much the same way as any other class of farmers.

In Quebec in proportion as agricultural operations are becoming more extended, the number of horned animals is gradually increasing.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories comparatively little use is made of their cows for dairying purposes, although their value in that direction is coming gradually to be better recognized and can be more strongly inculcated as the danger of starving the calves diminishes.

The policy of the department with regard to these Indians, when in the course of development into farmers, has been to discourage the use of horses in favour of oxen for working their farms. The Indians naturally take much more kindly to handling horses than oxen, but before allowing them to acquire draught animals, a long course of training was necessary to teach them the different treatment required by such animals and the ponies to which they had been accustomed, and which were allowed to run out all winter and paw the snow in search of their provender. Another strong objection in the earlier days to encouraging the acquisition of good horses was the certainty that they would be diverted from their proper purpose and encourage Indians to drive or ride about to the neglect of their work.

In British Columbia the farming Indians, considering the character of their reserves, hold a fair amount of horned stock, and the number is increasing. They possess horses of a much better class than the ponies of the North-west Territories, and in fact some of the best animals in the province are in their hands.

It is, however, in the North-west Territories that stock-raising has developed into a conspicuously important branch of agricultural industry.

In Treaty No. 7, and other localities where the attempt to raise cereals has proved a failure, stock-raising must eventually be and is fast becoming the mainstay of the Indians.

But throughout the reserves generally the raising of cattle is an important feature of the farming operations, and from small beginnings the herds have gradually increased until there are some sixteen thousand head in the hands of the Indians in the Territories.

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Excepting in the North-west Territories, the Indians depend mainly upon the cultivation of hay and other fodder to feed their stock.

In the North-west Territories they depend almost entirely upon the wild grass to furnish their hay, but as stock increases in some districts the day is drawing appreciably nearer when this natural source of supply will prove insufficient, and some experiments are being made in the direction of growing hay.

The crop of hay throughout, both wild and cultivated, was somewhat short, not so much on account of want of growth as in consequence of the difficulty in curing, resulting from the wetness of the season.

Fortunately the winter was unusually mild, and the snow disappeared early in the following spring, so that despite the somewhat narrow provision of hay, the stock came through in excellent condition.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal of the natural resources available by the Indians.

In Quebec the Indians along the Gulf of the St. Lawrence had a very successful year, and with good prices for their furs, largely increased their earnings. In Ontario they just about held their own.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories combined, the aggregate earnings from the hunt were within a few dollars of what was made the year before, a slight fluctuation in favour of the Indians of the Territories just counterbalancing a falling off in Manitoba.

In British Columbia, although the hunt was good in parts, the extreme mildness of the winter was not favourable for the catch of furs, and, on the whole, a somewhat smaller amount was earned.

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario, and in the North-west Territories, there has been nothing in connection with the fisheries to call for special comment, and it will suffice to mention that the earnings from such source were a little in advance of the preceding year.

In Lake Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, the fishing as far up as Blood Vein river was not so good as usual, but from that point northward it gradually improved in character until it became unusually good. Fortunately the Indians below Berens river have opportunities not enjoyed by those further north, of earning a good deal of money in the bush and by working in the saw-mills, and consequently were not so much affected by the comparatively poor fishing as the others would have been.

The run in the Skeena and Nass rivers was very good, and consequently the for their food supplies, but on the wages earned by catching them for the canneries.

The run in the Skeena and Naas rivers was very good, and consequently the Indians of the northwest coast agencies, and those who come from as far inland as

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Hazelton, in the Babine agency, did very well at the coast canneries, while the latter had an excellent run in the Hagwilget river near home.

At Fraser river the run of sock-eye proved a failure, and consequently the Indians of the agency which takes its name from that river, as well as those from the Cowichan and Kwawkwalth agencies and from Anderson lake, in the extreme south of the Williams Lake agency, did very badly, and returned to their reserves with a poorer supply of provisions and clothing for the winter than for years back.

Nor did those who remained for the run of coho salmon, which begins in the latter part of September, improve their position, as the majority had all they could do to earn enough to pay for their provisions when at work.

The seal-hunting Indians of the West Coast agency had a prosperous season both at the California coast and in the Behring sea.

In addition to hunting and fishing the Indians generally make a by no means unimportant addition to the food supply by gathering wild fruits and berries, making maple sugar, and, in some localities, gathering wild rice. Where a market for wild fruits and berries is available, they gather considerable quantities beyond what they themselves consume, and find no difficulty in disposing of the surplus at remunerative prices. Perhaps under this heading should be included the gathering of senega-root, by which means many in some of the agencies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories earn by no means inconsiderable sums. Where the root is fairly plentiful an industrious picker can gather some ten pounds in a day, and the price has ranged from 25 to 35 cents per pound. The agent at File Hills reports that his Indians during the month of May and early part of June earned eleven hundred dollars from this source.

VARIOUS EARNINGS.

While the Indians have just been considered with relation to their dependence on agriculture and natural resources respectively, it must be remembered that numbers of both classes contribute by various other industries to support themselves and benefit the commonwealth. In fact the only Indians who fail to do this to some extent are those who lack opportunity, in consequence of distance from civilization. The class now referred to may be subdivided into those who engage in what may be termed home manufactures of one sort or another, and then sell their products, and those who hire themselves out in some capacity and receive wages in return for their services.

In the Maritime Provinces, in addition to the ordinary fancy wares, the manufactures consist chiefly of baskets, snow-shoes, moccasins, tubs, mast hoops, canoes and boats. In the province of Quebec, among the Indians west of the Saguenay river, the manufacture of fancy wares, baskets, moccasins and snow-shoes has been carried on much more extensively than in any of the other provinces, but the failure of their market is fast compelling the Indians to turn their attention to other methods of supporting themselves. In the past the Indians found a profitable market for baskets and fancy wares by selling them to tourists and taking them to the water-

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ing places on the Atlantic coast and to the resorts in the White mountains, but they no longer do so in consequence of having lost the privilege so long accorded them of carrying their wares into the States without the exaction of duty, and, furthermore, on account of a falling off for the last year or two in the number of tourists. What with this and the collapse of the market for moccasins and snow-shoes, together with the restrictions placed upon hunting and fishing by the establishment of the National Park (Quebec), and the leasing of the fishing in the lakes outside its limits, these Indians are being forced to turn their attention much more to agriculture.

In the younger provinces the conditions are such as to afford comparatively little market for such manufactures as have just been referred to, and consequently little is done, although where opportunity offers, such as for boat-building for the canneries in British Columbia, the Indians prove willing and capable of taking advantage of it. The nature of outside employment is determined by the surroundings. Few are mechanics, but, wherever unskilled labour is in demand within reach of their reserves, they find no difficulty in securing work. That to which they seem to take most kindly and which, in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, the Rat Portage district and parts of Manitoba, is most accessible, is in connection with the lumbering industry, and they work in the lumber camps, at stream-driving, rafting, and in the saw-mills.

In the province of Quebec some of the bands get similar openings for this labour, while at Caughnawaga the iron bridge and hydraulic companies afforded employment within easy range to those who desire it.

In the agricultural districts in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories the Indians make most by selling hay and fire-wood to the settlers, working out as farm labourers and freighting.

In British Columbia a large proportion obtain employment during the seasons at the canneries and in the hop-fields, others work out as farm hands, preferring to serve as cowboys, others engage in mining, others in packing and freighting by land and water.

The aggregate of the Indians' earnings throughout the Dominion for the year was, in so far as it has been possible for agents to keep track of them, \$3,212,040.05, an increase of \$403,356.74 over income derived from same sources the year before. This includes value of farm produce, wages, earnings from fishing, hunting and various other industries. In the nature of things it is impossible for agents to inform themselves exactly as to the amount Indians may make in various ways, especially when at a distance from their reserves, so that, probably, the actual amount was considerably greater.

The Indians have other sources of income, notably interest money on funded capital, annuity payments and land rentals, but what has been mentioned represents effort on their part, and it will be seen from the sum mentioned above that they have been industrious and prosperous. That this increase has largely resulted from an improved condition of things generally will be borne out by a consideration of the fact that wages earned have increased in the province of Ontario by \$69,238.38, in

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Quebec by \$20,259.75, and in British Columbia by \$19,518, and in the last mentioned province the increase of earning from miscellaneous industries reached the large figure of \$147,855.

MORALITY.

With regard to estimating the condition of morality, great care must be taken in the selection of a standard for purposes of comparison, and there is no direction in which it would be more unreasonable to gauge the progress of our Indians against the development of Christian civilization at the conclusion of the nineteenth century.

The Indian in his untutored condition probably has as well developed a sense of right and wrong, or what we call conscience, as any other class of man left to the unassisted guidance of his own nature. It is observed that the ideas as to what constitutes right and wrong entertained by the Indian are formed or deeply affected by his environment. For example, the Indian when he roamed the plains in his natural condition deemed it an entirely praiseworthy act to crawl through the grass as dawn was breaking and steal horses from the camp of another tribe. Yet theft between members of the same tribe was almost unknown and was regarded with far greater reprobation than in a civilized community. A wider consideration of the effects of the Indian's primitive condition on the development of his code of ethics would serve to explain why, when in contact with civilization he has been found to be so law-abiding on the whole, as also the direction taken by his errors in so far as he is prone to go astray. As I had occasion to point out at some length when reporting a year or two ago, the first effects of contact with civilization upon the physical condition of Indians are in some ways prejudicial, and the same thing may be predicted with regard to their moral state. The strongest factors in the improvement of the moral tone are, of course, education and example, and naturally the most powerful influence is that exerted by the missionaries of the various Christian denominations, who have done and are still doing so much to elevate the Indian. It is true that the Indians of Canada, at any rate those who have been overtaken by civilization within comparatively recent years, have been singularly fortunate, inasmuch as they have been taken hold of by the government and at the very outset protected, as far as possible, against debauchery through drink, and from being defrauded of their property.

Through time the Indians by direct education and contact with an improved class of settlement gradually learn to distinguish and thus get the moral benefits of civilization and improve their social tone in all directions.

It is obvious, therefore, that the moral condition of the Indians will vary in accordance with the length and intimacy of their intercourse with civilization, and, that under the most favourable circumstances, improvement must be slow. At the present day, notwithstanding the length of time during which the Six Nation Indians have been under missionary and other civilizing influences, about one-fourth of their number remains avowedly pagan. Of course such paganism as theirs has been greatly modified through contact with civilization, but on the other hand, it undoubtedly not only affects their moral conduct but has a certain influence upon those of the professedly Christian members of the band.

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The form of paganism which prevails among the Indians who have not been overtaken by settlement, nor reached in advance thereof by missionary effort, or who, like the Bloods, in Treaty No. 7, have apparently resisted influences brought to bear upon them, is accompanied by far grosser vice, although even they have reached the stage of being ashamed of flagrantly immoral practices and conceal them so successfully as to make it very difficult to ascertain the extent to which they still exist.

Speaking with such absence of exactness as the nature of the subject alone admits of, it may be said that as a consequence of their tribal customs there is a common hereditary tendency among them to what we would regard as laxity with regard to the marriage bond and the relationship between the sexes, and this laxity becomes more pronounced according to conditions hereinabove described, until a stage of gross vice is reached. On the other hand, there are communities in which an excellent tone prevails and it is no uncommon thing to find the Indians themselves requesting the intervention of the department in cases in which individual members may be guilty of conspicuous immorality.

The Sun Dance, the Tamanawas and the Potlach festivals help to keep alive habits and practices which are most objectionable, but, as they have their religious and economic features, the department's policy has been to suppress the worst features and wait for time and other influences to do the rest. This policy is having the desired effect as fast as could have been expected, although sometimes the embers which had been thought to be pretty well dead will flicker up fitfully, and some Indians who have abandoned these dances and festivals revive them for a year or so.

Among communities in the older provinces within easy range of places where liquor is retailed the majority of the Indians under the fostering protection of the provisions of the Indian Act have learnt to keep aloof from intoxicants, and among them the temperance sentiment is steadily growing. Among outlying bands the position is different and liquor is smuggled in by traders and others, resulting in orgies at certain seasons. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories the greatest trouble in this direction is experienced among the Indians who take hay or fire-wood into the settlements for sale or work in the vicinity of railroad towns and find half-breeds on the watch for them to take their earnings and convert them into liquor for them.

In the prohibition days, the North-west Mounted Police could, and did watch the points at which the smugglers made their ingress, but under the changed conditions they are comparatively helpless. In British Columbia the majority of the bands are at a distance from temptation, but the Indians who go to work at the mines and canneries are constantly exposed to it, and the constabulary force does not seem sufficiently strong to enforce the law in this respect. However, the department does all it can, and, without doubt, much is being accomplished in the way of restraint and the building up of character upon which after all the main dependence must be placed. From anything in the nature of serious crime there has been even a more marked absence than usual.

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EDUCATION.

There is very little change to note in connection with educational matters.

Of day schools one has been closed in each of the provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia, and a corresponding addition made to the number in British Columbia and Manitoba respectively.

The change in the classification of the population already explained in connection with the making of the new treaty has caused the transfer of three day and three boarding schools from the number of those hitherto shown as outside treaty limits, to the Northwest Territories.

Three new boarding schools have been established in British Columbia and one in Manitoba.

Perhaps what attracts most attention when looking back over the year is the increasing difficulty experienced with regard to recruiting pupils for the industrial schools in Manitoba, and still more in the Northwest Territories.

When reporting three years ago, attention was directed to the necessity for the exercise of extreme caution relative to the further extension of this class of school. The reason adduced was that education had to be considered in relation to the future of the pupils and the prospective openings which the progress of settlement might be expected to afford for those who had acquired an industrial training.

There is, however, no doubt that in so far as obtaining pupils is concerned the industrial are suffering somewhat at the hands of the boarding schools, which, instead of fulfilling the intended purpose of acting as feeders for the former, are to some extent supplanting them. Naturally, parents prefer to keep their children in the schools nearest their homes, and equally natural is it for the teachers of boarding schools to desire to retain their pupils instead of drafting them to the higher institutions.

The number of children on the roll of all classes of schools was 9,634, as against 9,606 for the preceding year, and the average attendance 6,193, as against 6,167, a slight increase in both directions.

So long as the Indians remain a distinct people and live as separate communities, their attitude towards education will in all likelihood remain much as it is to-day, which means that they will not be anxious for further education for their children than will serve as a convenience and protection with regard to such dealings as they have with the white population.

In the younger provinces the same motives actuate the Indians who are in contact with settlement, and the interest taken in education on the reserves bears a distinct relation to the extent of their intercourse with the outside world, and consequently is increasing.

The Indians of the fishing and hunting districts, remote from settlement, take very little interest in schools, and the pagan bands, as a rule, are actually hostile to

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them, and while their environment remains as it is, the extent to which education, excepting in the direction of religion and morality, would prove an unmixed benefit is open to question.

LAND.

During the year sales of surrendered surveyed Indian lands were made to the extent of 52,454·81 acres, realizing the sum of \$51,115.26. Upon payment in full and proof that conditions of sale had been complied with, 285 letters patent were issued and recorded under authority of the 45th section of the Indian Act and the usual returns were sent to the different registrars of counties and districts in the Dominion, covering Indian lands patented within their respective jurisdictions, also to the honourable the Provincial Secretary for Ontario, showing Indian lands patented within the province.

Hay and Griffiths islands, in the Georgian bay, at the entrance of Colpoy's bay, having been surrendered by the Indians and examined and valued, tenders therefor were called on July 21, and sales thereof were made to the highest tenderers, realizing \$2,900 for Hay island, and \$4,021 for Griffiths island.

On July 29, tenders were called for a number of islands situate in the Georgian bay and Lake Huron, contiguous to the Great Manitoulin island, but owing to a protest against the sale having been made by the honourable the Commissioner of Crown lands, Toronto, the islands were withdrawn from sale, pending the settlement of the question of title thereto between the Dominion and Ontario governments.

The west half of the township of Tupper, the west half of the township of Archibald and the townships of Havilland and Ley, in the Batchewana Bay district, having been surveyed, were, on July 12, placed in the hands of the Indian lands agent at Sault Ste. Marie for sale as agricultural land, subject to the land regulations of the department, upon upset prices based on the surveyor's valuation.

A large number of permits to prospect for minerals were granted, covering the Parry Island Indian reserve, but no mineral claim was located by any of the parties to whom permits were issued. In the Garden river and Batchewana agency a large number of applications for mineral claims, covering copper, were received, but in no case has the purchase of any mining claim been completed.

Location tickets, granting title to individual Indians for lots on their reserve, were issued under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Indian Act, during the past year to the number of thirty-nine. At present there are 912 location tickets current.

Under the provisions of section 11, added to the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases are issued to white men in accordance with written agreements entered into between them and the Indian locatees, or owners, and during the past year 109 such leases were issued. There are, at present, 976 leases current. The

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leases on the Tyendinaga Indian reserve having expired on February 1, last, it was decided that the local agent should forward new agreements for lease for five year terms, and a large number of leases have accordingly been issued to replace the expired ones.

Under the provisions of the timber regulations, licenses issue for different classes of timber on Indian reserves surrendered by the Indians. At present there are the same number of licenses current as last year, viz.: twenty-four, one license having been cancelled and one issued.

SURVEYS.

A large amount of surveying has been done in connection with Indian reserves and lands, during the past year.

In British Columbia the surveys of the reserves for the Katzie band in the Fraser agency have been completed.

Additional reserves have been allotted and surveyed for the Seshelt and Klahoose Indians at Agamemnon Channel, Malaspina Strait and Pender Harbour in the Fraser agency, and at the head of Hoskyn inlet, Valdez island, within the Kwawkewlth agency.

The reserves for the Kispiox Indians on the Skeena river, above Hazelton in the Babine agency, and two reserves on the Similkameen river, for the Upper Similkameen Indians, in the Okanagan agency, have been surveyed, and parts of the boundaries of the Osooyous reserve have been retraced.

Some of the boundaries of the Hope Indian reserves in the Fraser agency have been re-defined and connections made with the adjacent township surveys.

The town plot of Kincolith in the Tsimpsean reserve has been subdivided into village lots with the view of locating the Indians thereon.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories a special survey of Fish creek, in the Sarcee reserve, was made for the purpose of ascertaining under what conditions certain rights for watering purposes might be granted to adjacent white settlers.

An inspection of the south limit of the Blood reserve, in connection with the public roads that may be opened across it, and the surveys of a road allowance south of the reserve and of a small timber limit were made.

The limits of the Peigan reserve were retraced and mounded, and those of their timber berth defined and a road allowance, which formerly passed through the reserve, is being surveyed in a more advantageous position, outside of it.

The boundaries of the Red Deer industrial school have been re-established, and an inspection and survey made in connection with the water supply for the establishment.

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Lot No. 14, Portage la Prairie, allotted to the Sioux Indians, has been defined and posted.

The survey and valuation of the remaining surrendered portion of the Gambler's reserve, which was commenced last season, has been completed.

A reserve north-west of Nut lake, for the Kinistino band, has been surveyed.

The work of re-surveying the boundaries of the Bear's Hills reserves in the Hobbema agency, has been completed.

An inspection and survey in St. Peter's reserve, Manitoba, of the land surrendered in 1875, has been made, the lines having become very much obliterated, and the value of the land increased since that date.

In Ontario the surrendered Indian land in the township of Neebing, being a part of the Fort William reserve, has been re-posted, and a survey of the Indian holdings on the Kaministiquia river, in the said reserve, has been made.

Kettle Point reserve and Stony Point reserve, in the county of Lambton, and Mud Lake reserve, in the county of Peterborough, have been subdivided into farm lots, which will be located to members of the bands owning the respective reserves.

An inspection and survey of Salmon island, situated at the south-west end of the Tyendinaga Indian reserve, was made in order to decide whether the island formed part of the reserve.

A road allowance and a number of lots in the town plot of Colborne, Caradoc reserve, were re-surveyed and posted.

The limits of the Gros Cap reserve, on the north shore of Lake Superior, were defined.

The work of surveying the islands south of Moose Deer point, in the Georgian bay, under the control of the department, has been continued. About two-thirds of the total area has been covered by survey.

The survey of the islands under the control of the department, west of the Saugeen peninsula, has been commenced.

In Quebec, certain lands purchased by the St. Regis band of Indians, adjacent to their reserve, were subdivided into small farms and allotted to members of the band.

In Nova Scotia, the boundaries of the Fisher's Grant reserves in Pictou county, have been retraced, in order to prevent trespass.

FINANCIAL.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Trust Fund on June 30, last, was \$3,893,-622.63, as compared with \$3,785,616.35 at the end of the preceding year.

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The receipts during the year, including interest and legislative grants, amounted in the aggregate to \$379,697.36, and disbursements to \$271,691.08.

The balance at the credit of the 'Indian Savings' account has increased from \$14,656.48 to \$16,408.55 during the year. This balance includes \$1,748.13, the amount at credit of a section of the savings account, entitled the 'Bull Fund,' which is made up of contributions from the Indians of various reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, towards the purchase of bulls for the improvement of their stock.

The expenditure from consolidated fund was \$1,093,429.01.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR TREATY NO 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 11, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report having, in pursuance of the commissions entrusted to me by you, visited the territory covered by Treaty No. 8, and all the posts from Fort St. John, on the Upper Peace river in the west, to Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake in the north. During that visit, acting as your commissioner for the purpose, formal adhesions to treaty were taken from certain Indian inhabitants of the ceded territory belonging to eight bands who were not treated with last year, annuities were paid to all treaty Indians, and business of a general character was transacted with and for them; acting as a commissioner to receive and hear half-breed claims over three hundred and fifty cases were dealt with; and acting magisterially as a commissioner of Dominion police and a justice of the peace for the Territories, nineteen cases of crime and misdemeanour were disposed of. Separate reports touching upon half-breed claims, public order and minor Indian matters are being submitted.

My commission to take adhesions to treaty eight was designed to enable me to treat with the Indians of Fort St. John in the Upper Peace river, and the various bands on Great Slave lake that trade at Fort Resolution, to the end of bringing them into treaty relations with Her Majesty's government.

There came to meet me, however, in addition to these, two bands of Indians, undoubted inhabitants of the tract covered by Treaty No. 8, with whom I was not empowered to deal, one of Crees from Sturgeon lake and one of Slaves from the Upper Hay river. Both of these desired to enter into treaty, and it became necessary to decide whether they, after having come from distant points to meet one whom they looked upon as a representative of the government, were to be dismissed non-plussed and dissatisfied, or be allowed to give in their adhesions. It being impossible to communicate with the department, and as the title of these people to the benefits of the treaty was beyond question, the conclusion was unhesitatingly adopted that it was my duty to assume responsibility and concede those benefits to them. The instruments embodying their adhesions are submitted herewith together with those I was empowered to take, which contain the adhesions of certain of the Indians of Fort St. John and the whole of those of Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, whose hunting grounds lie within treaty limits. It is hoped that you will approve this assumption of responsibility, and that the sanction of His Excellency in Council will be extended to all the adhesions.

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Last year 2,217 Indians were paid. This year 3,323 claimed the annuity, an increase of 1,106, or almost fifty per cent. Of this increased number 248 belong to, or have now joined, bands treated with in 1899, and 858 to the following bands which remained undealt with in that year, namely, Crees of Sturgeon lake; Beavers of Fort St. John; Slaves of Upper Hay river, who trade at Vermillion; and the Dogribs, Yellowknives, Chipewyans and Slaves of Lower Hay river, who trade at Fort Resolution. Some Caribooeaters, belonging to the country east of Smith's Landing on Great Slave river, also came into treaty, but they were incorporated with the Chipewyan band of Smith's Landing, being allied thereto. Six new chiefs were recognized.

As was reported by your commissioners last year, there is little disposition on the part of most of the northern Indians to settle down upon land or to ask to have reserves set apart. Dealing, under your instructions, with demands for land, two small provisional reserves were laid out at Lesser Slave lake for Kinoday's band, and fifteen or sixteen applications were registered for land in severalty by Indians who have already, to some extent, taken to agriculture.

It appears that this disinclination to adopt agriculture as a means of livelihood is not unwisely entertained; for the more congenial occupations of hunting and fishing are still open, and agriculture is not only arduous to those untrained to it, but in many districts it as yet remains untried. A consequence of this preference of old pursuits is that the government will not be called upon for years to make those expenditures which are entailed by the treaty when the Indians take to the soil for subsistence.

The health of the Indians in the district seems to vary with the times. When game is plentiful it is good, when scarce, it is bad. The want of rabbits along the Peace and Hay rivers caused suffering to the Beavers and Slaves in part of the western portion of the territory last winter; but, in the eastern portion, the Chipewyans were unusually well off, cariboo being plentiful. At Fond du Lac, it was said, there was less disease than for many years. No such loss of life from starvation as has often characterized northern winters was reported, and the measures for relieving sick and destitute Indians planned by the commissioners last year, operated well and alleviated distress in many deserving cases. Dr. Edwards, who accompanied me, gave advice and dispensed medicine to a large number of Indians and vaccinated many. Great appreciation of his services was manifested.

At nearly all the important points the chiefs and more intelligent men who were present at the making of treaty last year, asked for extended explanations of its terms, in order that those of their bands who had failed to grasp its true meaning might be enlightened, and that those who were coming into treaty for the first time might fully understand what they were doing. In the course of the councils held for this purpose, it was possible to eradicate any little misunderstanding that had arisen in the minds of the more intelligent, and great pains were taken to give such explanations as seemed most likely to prevent any possibility of misunderstandings in future.

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Each of the many appointments made was punctually kept, a fact which appeared to give great satisfaction to both the traders and the Indians.

Appended is a summary of the bands paid, showing the admissions to treaty permitted this year.

There yet remains a number of persons leading an Indian life in the country north of Lesser Slave lake, who have not accepted treaty as Indians, or scrip as half-breeds, but this is not so much through indisposition to do so as because they live at points distant from those visited, and are not pressed by want. The Indians of all parts of the territory who have not yet been paid annuity probably number about 500 exclusive of those in the extreme northwestern portion, but as most, if not all, of this number belong to bands that have already joined in the treaty, the Indian title to the tract it covers may be fairly regarded as being extinguished.

Most respectfully submitting this report,

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACRAE,
Commissioner.

Documents accompanying this report :—

No. 1. Adhesion of Sturgeon Lake band.

No. 2. Adhesion of part of the Beavers of Fort St. John.

No. 3. Adhesion of Slaves of Upper Hay River.

No. 4. Adhesion of Dogribs of Great Slave Lake,
Chipewyans of Great Slave Lake,
Yellowknives of Great Slave Lake,
Slaves of Lower Hay River or Great Slave Lake.

No. 5. Statement of the number of Indians admitted to treaty this year (1900).

No. 6. Map showing the distribution of Indians in the territory covered by Treaty No. 8, and the extent of that territory.

The Cree Indians, of Sturgeon Lake, and the country thereabouts, having met at Lesser Slave Lake, on this eighth day of June, in this present year 1900, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, the said James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and the headmen of the said Cree Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Lesser Slave Lake, on this the eighth day of June in the year first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Peter Gunn and Albert Tate, Interpreters.

ALBERT TATE,
PETER GUNN,
GEO. HOLMES,
MYLES O'C. MACDERMOT,
W. J. O'DONNELL,
A. CHEESBROUGH, *Const.*
R. FIELD, *Const.*

J. A. MACRAE,	his
MEE-SOO-KAM-IN-OO-KA-POW X,	mark
his	
WILLIAM X PEE-YU-TAY-WEE-TUM,	mark
his	
MEER-COO X MOOSO-OS,	mark
his	
ALEXIS X PA-PASS-CHAY,	mark
his	
THE X CAPTAIN,	mark

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The Beaver Indians of the Upper Peace River and the country thereabouts, having met at Fort St. John, on this thirtieth day of May, in this present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof, in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner, and the following of the said Beaver Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort St. John, on this the thirtieth day of May, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same has been read and explained to the Indians by John Shaw, Interpreter.

JOHN SHAW, *Interpreter*,
W. J. O'DONNELL.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,

his

MUCKITHAY X,
mark

his

AGINAA X,
mark

his

DISLISICI X,
mark

his

TACHEA X,
mark

his

APPAN X,
mark

his

ATTACHIE X,
mark

his

ALLALIE X,
mark

his

YATSOOSE X,
mark

The Slave Indians of Hay river and the country thereabouts, having met at Vermilion, on this twenty-third day of June, in this present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cessions made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and principal men of the said Slave Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Vermilion, on this twenty-third day of June, in the year 1900.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Louis Cardinal.

his
LOUIS X CARDINAL,
mark

Witness: G. ARTHUR BALL
ALFRED SPEECHLY WHITE,
ISAÏE GAGNON,
GEO. KNAPP,
H. J. LAROCQUE,

his
MARTIN X OUELETTE,
mark

Witness: G. ARTHUR BALL
WILLIAM LETENDRE.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,
his

ALEXIS X TATATECHAY,
mark

his
FRANÇOIS X TOHATEE,
mark

his
GIROUX X NAHDAYYAH,
mark

his
KOKA X,
mark

his
KACHWEESALA X.
mark

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The Indians inhabiting the south shore of Great Slave Lake, between the mouth of Hay river and old Fort Reliance, near the mouth of Lockhearts river, and territory adjacent thereto, on the mainland or on the islands of the said lake, having met at Fort Resolution, on this twenty-fifth day of July, in the present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof, in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and Headmen of the said Indians have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Resolution, on the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read over and explained to the Indians by Rev. Father Dupirer, W. R. Norn, A. Mercredi.

L. DUPIRER, *O.M.I.*,
W. R. NORN,
ALÉXANDRE MERCEDEI,
THOS. J. MARSH,
F. C. GAUDET,
(The mark of Michel Mandeville),
[Indian characters.]
(The mark of Chief Pierre Squirrel),
CHARLIE NORN,
RICHARD FIELD.

Witness:

T. C. RAB,
OLIVER MERCEDEI,
J. S. CAMSKILL,

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,

his
DRIED X GEESSE, *Chief*,
mark
his
WAY-MI-AH X, *H.M.*,
mark
his
CRAP-WA-TEE X, *H.M.*,
mark

For the Dog Rits.

his
SNUFF X, *Chief*,
mark
his
TZIN-TU X, *H.M.*,
mark
his
ATE-EE-ZEN X, *H.M.*,
mark

For the Yellow Knives.

his
SUNRISE X, *H.M.*,
mark
his
LAMELISE X, *H.M.*,
mark

For the Staves of Hay River.

his
LOUISON X ANTHAY, *Chief*,
mark
his
OLIVER X AJJERICON,
mark

For the Chipewyans.

his
VITAL () LAMOËLLE,
sign
his
PAULETTE () CHANDELLE,
sign

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STATEMENT showing the number of Indians who joined Treaty No. 8 in A.D. 1900 and received annuity and gratuity—the bands treated with for the first time being denoted by italics (annuities paid to those dealt with in 1899 not shown).

Band.	Whereabouts.	Chiefs.	Head- m m.	Indians.	Cash paid.
					\$ cts.
<i>Crees</i> (Kinoosayo's).....	Lesser Slave Lake.....			10	120 00
<i>Crees</i>	Sturgeon Lake.....	1	1	93	1,170 00
<i>Crees</i> (Testawit's).....	Peace River Crossing.....			20	240 00
<i>Beavers</i>	Fort St. John.....			46	552 00
<i>Beavers</i>	Fort Dunvegan.....	1		74	920 00
<i>Beavers</i> (Tete Noire's).....	Fort Vermilion.....			18	216 00
<i>Slaves of Upper Hay River</i>	".....	1	2	175	2,176 00
<i>Crees</i> (Tall Cree's).....	".....			43	516 00
Little Red River.....	Little Red River.....			9	108 00
Chipewyans.....	Fort Chipewyan.....			1	12 00
<i>Crees</i>	".....			1	12 00
Chipewyans.....	Smith's Landing.....		1	35	452 00
<i>Chipewyans</i>	Fort Resolution.....	1	1	111	1,386 00
<i>Yellowknives</i>	".....	1	2	191	2,368 00
<i>Dogribs</i>	".....	1	2	119	1,504 00
<i>Slaves of Lower Hay River</i>	".....		1	103	1,258 00
Chipewyans (Maurice's).....	Fond du Lac (Lake Athabasca).....			65	780 00
<i>Crees</i>	Fort McMurray.....			20	360 00
<i>Stragglers</i>	".....			17	204 00
<i>Crees</i>	Wabiscow.....			39	468 00
<i>Crees</i>	Whitefish Lake.....			2	24 00
<i>Crees</i>	Trout Lake.....			1	12 00
		6	10	1,203	14,858 00

SUMMARY.

Total admitted in 1899.....	2,217
" 1900.....	1,218
Total of Indian annuitants under Treaty No. 8.....	3,323

Certified correct,

J. A. MACRAE,
Commissioner.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING ADHESIONS TO TREATY No. 8.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on January 3, 1901.

On a report dated December 22, 1900, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs referring to the Order in Council of February 20, 1900, approving of the Treaty, known as Treaty No. 8, made in 1899, with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians inhabiting the territory lying within and adjacent to the Provisional District of Athabaska, and stating that as the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty above mentioned, were unable last year to meet the Indians of Fort St. John and Fort Resolution, it was necessary to appoint a Commissioner during the season of 1900 to take the adhesion of the Indians in those localities and on March 2, 1900, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, was commissioned by Order in Council to obtain such adhesions.

The Minister submits herewith the report of Mr. Commissioner Macrae, accompanied by the following documents:—

- No. 1. Adhesion of Sturgeon Lake Band.
- No. 2. Adhesion of part of the Beavers of Fort St. John.
- No. 3. Adhesion of Slaves of Upper Hay River.
- No. 4. Adhesion of Dogribs of Great Slave Lake,
Adhesion of Chipewyans of Great Slave Lake.
Adhesion of Yellowknives of Great Slave Lake.
Adhesion of Slaves of Lower Hay River or Great Slave Lake.
- No. 5. Statement of the number of Indians admitted to Treaty this year (1900).

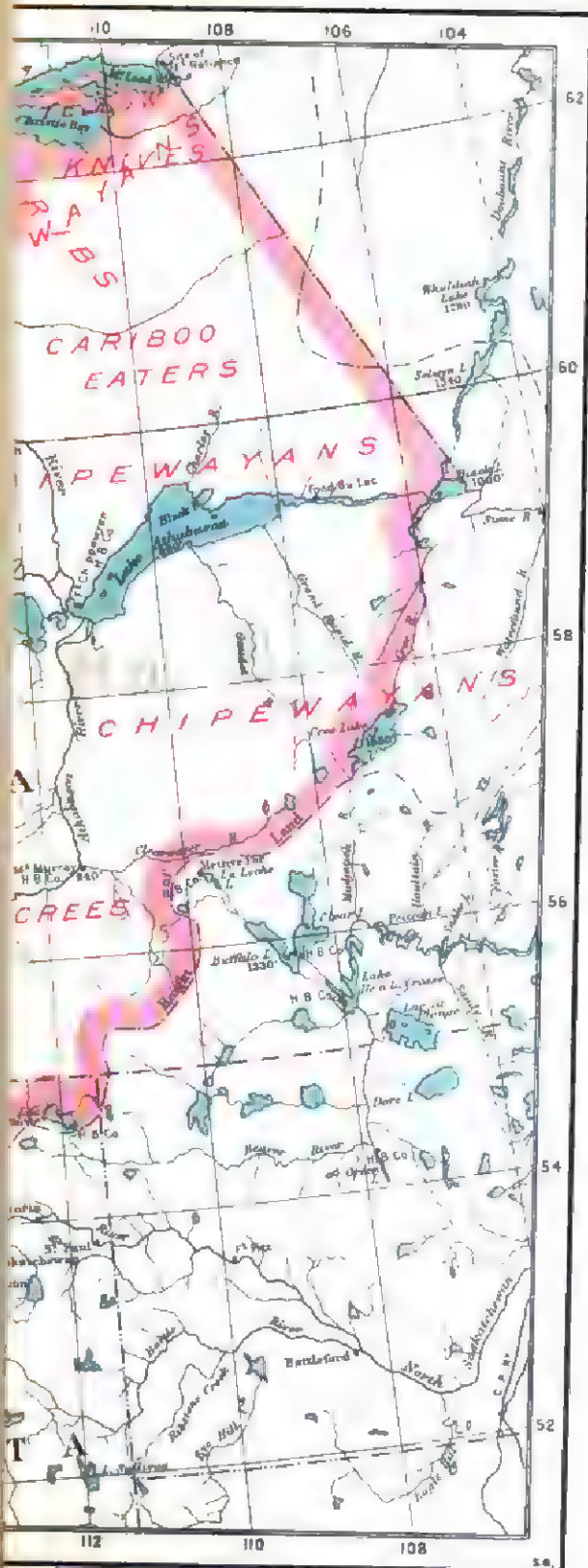
The Minister recommends that for the reasons stated in Mr. Macrae's report, all the adhesions taken by him be approved by Your Excellency in Council and that the original adhesions be returned to the Department of Indian Affairs and the duplicates thereof kept on record in the Privy Council Office.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.





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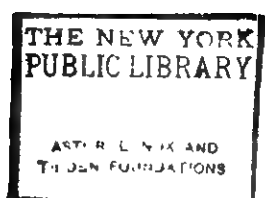
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REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPewas OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, September 29, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, midway between Collingwood and Penetanguishene.

Tribe.—This band is called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, these Indians having at one time lived on the island of that name.

Population.—There is a decrease of two in the population since last year, the number now being two hundred and sixty-eight.

Health.—The health of the band has been good, with the exception of two cases of consumption. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to, and no epidemic has prevailed.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians during the summer are engaged on their farms. The soil being good, they generally have good crops. In winter wood is taken out and sold to the steamboat companies, so that the Indians are kept constantly employed. The younger men of the band act as guides during the tourist season. Fancy work engages the attention of the female members of the band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwellings are gradually being made more comfortable, and there is a decided improvement in the appearance of the cattle, which has been brought about by the purchase of an excellent bull a few years ago.

Education.—The school is under the capable supervision of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, and the children make good progress, but a difficulty is experienced in securing regular attendance.

Religion.—There are two churches, which are well attended. Services in the Methodist church are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hunt. Services in the Roman Catholic church are conducted by Rev. Mr. Copegog, sr., a very respectable and exemplary man.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and in consequence of being constantly engaged at employment which gives fair remuneration, they are certainly making progress, and are gradually becoming quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. Intemperance is certainly on the decrease amongst the members of this band.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,

VIRGINIA, July 12, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe; Georgina Island being about five miles from Jackson's Point, a well-known summer resort, and Snake Island, twelve miles further west, near Morton's Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres, and is a rich clay soil.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and sixteen—forty-three men, forty women and thirty-three children, six less than last report, there having been seven deaths and one birth during the year. Four of the deaths were caused by whooping cough, which was very bad among the children last summer; the other three who died—two men and one woman—were all very old people.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year. With the exception of whooping cough, there has been no contagious disease. The houses and yards are very well kept, all garbage being removed and burnt early in the spring, and all sanitary regulations pretty well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation. The soil being well adapted for raising grain or roots of any kind, some of the band rely on farming altogether for a living and are doing fairly well; a few who depend mostly on working out and basket-making do not do so well as those that farm. Some make a good deal by fancy work, making oars, axe-handles and whiffletrees. Some of the young men go north in the spring to drive saw-logs, and get good wages; others make good wages in the spring peeling slippery elm bark, which they sell to druggists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is very good, there are some very fine milch cows and a thoroughbred Jersey bull, also a number of good horses.

The implements are pretty good. There is a ten-horse power threshing-machine in good condition, one binder, one reaper, one mower and twenty-two ploughs and plenty of harrows, also three horse-rakes.

The buildings are all of wood. There are twelve frame houses and three frame barns; the rest are built of logs. The dwelling-houses with two or three exceptions

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are well kept. The Indians will no doubt improve their buildings very much in the next year, as we had a saw-mill on the island last spring and cut sufficient lumber for their use for some time to come.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina Island, taught at present by the Rev. Mr. Oakley. His presence on the reserve will do much good.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve; the Indians attend service twice each Sabbath. Sometimes the service is conducted in the Indian language by James Ashquabe, but always once each Sabbath. The service is conducted by the teacher or the Rev. Mr. Brace. The church is well attended; a number of the Indians are members. They keep the church in good repair; it has been freshly painted this spring. No other religion than Methodism is taught on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are improving. A few are indolent and do not provide much ahead and will not take advice. The chief, Charles Big Canoe, and John Big Canoe, Daniel Big Canoe, Albert Big Canoe, Albert McCue, George McCue, Thomas Port, James Charles, Thomas Charles, James Ashquabe, jr., and William J. Ashquabe, are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of the band do not drink strong liquor, but three or four will drink when they get a chance. Most of the Indians are moral in every way. There are one or two families that I cannot class with the rest. The teacher, chief, councillors and myself are making a special effort to better their moral condition.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are intelligent and speak the English language. Most of them read and write. They have a good church choir. The Rev. Mr. Brace held special services for some weeks on the island last winter; quite a number confessed conversion and have since joined the church.

Crops.—The crops look very well, much better than they did a year ago.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement on local Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency; it is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly sixteen thousand acres, about sixty-five per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and eighty-eight, composed of one hundred and twenty-one men, one hundred and thirty women, eighty-one boys and fifty-six girls. There have been four births and nineteen deaths, and one went out of the band by marriage, and one came in, making a decrease of fifteen as compared with the census of last year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say this band suffered greatly from an epidemic of measles which visited the reserve last summer; also from consumption. There were nineteen fatal cases. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to. The dwellings in most cases are neat and clean, and the premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter. In their personal appearance the Indians are generally neat.

The doctor attended to those requiring vaccination.

Resources and Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits these Indians are making steady improvement. A few of them are working all their holdings, and are doing fairly well. They have all the farming implements necessary, Chief McGregor having had a self-binder for a number of years. They have also purchased about twenty cows during the past two years.

I regret to say that but few of the Indians can be induced to save their seed grain; they sell it in the fall and winter, then have to purchase it in the spring at a much advanced price, to say nothing of the trouble and loss of time in replacing it.

A number of the men work in mills, loading vessels, and rafting in summer, fishing in the fall, and in lumber camps in winter, for which they receive good wages.

Education.—There are three schools on this reserve, all of which are making fairly good progress. The premises are in good condition, and are being thoroughly fenced with the Page wire fence and gates.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve attend divine service fairly well. They have two comfortable and commodious churches, one Methodist and one Roman Catholic. There are two hundred and forty-one Methodists, one hundred and thirty Roman Catholics, and seventeen Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of the band are strictly temperate; a few are addicted to strong drink when they can get it, but on the whole there is a decided improvement in this respect. Regarding morality, there is room for improvement, though it is a great deal better than it was some years ago, and there appears to be a steady and healthy change for the better.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along very well; their progress on the whole has been fair. I am sorry to have to report that the hay crop has been a failure this year on account of the cold backward spring, and the extremely dry weather. A much larger acreage of spring grain and roots was sown this year. The much-needed rain has come during the past two weeks, and now we are hopeful that the grain and roots will improve, so that they will be nearly up to the average.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPWEAS OF RAMA,

ATHERLEY, August 4, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, together with statistical statement, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

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RAMA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, opposite the beautiful and picturesque town of Orillia. It contains about two thousand acres of fairly good land.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and thirty, consisting of fifty-three men, sixty-seven women, fifty-three boys and fifty-seven girls; a decrease of two since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year. The principal cause of death among them is consumption. An outbreak of fever was reported last winter, but upon inquiry no case was found.

Resources and Occupations.—Rama Reserve is most favourable for agricultural purposes, and a number of the Indians are farming their own lands with marked success, while others gain a good livelihood by fishing, hunting, acting as guides to American tourists, and basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses on this reserve are principally frame, and nearly all are neat, clean, and in good condition. Barns and stables are also frame, and are kept in a fair state of repair. The Indians own some good horses and other stock.

Quite a number are well supplied with farm implements; there is one self-binder on the reserve.

Education.—Education is provided for the children of this band with the greatest care. The school is well equipped, and the teacher, Rev. J. Lawrence, is very earnest and thorough in his work. The pupils are making decided progress, particularly those who attend regularly.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on this reserve, under the charge of Rev. J. Lawrence, who preaches every Sabbath. The members of this band are principally Methodists. A warm interest is manifested by them in church and Sunday school work.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally moral and temperate in their habits. There is one temperance society on the reserve, which is doing good work. There are a few in this band that do not appear to be able to resist the temptation to drink when liquor is placed in their way by unscrupulous white men. But I am pleased to report that they do not get as much liquor as in former years, owing to the increased difficulty of obtaining it.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHERN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPÉWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, October 15, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The Chippewas of Sarnia live on three reserves—the Sarnia Reserve situated on the bank of St. Clair River, south of the town of Sarnia, and Kettle and Stony Point Reserves, situated on Lake Huron.

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Population.—The population of this band is now four hundred and fifty-four, an increase of two since my last report. There were four births, three joined the band by marriage, and there were five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians under my charge have enjoyed fairly good health this last year. No contagious disease has broken out among them. Sanitary matters have been carefully attended to. The Indian women, as a rule, are clean, neat and industrious.

Education.—We have a school on each of the three reserves. Miss Frances Welsh is still teaching on Sarnia Reserve, and Miss Ethel Jacobs is teaching in the Kettle Point school at present; but I regret to report that the school on Aux Sables reserve is closed on account of unsatisfactory attendance.

Religion.—On the Sarnia Reserve we have two churches—the Anglican and Methodist—in which services are held regularly every Sunday and once during the week. The Indians take an interest in all these meetings.

There is also a Methodist church on each of Kettle, Stony Point and Aux Sables Reserves in which services are held alternately.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians make their living chiefly by farming, at which some of them have become very efficient, especially on the Sarnia Reserve.

Some of them bring in money by fishing. I am pleased to report that the crops this year are very good. The threshing is finished and the grain has turned out very satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,

CHIPPewa HILL, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and sixty-eight Indians on this reserve, made up as follows: one hundred and seventy-five males and one hundred and ninety-three females. There have been seventeen births, and five united with the band by marriage, seven deaths and six decreases by other causes, making an increase of nine as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been remarkably good for the past year. They are fairly clean in their surroundings, and sanitary laws are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation. A limited quantity of timber is cut during the year. A number of the Indians are engaged as hired help throughout the country. Other resources are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking and gathering ginseng-root.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are being gradually improved; also stock and implements.

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Education.—There are three brick school-houses, fairly well equipped, which are kept open during the two hundred and sixteen teaching days of the year. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians are chiefly Methodists. There are four churches, three Protestant and one Roman Catholic. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. One of the characteristics of this band manifested during the year is their loyalty to their Queen and country. Progress for the past year has been general and fair.

Temperance and Morality.—Among the members of the band there is a noticeable improvement in their ability to abstain from strong drink. The marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

General Remarks.—The prospects for the coming harvest are fairly good. Hay, which has been already harvested, is one-third lighter than last year. The fall wheat on the reserve is much better. The chief, Thos. Solomon Mandowab, has a few acres that will yield forty bushels to the acre, which is safely harvested, he having cut it with his new binder. Some of the young Indians are very much more interested in farming than their fathers were in the past, and although their inherited disposition to trifle away time is against them, they will make fairly good farmers.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
KOMOKA, October 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida Reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains four thousand six hundred and twenty acres of choice farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the 'Six Nations.'

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seven hundred and eighty-three, consisting of four hundred and thirty-six males and three hundred and forty-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Consumption is the most prevalent disease. A measles epidemic prevailed during the spring months, but the mortality on that account was small.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources are farming and stock-raising. A good deal of money is also realized from basket-making, and from pulling flax among the whites.

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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. David Williams has a large brick dwelling, which was completed last year. The barns and horse stables are fairly good.

The stock is of average breeding.

These Indians are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance was slightly reduced on account of the measles epidemic in the spring months, but, on the whole, the progress of the children was good during the year.

Religion.—There are three churches upon this reserve, two Methodist and one Anglican. The church services are well attended, and the Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs. The missionaries are doing excellent work.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors.

In several instances the marriage law is not observed as well as it should be. Sometimes men and women live unlawfully together.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc Reserve, comprising about eight thousand seven hundred and two acres, which for the most part is a beautiful undulating fertile tract of country.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is four hundred and seventy-two, consisting of two hundred and forty-five males and two hundred and twenty-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed. A measles epidemic prevailed during the spring months. There is more mortality from consumption than from any other disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are principally farming and stock-raising. Last winter a large number of permits to cut and sell soft elm timber were granted; this gave employment during the winter months.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. John Sutherland has a new brick dwelling of good size.

Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve. The attendance during the spring months was unusually small, owing to the measles epidemic. One of the schools had to be closed for a few weeks on that account. The schools are all well equipped. One new school building was erected during the year.

Religion.—These Indians take a lively interest in religion. The church services are well attended. A little more than half the population adhere to the English Church, and the remainder to the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate.

The marriage law is not observed as well as it should be.

General Remarks.—A shed was erected in connection with the jubilee council house grounds.

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MUNSEES OF THE TRAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies two thousand and ninety-eight acres, a portion of the Caradoc Reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Munsee tribe, the only band of this tribe residing in Canada.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of sixty-eight males and fifty-six females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. A measles epidemic prevailed during the spring months. Sanitary precautions have been well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired. The stock is fair. The Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance has been fair, and the children have made fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve—one Methodist and one Anglican. Services are held in these regularly, and are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. SINCLAIR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

ComMac, October 9, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of eight in the band under my care, a family having left the reserve two years ago and returned this spring, making the population ninety-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake Reserve is good. Their houses are clean. They can compare favourably with their white neighbours in that respect.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are working in the shanties in winter, and on the 'drives' in the spring. They got a grant of \$300 to build a road through the reserve, and made it. I can honestly say they are the best gang of road-makers, or as good as there is, in Ontario. They far exceed my expectation in that line.

Education.—The children are progressing rapidly under the able management of Miss Ousey, who is a splendid teacher.

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Temperance.—These Indians very seldom indulge. In fact, I have not seen the sign of liquor on one of them for the last year.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,

GORE BAY, July 9, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Cockburn Island, which lies immediately west of the Manitoulin Island. Its area is about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Sixty is the total population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is generally good. No epidemic has made any depredation in this band. Sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Resources and Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale. Their principal occupation is working in the bush in winter at the lumber camps, and farming, and loading vessels in summer.

Buildings.—Their houses are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very few cattle and little stock of any kind, and very few farming implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and they have a nice church in which they worship under the guidance of the visiting missionary. They appear to take much interest in religious matters and seem to be altogether a very intelligent band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Partly owing to the absence of liquor on the island and partly on account of their being isolated from any village, these Indians are exceptionally temperate, and, in morality, are above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, and intend paying more attention to farming.

SHESEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, on the Manitoulin Island. It contains an area of about five thousand acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year ; there has been no epidemic amongst them. They keep themselves and premises clean and observe the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief resource of these Indians. They farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock, and they make a creditable showing. They work in winter in the lumber camps, cutting logs and making ties ; and loading vessels and cultivating the land in summer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log buildings are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. There are two organs in the village. David Sampson is now occupying his frame dwelling and is a progressive farmer, having harvested over six hundred bushels of grain and roots last season. He cultivated twenty-five acres of land. These Indians have considerable stock—cattle, horses and pigs—which are well cared for and are in good thriving condition.

Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school-house, and take a great interest in school matters and are very anxious to have the children educated. The children have not been making the progress the band would like, but for the last year have much improved.

Religion.—These Indians for the most part are Roman Catholics. They have a nice comfortable church, which is conducted by the Wikwemikong missionaries, and the services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are making good progress, and their condition is entirely satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band is making rapid progress in agriculture, and shows great enterprise in educational matters and will compare favourably with any band in the agency.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin Island. The area is four hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This is the smallest band in the agency, being composed of seven souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good and sanitary measures observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend to a great extent on the soil for their maintenance. They work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels in summer, and are comfortable and happy.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very little stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and are making a good comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—In temperance and morality this band will compare favourably with other bands.

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General Remarks.—These Indians, although few in number, are thrifty and live comfortably, and will compare favourably with any of the larger bands in making a comfortable living.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Homora Bay, Manitoulin Island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within its limits.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and thirty-one.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been for the most part carried out and the dwellings of the Indians are clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, and they are making satisfactory progress. They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels in summer. Making sugar and picking berries also afford them considerable revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings for the most part are constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are well kept, neat and comfortable, and their houses are fairly well furnished. The Indians of this band are making more rapid progress in farming than any other band under the supervision of this agency and are getting into the way of using the machinery necessary for that purpose; and their farms are fairly well stocked with cattle and horses.

Education.—The school is well attended and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wilwemikong priests, and are faithful adherents to their faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is a broad-minded, honest, energetic man, and treats all subjects fairly and with good sound judgment, and looks carefully after the best interests of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—Along the lines of temperance and morality this band will compare favourably. Very few complaints are made and its standing is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, take a great interest in education and agriculture, and the chief appears anxious to have his band advance along both these lines, and his opinion and advice are much respected.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,

MANITOWANING, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the Whitefish River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of about two hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-four, consisting of twenty men, twenty-one women and forty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. No epidemics have visited the reserve, and sanitary precautions are duly observed. Houses are kept clean and comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are: farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a good state of repair. Stock is well cared for, and most of the Indians have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—On this reserve there is one day school conducted by Mr. S. H. Ferris, under whose able management the children are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are mostly quite industrious, law-abiding, and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are well observed by this band.

POINT GEORGIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of Georgian Bay.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band numbers sixty-two, consisting of twelve men, twenty-five women and twenty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. The Indians garden, fish, pick berries in the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very comfortable log dwellings; have but little stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, their children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady and industrious, and are getting along as well as can be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said to their detriment on this score.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight and one-half square miles.

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Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-six, consisting of thirty-seven men, forty-seven women and seventy-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No contagious disease has broken out amongst them, and, as a rule, they keep their dwellings in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden on a small scale, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and are kept in a fair state of repair. They have very little stock and but few farming implements.

Education.—They have two schools on the reserve, one near Naughton, which is conducted by the Rev. R. Black, Methodist missionary, and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are fairly well attended, and the progress of the children is as good as can be expected.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Roman Catholic and Methodist persuasions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do, but as yet they do not appreciate the advantages to be gained by giving their attention to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnapiatae, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, at and near Wikwemikong.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-one, consisting of thirty-four men, forty-eight women and one hundred and nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been generally good, with no unusual disease or epidemic to impair the normal state. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by the department. General farming, lumbering, fishing and berry-picking are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are composed mostly of logs, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean. Their stock is of fair quality, and they have sufficient farming implements for their requirements.

Education.—The children of this band attend school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-one, consisting of twenty men, twenty-four women and thirty-seven children. They live mostly

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at West Bay, on the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. In winter they find employment in the lumber camps. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION No. 8.

The members of this band number three hundred and forty-eight, consisting of seventy-one men, ninety-five women and one hundred and eighty-two children. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the other Indians of the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island. The area of the reserve is five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is fourteen, consisting of four men, five women and five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Upon the whole, they are clean and tidy, and have their homes comfortably and suitably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are all in good condition. Stock is well cared for, and they have an ample supply of farm implements to meet their requirements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are both intelligent and thrifty, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is excellent.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island, about four miles from the thriving town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-eight, consisting of twenty-six men, thirty women and forty-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians of this band for the past year have been fairly healthy; their dwellings are thoroughly clean and in a sanitary condition. All the water used for drinking and culinary purposes is from springs, which may eventually prove a source of epidemic, but the Indians have been cautioned on this point by their efficient medical officer, Dr. Carruthers.

Resources and Occupations.—The soil, which is generally well cleared, is a rich sandy and clay loam, and all the Indians of this reserve are farmers in a small way. During the summer season, after the crops are planted, they are actively engaged at

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good wages in the lumber mills at Little Current. Last winter they took out two thousand cedar railway ties, for which the department obtained a good price for them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on the reserve stand well in comparison with those in the township. The Indians' farming implements are of the latest pattern, and their system of agriculture is as good on the average as that of the regular Canadian farmer. The Indians are improving their stock every year ; they find a ready market with outside drovers.

Education.—The children can nearly all read and write. They are quick to learn, and they attend school regularly.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are adherents of the Church of England. They attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have in no way deteriorated since my last report. They are industrious, progressive and ambitious, and appear to realize thoroughly the benefits to be derived from their intercourse and commercial relations with their white neighbours. They are steady and have lost the characteristic nomadic habit of the aborigine.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Tribes.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is eighty-nine, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-one women and forty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Consumption, the dread foe of the Indian, has been busy here during the last year, principally due to exposure, hereditary condition and neglect of proper precautions. The Indians' houses were all whitewashed this spring.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are generally very comfortable, and their stock is well cared for. They are not so well equipped with farm implements as is desired.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and the children are making fair progress under the able tuition of Mr. B. Fuller.

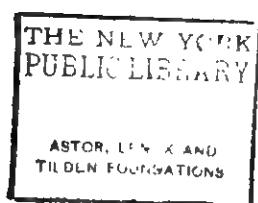
Religion.—These Indians are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They are devout and orderly in their demeanour. Their church is a credit to the reserve, and they are regular in attendance at service.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be said to be progressing. They are intelligent, law-abiding and well-behaved.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are both moral and temperate in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on the Manitoulin Island. One and one-half square miles is about the area of this reserve.





INDIAN CHIEF SKEENA RIVER, B.C

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Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-seven, consisting of twelve men, eighteen women and thirty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good for the past year. Sanitary precautions have been observed, all their dwelling-houses have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture. The Indians farm, fish in summer ; and take out timber and work in the timber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly of logs, and are clean and comfortable. Their stock is well cared for, and their supply of farm implements is ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve, under Roman Catholic supervision. The children attend fairly well and are making good progress, owing to the untiring efforts of the teacher, Miss Moran.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their habits.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin Island, east of the township of Assiginack.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—They number about seven hundred and forty-three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians for the past year has been good. The majority of their houses are kept neat and clean, and comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber-land and fishing. These Indians are taking more interest in agricultural pursuits every year. Last winter they took out twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two cedar railway ties, nine thousand one hundred and thirty-six cedar posts, two hundred and seventeen cords of pulp-wood, and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-three feet, board measure, of cedar saw-logs, all of which the department sold for them at the highest market prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction, and are kept in a good state of repair.

Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for.

They have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—Unsurpassed facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions, and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong, are conducted by a well qualified staff of teachers ; and there is also a day school at Wikwemikongsing.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and the influence of the missionaries is a great factor in the advancement of this band.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few Indians in the band who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but, on the whole, the band is temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

O. L. D. SIMS,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, August 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith statistical statement and report in connection with the Mississagua Indians of the Alnwick Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand three hundred and seventy-three acres, of which about two thousand four hundred and seventy-three acres are cleared, and about one thousand acres under lease to white men.

Population.—There are now two hundred and thirty-one in the band, being an increase of four over last year. There were eight births, two joined the band through marriage, and there were six deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There is only one case of sickness and that is consumption. With the exception of this one case, the sanitary condition of the band is excellent.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve being situated in a good agricultural district, many of the Indians have good success in farming, in fact, some of them cope quite successfully with the white population. On the other hand, many live by fishing, hunting, basket-making, wage-earning and gathering ginseng-root.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve with few exceptions are frame, and are kept in a good state of repair.

The stock is fair indeed ; and the Indians possess a fair lot of agricultural implements.

Education.—Mr. Frank Allan taught the school during the past year ; but owing to the irregular attendance, the educational progress was not as good as it might have been, yet, considering the attendance, very fair progress has been made along this line.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are nearly all industrious and are making fair progress in agricultural pursuits and along educational lines. The whole reserve has been improved in a manner that reflects credit upon the members of the band.

Religion.—There are two hundred and twenty Methodists, nine Anglicans and two Roman Catholics in the band, nearly all of whom are attendants upon divine service and their characters are much elevated thereby.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians indulge in intoxicating drinks occasionally. There seems to be a considerable improvement in the moral tone of the members of the band, however.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE NEW CREDIT.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE NEW CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand, and comprises six thousand acres, four thousand eight hundred acres in the township of Tuscarora, and one thousand two hundred acres in the township of Oneida.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band, as shown by the census last taken, is two hundred and fifty, consisting of seventy-two men, seventy-seven women, sixty-seven boys, and thirty-four girls, an increase of six since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians during the fall and winter was good, until spring, when an epidemic of measles and chicken-pox broke out amongst the younger members of the band, especially those attending school. Every possible sanitary precaution has been taken with regard to keeping the premises clean. All rubbish that accumulates during winter is collected and burned up in the early spring, and nearly all the children have been vaccinated.

Education.—There is a good brick school-house on this reserve, well ventilated and well equipped. The course of study is the one authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is good, and there is a marked improvement in the progress of the pupils, through the ability and energy of the present teacher, Mrs. Martin. I am glad to say she has excited an increased interest in school matters, and there is more of a general desire amongst the parents for the education of their children.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve, both of the Methodist denomination, under the charge of the Rev. E. H. Taylor, who is well liked and doing good work. Both churches as a rule are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious year by year, and are making very fair progress and becoming somewhat better off. The harvest of 1900 promises to be very much better than a few of the previous years. There will be an abundance of fodder for their cattle for the coming winter. Their councillors are intelligent men, who seem honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large number of this band are strictly temperate and shun all alcoholic beverages, and thus retain their manhood; but some of them indulge in intoxicants whenever they have an opportunity, which is too often given them by unscrupulous persons. This curse of intemperance undermines and retards the work of the church, and as it leads to other vices, of which immorality is one, there is room for improvement in the morals of some of the members of this band.

General Remarks.—Taking the past year as a whole, steady progress has been made in almost every branch, nearly all the public buildings having received a com-

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plete overhauling in the way of general repairs, including the council-house, school-house, wood-shed, drive-house and stable, and fencing around the public buildings, new pump in well at school-house, and repairing roadway between the township of Walpole and the land of this reserve.

I have, &c.,

HUGH STEWART,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake Reserve is located on the north shore of Rice Lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, of which about seven hundred and sixty acres are cleared; about two hundred and forty acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is eighty, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-two women, nineteen boys and seventeen girls. During the past year there were three deaths and one birth, a decrease of two since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. They have very comfortable, and some of them very clean and tidy homes.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, trapping, and gathering wild rice. Most of the Indians on this reserve work their land; some, however, make a living by trapping, gathering rice, working in the bush in winter, and on the 'drives' in spring; also working with farmers.

Buildings.—There are on this reserve eleven frame and fourteen log houses, ten barns, ten horse stables, and seven cow stables.

Stock and Farming Implements.—Of stock these Indians have seventeen horses and six colts, and sixteen milch cows. They have also a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—Some of the children here attend school very regularly, and appear to be learning fairly well.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists. They have a very neat little church, and Mr. Windsor, a missionary, preaches to them every Sabbath evening. They have also a Christian Endeavour Society.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these people are law-abiding and well-behaved, although there are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally.

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MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Mud Lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census of the band is one hundred and sixty-five, composed of forty-five men, thirty-eight women, fifty-six boys and twenty-six girls. During the past year there have been seven deaths and six births, and two girls married members of the Alnwick band, making a decrease of three since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has not been a great deal of sickness during the past year. These Indians are very neat and tidy about their homes, some of them very much so.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are trapping and hunting; some of the Indians hire with farmers, others work in the lumber camp in winter and on 'drives' in spring, while others work their land.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-one frame and twelve log houses on this reserve. The Indians have also twelve barns with a goodly number of horse and cow stables. They have fifteen horses and fifteen good milch cows, besides a number of young stock. They have also a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—The children here have been attending school very regularly, and learning remarkably well during the past year, with Miss Lily Middleton as their teacher.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church. A Methodist minister comes to the reserve every Sabbath, and they all attend the services very regularly. They have also a good Sunday school with Mr. Joseph Whetung as superintendent for the past year. The school is well supplied with necessary helps and papers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, on the whole, are industrious, and appear to take a greater interest in working their land each year. I might here mention Daniel Whetung, Joseph Irons and others who take a great interest in their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here appear very honest and well-behaved, there being very little intemperance in the band.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, September 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of Scugog Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the island of Scugog, in the township of Scugog, county of Ontario. It comprises eight hundred acres, of which seven hundred and forty are cleared and about five hundred under lease to white tenants. The soil is very well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of the band shown by the present census is thirty-eight—nine men, twelve women, ten girls and seven boys. There has been no increase in the population during the past year.

Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of colds, there has been very little illness and no deaths. Cleanliness and order are fairly observed.

Resources and Occupations.—While hunting, fishing and basket-making are the chief occupations, there is a slow but steadily growing interest in agriculture.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—There is a small number of frame buildings in excellent condition, but the log houses are in a state of decay, which renders them uncomfortable, if not injurious, to the occupant. There is the necessary supply of farm implements, and this summer a new binder has been added to the number.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but facilities for education are within reach of the children, and the progress made by those in regular attendance is very fair.

Religion.—The service which is held in the Methodist church on the reserve is well attended by the Indians, two-thirds of whom are members in good standing.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a careful observance of law and an ordinary degree of thrift among these Indians.

Temperance.—There are a few who indulge in intoxicating liquors to their detriment, but the faithful adherence to temperance principles by the greater number of the band is worthy of note.

General Remarks.—If during the year the progress has not been as great as desired, it is partly owing to the fact that the Indian nature is slow in awakening to a sense of its innate ability. If the Indians possessed more self-confidence, better results would follow.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
MARYSVILLE, August 27, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings, and is said to contain an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twelve hundred and forty-eight, consisting of two hundred and sixty-three men, two hundred and ninety-five women, three hundred and forty-four boys and three hundred and forty-six girls. There were thirty-one births and twelve deaths; three joined the band and one left it, making an increase of twenty-one over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The mortality has been considerably lessened since last year, there being a decrease of twelve deaths. The health of this community is as favourable as that of other settlements in the neighbourhood. In the beginning of the year there were two cases of diphtheria successfully treated by anti-toxin.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief means of making a living, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentry, masonry and fishing.

The crops for the past year were not as good as the preceding year.

Many of the women engage in gardening and butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are constantly improving their houses and barns. Several new houses were built during the past year.

Their stock is of fair quality and well kept.

Most of the Indians have all they require in modern implements.

Education.—Education is provided for all the children of the band. There are two hundred and forty-seven children between the ages of six and fifteen who should attend school. There are four schools taught by female teachers, one holding a first-class certificate, and three holding third-class certificates; and the authorized course of studies is followed. A number of the children attend the high school at Deseronto. The parents all endeavour to have their children well educated.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except one hundred and forty, who are Presbyterians. Those belonging to the Church of England have two stone churches and two mission school-houses used for divine service. There are four services each Sunday, and an evening service during the winter; also a Bible class one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary, except one service held at the mission school erected by Chief Anonsoktha in 1880, which is conducted by Cornelius Maracle, sr. The Presbyterians have one frame church, and on July 29, 1900, ex-chief Jacob B. Brant was ordained elder of the Presbyterian church. The Indians take great interest in their religion and attend church regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, being chiefly farmers, are making good progress, and becoming better off. There are five wagons engaged on the reserve hauling milk to the cheese factories, and a number of Indians send their milk, competing fairly well with their white neighbours.

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The chiefs are encouraging the draining of swamps and stagnant waters by having large ditches constructed.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—Twenty-seven of our young men joined the volunteers and drilled at Kingston during the month of July, 1900. Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Foresters' Island Park, which is located in the Bay of Quinte, near Deseronto, and is largely patronized as a summer resort. The Independent Order of Foresters held its annual retreat at the park during the month of July.

The brass band practises regularly and continues to improve its playing. The indications of the welfare of the band point to a successful future.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Orford, county of Kent, adjacent to the River Thames, and has an area of three thousand and ten acres of fine farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Delaware tribe, but are known as the 'Moravians of the Thames.'

Population.—The band numbers three hundred and two, made up of eighty-four men, seventy-eight women, seventy-one boys and sixty-nine girls, being a decrease of two during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. The children have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures are well observed; whitewash is freely used; the houses present a clean and tidy appearance, and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief resource of these Indians, as the land is of good quality and easily worked, and those who work are making a success of it, while others are careless and indifferent and have hard work to make ends meet. Many make a living by working for neighbouring farmers. A few do some hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of the Indians live in log houses, most of which are comfortable. The houses lately erected are frame and have more conveniences. All barns are frame, and the stabling is much improved for the comfort of the stock.

One can see a marked improvement in the stock for the past few years.

The Indians who are thrifty use all modern implements, while those who are not, use very inferior ones.

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Education.—Only one school, situated in the centre of the reserve, is now kept ; the Moravian mission school being closed as it was thought to be unnecessary. All can attend the Moraviantown school, and I am pleased to state that there is a marked improvement in the attendance and in the school during the past year. We aim at enforcing the school regulations, which are of material help.

Religion.—The spiritual interests of this tribe are looked after by the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian churches. Services are held in each every Sabbath and are well attended. There are services on week nights also.

Temperance and Morality.—The ability of these Indians to abstain from strong drink is remarkable ; very few are in the habit of drinking to excess. Their morals are fairly good so far as I am able to judge.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,

SAULT STE. MARIE, September 27, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the three Indian bands under my charge, viz., the Garden River band, the Batchewana band, and the Michipicoten band.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is also occupied by part of the Batchewana band. It contains an area of over twenty-nine thousand acres. A very small portion of this is under cultivation. When the season is favourable, hay and potatoes are raised in considerable quantity ; oats and pease in moderate quantities. The soil is very sandy in most parts.

Tribe.—These Indians are descended from Ojibbewas and Chippewas, mixed with French half-breeds, who by far exceed the Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The census, as far as taken, shows a population of one hundred and twelve male adults, one hundred and twenty-three female adults, one hundred male children, and one hundred and one female children, a total of four hundred and thirty-six. There were sixteen births during the past year and twenty-four deaths.

Health.—The houses and approaches, as a rule, are clean and kept free from rubbish. There has been a great deal of sickness during the past year of various kinds, and many deaths have occurred in consequence, although nothing of a contagious character. During the small-pox scare, most of the Indians were vaccinated, and the disease did not get among them.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly log and a few frame houses. The stables and outhouses are of log. There is a fine council-hall, and a lock-up.

Occupations.—Farming in a moderate way, berry-picking, basket-making, going out with fishing parties, working in the lumber camps, and during the past year all those willing to work have been able to get employment at good wages.

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Stock.—The stock consists for the most part of horses and cows of an ordinary breed, oxen, pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, fanning-machine, horse-rake, spades, shovels, rakes, scythes and cradles.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, one, the Roman Catholic, a very good and comfortable building, and very well attended, and the children are getting on very well. The Protestant school, built some thirty years ago, is not in very good repair. The attendance at this school is not so satisfactory; the trouble has been to get a permanent teacher. The last one, Mr. Kane, was getting the children on well, but had to give up at the commencement of the holidays, and I have not been able to get one since.

Characteristics and Progress.—I have little to say in the way of progress so far as farming is concerned. The last two years have been enough to discourage the Indians on the reserve; the early frost and late wet spring last year spoiled the entire crop of many of them. Hay turned out well, but oats and pease very poor, and the potato crop was not up to what it used to be. Had it not been for the work they obtained, it would have been hard for many of them.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been several convictions of both white men and Indians on the reserve during the past year. Fines and imprisonment have followed, but this seems only to have a temporary effect. All the liquor appears to be got from the American side. One bottle of whisky was seized by me from a white man and handed over to the general hospital, Sault Ste. Marie. Small quantities seized are always destroyed.

The morals of the band are improving, owing in a great measure to the Roman Catholic priest, the Protestant minister and the chief, who have been doing all they can to check the evil that prevailed. The chief of the band is Michel Cadotte, with four sub-chiefs, elected June 28: John Askin, Joseph Nowquaik, John B. Lesage and Michel Belleau.

BATCHEWANA BAND.

Reserve.—As already stated in former reports, this band has two small reserves, one at the Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie River, and the other at Goulais Bay. Many of the band are on the Garden River Reserve, where they have been for the last forty years. The reserve at the rapids is a very valuable one, though small, being well situated for a water-power and electric works. It used to be a good and profitable fishing ground for whitefish, but the building of the canals, bridge, and the driving of lumber over the rapids has completely destroyed the fishing, and where hundreds of fish were taken in former years, tens are not taken in now.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the same tribe as the Garden River band, and like them have a great many French half-breeds among them.

Vital Statistics.—The census this year so far as taken shows a total of three hundred and fifty persons: one hundred and five adult males, one hundred and eleven female adults, sixty-five male children, and sixty-nine female children. There were ten births and twenty-one deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses and approaches are clean and neat. Like the Garden River band, these Indians had a great deal of sickness, and many deaths. They were also vaccinated during the small-pox scare. I took Dr. John Reid with me for that purpose to both Batchewana and Goulais Bay, where all residing in these two places were vaccinated. The members of this band in ordinary circumstances engage their own doctor and furnish their own medicine.

Occupations.—A considerable portion of the band live at Garden River, where they have plots of land, and cultivate to a small extent; besides this they do a good

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deal of exploring, working in lumber camps, picking berries, basket-making, and other work. Most of them are comfortably off. The remainder of the band are scattered; farm a little at Goulais Bay and Batchewana, where some of them have land of their own. These do a little hunting, work for the fishing companies, and explore. Some of the women make very nice rag mats. They appear to be very comfortable.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the buildings belonging to this band are on the west side of the Garden River, on the Garden River Reserve, where the land is low and of a better quality than on the east side. The other buildings are at Goulais Bay and Batchewana. The Indians are mostly squatters on private lands and along the lake shore. They possess ploughs, harrows, fanning-mills, hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, scythes and cradles. They have horses and cows of an ordinary breed, pigs and poultry. Some of the latter they raise to sell. The last two seasons have been against them. Frost, rain and potato-bugs did much damage.

Education.—There is no school belonging to this band. The children attend the Garden River Roman Catholic school, and are making fair progress.

Religion.—Most of the Indians belong to the Roman Catholic religion; there are a few Methodists. The former have two churches, one at Goulais Bay, and one at Batchewana. The services are conducted by a missionary and layman on Sundays and holidays. A missionary pays occasional visits, and is very attentive in cases of sickness and in performing the service for the dead. The Methodists have no church or minister.

Morals.—The same remarks apply to this band as I have made of the Garden River band. The Indians and half-breeds living at Batchewana and Goulais Bay are removed from the temptation the others are subject to, and it is only when coming to the Sault that they have an opportunity of getting liquor, and they get away before they can be punished.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is at Gros Cap, about three miles from Michipicoten. It has not been occupied by the Indians for some years, but last year they surrendered an area of one thousand acres, which is now occupied by the Algoma Central Railway Company, and has become quite a place of business. There is a fine harbour there, and the work going on has given a great deal of employment, with good pay, to the Indians of the band. I hear it is now the intention of many of them to locate on this reserve, and make homes for themselves and families.

Tribe.—These Indians are Chippewas, mixed with English, Scotch and French half-breeds. The language principally spoken is Indian; some few of them speak English.

Vital Statistics.—The number of this year's census is three hundred and thirty-one, namely, eighty-three male adults, ninety-five female adults, seventy-one boys and eighty-two girls. There were eleven births and fourteen deaths during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I visit the Indians only once a year when paying Robinson Treaty annuity money to them, when I go to Biscotasing, Chapleau, Missinabie and Michipicoten Rivers. It is only in the last-mentioned place that I see any of the houses. Some seventeen families reside here and are well-to-do. The houses are built on Crown lands. At the time of my last visit all the Indians were in good health; there had been some sickness among them last winter and early spring. This spring they were all vaccinated.

Education.—There is a school up the river on the Crown lands opened last year, which has been well attended. Miss Clarke, the teacher, appears to be doing good service. The time of my visit was in the vacation.

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Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church alongside the school, but no regular priest. The priest visits it at certain periods, and in the meantime services are performed by a layman. Most of the members of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church; those at Chapleau and Missinabie belong to the Church of England.

Chief.—Chief Legard, I regret to say, departed this life in the spring. He had occupied the position for some ten years. Old age was the cause of his death. He has been succeeded by James Cass, a very good and industrious man, who promises to do the best he can for the morality and advancement of his band. Gros Jambette, the second chief, lives at Chapleau or Lake Windermere.

SHINGWAUK HOME.

I have pleasure in testifying to the excellent work being done in the Shingwauk Industrial Home, also in my jurisdiction, and under the management of Principal George L. King.

The records of the institution show that capital progress was made during the year in class-work and the various industrious taught. The day schools are divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two male teachers, in separate buildings. Eleven boys recently qualified for promotion into higher grades, and two passed the high school entrance examination.

The different industries taught are: carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming. The boys take a keen interest in their respective trades, and under their instructors rapidly become adept. The following will be of interest as showing how a pupil's day in the Shingwauk Home is divided. If he be a senior, the twenty-four hours are apportioned as follows:—

	Hours.
School-work.....	4
Trade or housework.....	4½
Meals.....	1½
Ablutions, bed-making and prayers.....	1½
Recreation.....	3½
Sleep.....	9

except on Saturday, when the number of hours devoted to study must be added to these of recreation. And in the case of a junior boy attending school all day:

	Hours.
Class-work.....	6½
Ablutions, bed-making and prayers.....	1½
Meals.....	1½
Recreation.....	4
Sleep.....	10½

An important feature of the year's work was the completion and opening of the Wawanosh Home for Indian girls, adjoining the Shingwauk Home.

The new building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, especially the dormitories, which latter are furnished with iron bedsteads and wire mattresses similar to the boys' dormitories. In addition to secular and religious training, the girls are taught sewing and domestic work. They share in common with the boys the day school and main dining-hall. In other respects they are entirely separate and have their own play-grounds, &c. The number of pupils at present enrolled is seventy-three, *i.e.*, sixty-one boys and twelve girls. These numbers are likely to be increased by the advent of eight more girls before navigation closes.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, October 13, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the Mission and Kaministiquia Rivers, and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

The land along the rivers and for some distance back is of first-class quality, but a large swamp keeps the back land wet.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is three hundred and eight, consisting of sixty-five men, eighty-seven women, eighty-three boys and seventy-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Special sanitary precautions were maintained during the outbreak of small-pox in the neighbouring towns of Port Arthur and Fort William, with the result that the band escaped the disease. The general health of the band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians in summer are farming, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries; in the winter, cutting cord-wood and working for the lumbering companies.

Buildings.—Two new buildings were erected during the year and another is in course of construction.

Stock.—There is a decided improvement in the class of stock owned by the Indians, though the number is about as formerly.

Farming Implements.—Several Indians own all the implements required; the others use those purchased by the band, the only thing that they hire is a mower to cut hay.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and the St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph, and are well qualified and painstaking.

Religion.—Of this band two hundred and seventy-three are Roman Catholics and thirty-five are pagans. There is a resident priest and a travelling missionary. There is a church, and St. Joseph's Convent, the latter in charge of the Reverend Mother Superior and four Sisters.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious and capable, but they do not devote as much attention to farming as desirable, though several have made distinct improvements on their land and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the band are strictly temperate; and immorality is the exception. There is a steady improvement in both these respects.

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RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Nipigon River, near Lake Helen, and consists of six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and seventeen, consisting of fifty men, fifty-four women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been excellent during the past year. During the small-pox outbreak a portion of this band, resident at Wolf River, and two families resident at Lake Helen, were quarantined, and the band vaccinated. They also escaped the disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is acting as guides to the tourists who go up the Nipigon River fishing. Some engage in farming to a small extent. During the winter they live by hunting and working in the woods.

Buildings and Stock.—There are few buildings on the reserve, but at the Mission and on the river below Nipigon Station there are a number of good houses. These Indians own some really good stock.

Education.—There is a good school-house on the reserve, but as the Indians nearly all live at the Mission, or down the river, it has been closed for a number of years. There is also one at the Mission, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—Of this band thirty-one are Anglicans and one hundred and eighty-six are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great majority are industrious and intelligent. Charles DeLaronde was appointed fisheries overseer on the river this summer, which is, I believe, the first instance in this agency where a person of Indian blood has received a public position.

Temperance and Morality.—The band as a whole is all that could be desired. Occasional complaints are made, but upon being looked into, they are usually found to be without good foundation.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Gull Bay, Lake Nipigon, and consists of seven thousand five hundred acres.

It is well wooded along the banks of the Gull River, which runs through it. The soil is light. There is also another reserve at Jackfish Island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers five hundred and eighteen, consisting of eighty-five men, one hundred and nine women, one hundred and seventy boys, and one hundred and fifty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The present health of these Indians is good, but last fall they suffered greatly from gripe.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting is their principal occupation. Some act as guides to tourists who fish in the Nipigon. A few clearings on the reserve are planted with potatoes.

Should the government ever allow Lake Nipigon to be fished with nets for the sale of fish, it should be a great source of revenue to the Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians own very few buildings, and no stock or farming implements. They were supplied with hoes this summer, for which they were very thankful.

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Education.—The school, which is situated on Jackfish Island, is not as well attended as it should be, but as the Indians are away hunting, with the exception of a few families, a moderate attendance is all that can be expected.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans, two hundred and twenty-three are Roman Catholics, and two hundred and ninety are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are well spoken of by parties who engage them as guides. They appear to be awakening to the necessity of engaging in agriculture, as the scarcity of fur-bearing animals is becoming more noticeable every year.

Temperance and Morality.—Being far removed from where intoxicating liquors are sold, they have no opportunity to indulge. They appear to be of good morals.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Pays Plat River, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of six men, thirteen women, fifteen boys and thirteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good, and the reserve is kept quite clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The pursuits of the Indians are hunting, fishing, and exploring for minerals. They also raise potatoes and vegetables, and sell a large quantity of blueberries in season.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are comfortable. The chief has an ox and a plough.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve, which is well attended.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, but as work is very scarce, they do not make much advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very moral people, and intemperance is rare.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Pic River, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms, fronting on the river.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers two hundred and seventeen, consisting of forty-six men, fifty-eight women, sixty-one boys and fifty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year the health of the band has been good. The reserve is clean and well looked after by the chief.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a good deal of farming. They also engage in hunting, fishing and exploring.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are not large, but are comfortable. They have only the stock and implements supplied by the department.

Education.—The school is well attended and the pupils show fair improvement.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans and two hundred and twelve are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and fairly industrious. They are showing a disposition to engage more extensively in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are above the average.

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LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shore of Long Lake and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers three hundred and seventeen, consisting of sixty men, seventy-nine women, seventy-nine boys and ninety-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—This is a hunting band, the only other occupation being the transportation of merchandise from Lake Superior for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Education.—There has never been a school at this reserve, as the Indians are almost constantly away hunting.

Religion.—Of this band nine are Anglicans, two hundred and eighty-three are Roman Catholics and twenty-five are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and intelligent, but make no progress in the way of agriculture, devoting their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of these Indians is good. They have no chance to indulge in strong liquors, being six days' travel from the line of railroad.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, September 12, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

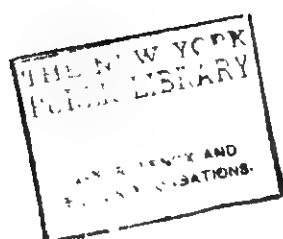
Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve, exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, is one hundred and six, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-four women and forty-five children. During the year there have been two births and one death, making a total increase in the number of persons in the band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been good, only one death being recorded during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are largely agricultural. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the





INDIAN CHIEF, SKFENA RIVER, B.C.

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works in connection with the Canada Atlantic Railway, at Depot Harbour, located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it. The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season; and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvement of these is not as noticeable as I should desire. There is, however, one very good farm on the reserve owned by James Walker, a former member of the Cape Croker band, but who now belongs to the Parry Island band; and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band have certainly improved during the past year. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, besides the children of those Indians resident on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The attendance and progress have been as good as could be expected.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are represented as follows: Forty-nine Methodists, thirty-five Roman Catholics and twenty-two pagans. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Allen Salt, the resident missionary on the reserve, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy, the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics.—The Indians in this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—There has only been one case of intemperance reported to me among the members of this band during the past year, so in this respect their conduct has been very good.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga Bay, on the east side of the Georgian Bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and four, consisting of twenty-four men, thirty women and fifty children. During the year there have been four births and three deaths, making a total increase for the year of one.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good, and there has been a great improvement as compared with the year ended June 30, 1899, during which eight deaths were recorded.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve comprise: farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent, fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit. Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of the Indians in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril, employs a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are small and of an inferior type. Most of them are built of logs and of such dimensions that they do not allow of the proper housing of the occupants.

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Education.—The children are taught in a school-house on the reserve by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is twenty-four. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Religion.—In this band religious denominations are represented as follows :—Seventy-three Methodists, and thirty-one Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve ; the one belonging to the Methodists, which is now completed, being a very creditable structure; the other, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is not near completion yet. Services have frequently been held in the new Methodist church and have been well attended.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment of fishing for the Buffalo Fish Company, at Pointe au Baril ; and if more of them would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to gain a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among these Indians has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian Bay, almost midway between Byng Inlet and French River. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-five, consisting of forty-seven men, fifty-four women and sixty-four children. During the year there have been four births, three deaths and twenty have left the band, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising the band of nineteen for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, only three deaths being recorded during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are : agriculture, fishing and hunting. The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them for earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is thirty-five. There is one school on the reserve, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—The buildings belonging to these Indians are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian houses in this superintendency.

Their agricultural implements are few in number, comprising three ploughs and a harrow.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A very good Roman Catholic church is practically completed, and services will shortly be conducted in it by the missionary priest who resides at Byng Inlet. The Methodists have also erected a very good church, and services are frequently held in it by visiting clergy.

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Characteristics.—These Indians are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men, and their appearance indicates constant industry.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both of these respects has been during the past year all that could be desired.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, ten miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-eight, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-seven women and ninety-six children. During the year there were seven births, eight deaths, three left the band and one joined it, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and lumbering.

The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with the lumbering operations which are being constantly carried on by Mr. J. R. Booth on the reserve, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school situated at their village at Beauce Bay, where the school is presided over by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is very good and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a very good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by visiting missionaries.

Characteristics.—These Indians are a bright and intelligent body of people, and in numerous respects compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district. Their farming operations are carried on only to a limited extent, as they depend largely on securing employment in the lumbering camps, and hunting as a means of earning a living.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year among the members of this band, I conclude that their conduct in this respect has been very good; while morally they stand very high.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, at the head of the French River. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Tribe.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-seven women and thirty-five children. During the year there were two births, making a total increase of two in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve at present appear to be very limited. Agriculture is carried on in a very limited manner. This band has on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber which, if disposed of, as it could

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easily be to great advantage, would place the members in a very prosperous condition. At present most of them are in very indigent circumstances and are likely to remain so as long as the present policy pursued by them regarding their timber exists.

The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent and working in the lumbering camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are few in number, and built of logs.

The stock and farming implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Religion.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence and should be in a more prosperous condition, but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is all that could be desired.

TEMOGAMING BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogaming, a considerable number of them residing on Bear Island, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogaming is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscaming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-three, consisting of nineteen men, thirty-three women and thirty-one children. During the year there has not been a birth or death recorded, so that the total number of members comprising the band remains the same as last year.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. The Indians make no attempt at farming, giving as a reason that, as no reserve has been assigned to them, they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Bear Island a few houses have been erected, but the majority of the Indians live in tents all the year round.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay post, but owing to the inaccessibility of Temogaming from the outside world, I do not see how services are to be conducted in this edifice when completed, except at long intervals.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is proved by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, in the province of Quebec.

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Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-three, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-three women and seventy-one children. During the year there were four births, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of four for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering. The members of this band depend chiefly on farming as a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to these Indians are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is twenty-eight. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, consisting of ninety-nine Methodists, nine Roman Catholics and seventeen Plymouth Brethren. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of this church.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians in these respects is of an exceptionally high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora and partly in the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand, and contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-six acres.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand River. The number of the tribes composing the Six Nations confederation was not always the same; prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted,

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since which time it has been called the Six Nations. Some one hundred and fifty Delawares were adopted later.

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and sixty-three men, one thousand one hundred women, eight hundred and thirty-six boys and eight hundred and eighty-nine girls, making a total of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, being an increase of twenty over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the first half of the year there was but little serious illness and no epidemic; while during the latter half of the year there was an epidemic of measles, and a good many children and some adults were affected. There were also several cases of pulmonary consumption under treatment.

There were ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven patients treated at the medical office on the reserve, one thousand six hundred and ninety-six visits made, making five thousand nine hundred and forty miles travelled by the physicians during the year.

Sanitary Precautions.—The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained to the members of the band, and in many cases observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which disease may be engendered, the prevention of accumulation of any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of wells, springs or running water, or any such matter being thrown into the same, the sinking of wells, which is encouraged by the council granting loans for the purpose, the boiling of water, particularly all surface ditch water when it is necessary to use such for the want of proper wells. Several swamps were drained by the use of tile.

The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting. The chiefs of the band, in council, framed rules and regulations in relation to the care of the public health as provided by the Indian Act.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living; a few depend upon gardening and fruit-growing, as well as berries, while many of the younger members who will not farm seek employment in factories in Brantford and other places.

During the berry-picking season several hundred leave the reserve and return after flax-pulling.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are taking more interest in improving their barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter and stormy weather. During the past year ten large barns were built.

The crops were very light; fall wheat was badly injured by the severe winter, while spring crops suffered from drought.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve are well attended and under the management of a school board. There are four white and six Indian teachers employed.

Religion.—Great interest is manifested by the Indians in church and Sunday school work. Picnics, garden parties, tea-meetings and entertainments are frequently held in various parts of the reserve in order to raise money for church purposes.

Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptists in five, the Methodists in three, the Plymouth Brethren in one, and the Seventh Day Adventists in two; all services are well attended. The Seventh Day Adventists erected a new church on the reserve during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences and draining.

The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of the county of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 3. Both meetings were largely attended. Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of

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the province and discussed, many Indians taking part in the discussions. The annual ploughing match was held, when only Indians competed. It was largely attended.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under the management of the Indians, held its three days' annual fair in October. Only Indians can compete. The exhibits were equal in numbers to those of any township fair. The attendance was very large, particularly the last day, when many whites from a distance were present.

The road-work, under the direction of forty-five pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, was well attended to, and the roads kept in good condition.

Several bridges were constructed on the reserve by Indian contractors, under the supervision of the inspector of works.

Three companies of the 37th Regiment of Haldimand Rifles are composed of Indians, and attended the June camp at Niagara, together with a brass band from this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. There are several temperance societies on the reserve doing good work. Intemperance is certainly greatly on the decrease among the Six Nation Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, August 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of the Thessalon Agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of about four square miles.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and forty-five.

Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians seems to be fair.

Resources and Occupations.—Their resources are agriculture and fishing. They are fishermen, farmers, labourers and hunters. They work in lumber camps in winter, and loading vessels in the summer, and are getting along very well.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally of log, but they are clean and comfortable.

Education.—This band has a good school-house, but no teacher. The school has been closed since last autumn. These Indians are away from the reserve so much it is hard to get enough children to keep the school open.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual welfare is looked after by visiting missionaries, whose headquarters are at Garden River and Wikwemikong.

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Characteristics.—This band seems to be progressing favourably and beginning to do more farming.

Morality.—These Indians are a moral, law-abiding people.

General Remarks.—My report on this band may be summarized by saying that, except in the lack of interest taken in education, these Indians are progressing favourably.

MISSISSAGUA RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagua River, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of about three square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine.

Health.—The health of this band is a little better than last year. Their doctor seems to be helping them to improve their condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are hunting and fishing and farming. Some of them have very good gardens, but as a general thing they would rather work at lumbering than farming. Some of the members of this band are what is called 'inlanders'; they, I suppose, live by hunting and fishing.

Those who live on the reserve are labourers. Some of them are good lumbermen, and get good wages. They get work in summer loading vessels.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly log, and some of them are pretty old, but the Indians keep them nice and white and clean.

They have not many cattle nor farming implements.

Education.—They have a good school, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve, but hold service in the school-house.

Characteristics.—This band is fairly industrious and becoming more progressive each year.

Morality.—Morally they are on a par with others. I have not heard of any drunkenness this year.

General Remarks.—There is a marked improvement in this band, morally, physically and financially. The young people are learning to speak English and dress well.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends from the village of Cutler to Spragge Station on the C.P.R. on the north shore of Lake Huron, and has an area of thirty-eight square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and fifteen.

Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. No cases of sickness were reported. Their houses are kept clean and neat.

Resources.—Their resources are agriculture, timber and fish. There are two very large saw-mills, one at Cutler at the east end of the reserve, the other at Spragge, at the west end of the reserve. Every able-bodied man on this reserve can get work at good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally log.

The Indians have very little stock of any kind.

Education.—They have an excellent school at Cutler, well attended. They seem to take greater interest in education than any other band in the agency.

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Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics and seem to take an interest in church matters.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, temperate, intelligent, religious and progressive, and are doing very well.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The Spanish River band is divided into three communities.

The first division resides at Sahgamook, a beautiful point which runs out into the north channel on the south side of the Spanish River Reserve. The second resides on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River at Pogumasing and Biscotasing.

The third lives on the Manitoulin Island, and is under the charge of Indian Agent Sims, of Manitowaning.

The reserve contains an area of over thirty-seven square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Population.—This band (first and second divisions combined) has a population of about three hundred and twelve.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been very good, no disease or epidemic having appeared among them.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture and fishing. These Indians follow farming and labouring, and they do a good deal of berry-picking, one family returning \$80 as the amount that they earned last year. They also do a good deal of basket-making.

Building, Stock, Etc.—They have good buildings, the best in the agency.

They have quite a number of horses, but they are small.

These Indians have some good gardens. Their crops look well. They have generally potatoes to sell.

Education.—These Indians are taking an active interest in education. Their school at Sahgamook is very well attended, and they have now an excellent teacher in the person of Miss Adele De Lamorandiere, who is advancing the children as they have never been advanced before.

They have also a school at Spanish River, a very good building. They have there also an excellent teacher, but as the children live so far from the school-house, the attendance is very small; the few who do attend are getting along very well.

Religion.—Those of the first division are mostly Roman Catholics. The second division consists mostly of adherents of the Church of England.

Characteristics.—They are a quiet, industrious, law-abiding people.

General Remarks.—These Indians appear to be happy and contented, and I may say that I found a great improvement in the band since last year.

Some of the young men can speak English very well and seem to understand what is going on around them.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, October 20, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended June 30, 1900.

A statistical statement for the same period will be forwarded at the same time, with the census returns of both bands, taken in the month of August last, giving the increase and decrease in the population, progress in agriculture, bushels raised, acres sown, and progress made in all branches of industry by which the Indians of this reserve make their living.

Reserve.—The reserve is bounded on the west by the St. Clair River, on the south by Lake St. Clair, on the east by the mainland of Canada, county of Kent; on the north by the county of Lambton, to which the reserve belongs for all purposes of the administration of justice, and for the transaction of all legal business.

The islands (Walpole and St. Ann's) are separated from the mainland on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, a navigable branch of the St. Clair River, which empties into Lake St. Clair at the lower (south-east end) of St. Ann's Island. Receiving the Sydenham River on its way to the lake, the Chenail Ecarté enters Lake St. Clair at what is known as Mitchell's Bay, the north-east corner of the lake.

St. Ann's Island is separated from Walpole Island by Johnson's Channel, a navigable branch of the Chenail Ecarté, which leaves the chenail at what is known as Johnson's Bend, at the head of St. Ann's Island, and is the boundary between these two islands (St. Ann's and Walpole) to Lake St. Clair, where it also empties.

Squirrel Island lies to the west of the lower end of Walpole Island, and is separated therefrom by the Chematagun Channel, also navigable for smaller craft.

These three islands, Walpole, St. Ann's and Squirrel, composing the Walpole Island group, are in extent at least twelve miles in length from north to south, and an average of five miles in width from east to west, divided by the streams herein above mentioned, to which may be added Bass Channel, another navigable blue-water stream, at the mouth of which is situated the great sturgeon fishing grounds, all inside of the Walpole Island boundaries, probably the best sturgeon grounds on the whole chain of lakes.

The sturgeon fishing on these grounds is restricted entirely to the Walpole Island Indians, who, being the riparian owners, have the exclusive right to fish there.

Large quantities of sturgeon are annually caught there by the Indians and are readily sold for good prices, where they are caught, buyers coming every day to take the night's catch, the prices of which are constantly increasing, so that a sturgeon that ten years ago could be bought for 75 cents will now bring from \$2.50 to \$4.

The Walpole Island group has not been surveyed, and no correct estimate can be given of the extent of the different classes of land composing the whole, but in each case the quantities are large. The timbered portion of these islands is probably as good farming land as there is in Canada, all the different kinds of grain growing to perfection, as regards quantity and quality. Roots and vegetables grow and mature in as large quantities as on any land in Canada. Fruit of all kinds is almost a sure crop, and just this year it has been found that the soil of Walpole Island is the exact soil required for the sugar beet, and this season the Indians have, for the first time, sown

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or planted a large area with sugar beets, persons who are in the business having furnished them seed, and, where necessary, having helped them to prepare the ground, and the beets now matured are called the finest quality yet raised. A beautiful display of sugar beets grown on Walpole Island was made at the agricultural fair on the island last week, taking prizes, and being very much admired by all who saw them. The ground planted this year is about one hundred and fifty acres, and no single piece of ground has failed to produce a bountiful crop. The sale of this crop is assured from the fact that the purchasers have got a good deal of money invested in it already, and there will be no doubt about the crop being taken as agreed.

The timber yet standing in the forests of the island is a very valuable asset, and well worth protecting, the young white oak now growing into large trees that composes a part of the timber will very soon be worth as much as was obtained a few years ago for the large oak on the island, as oak timber is getting scarce, in fact it is all gone from this part of the country, until some more grows, and this is all that is growing to my knowledge.

The elm timber, such as is used for the manufacture of staves (barrel) and hoops, is still standing, and there is \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of that, probably \$8,000.

The young elm, too small yet for the above purpose, is growing fast, and much of that is now twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. Other kinds of timber, for building, fencing and fuel, are sufficient for these uses for very many years, and, taken all in all, Walpole Island is yet rich in forest wealth.

Tribe.—Most of the Indians are Chippewas ; the rest are Pottawattamies.

Vital Statistics.—Chippewas : Men, one hundred and sixty-eight ; women, one hundred and sixty-seven ; boys, one hundred and thirty-seven ; girls, one hundred and forty-four, making a total of six hundred and sixteen. Pottawattamies : Men, fifty ; women forty-four ; boys, thirty-nine ; girls, forty-one, making a total of one hundred and seventy-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians during the year has been generally good ; there were no epidemics. Precautions as to cleaning up yards and burning refuse have been taken, as far as visiting and pointing out causes of disease, &c. Lime has also been supplied when asked for, and all the usual precautions have been urged on the people. Premises have been cleaned up generally—some have not ; vaccination has been performed to a certain degree. Many are not in favour of vaccination. No isolation has been necessary.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the first and best occupation, next comes the making of axe-handles and baskets, then sturgeon-fishing. The Indians also engage as boatmen for hunters. They sell cattle, horses, pigs and hay ; also apples, pease, peaches, cherries and vegetables of all kinds. Nearly all are more or less engaged in farming, the other sources being in addition to the farm.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable, log and frame.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle, a few sheep and pigs.

Farming Implements.—The Indians have as many as required.

Education.—There are three school-houses, No. 1 on the St. Clair, at the English church ; No. 2, on the Pottawattamie Island, near the Methodist church ; No. 3, on the Chenail Ecarté, near the ferry. All the schools are taught by Walpole Island Indian boys, who have been educated either at the Shingwauk Home or Muncey Institute. They are regularly kept on all school days through the year. An education is within reach of every child on the island. No. 1 school is carried on under the auspices of the Church of England ; the department pays part and the church the rest of the salary of the teachers. No. 2 school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church ; the department pays part of the teacher's salary, the rest the church pays. No. 3 school is non-sectarian ; the department pays the cost of running this school.

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Religion.—There are two churches on the island, one Anglican and one Methodist. Nearly all the Indians belong to one or other of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious and are progressing. More—and too many—are not industrious, and are not getting on.

They are all law-abiding and peaceable.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are just as temperate as the same number of white people taken out of any white community, and I have to say the same emphatically with regard to morality.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECAINCOUR, July 28, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report accompanied by tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west bank of the Becancour River, in the parish of Becancour, county of Nicolet. It has an area of one hundred and seventy-six acres.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this reserve are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty, consisting of twenty-one males and twenty-nine females, sixteen of this number being children. During the year there was one birth and no deaths.

Health.—The health of these Indians is good as a rule. There has not been any contagious disease or epidemic during the year.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual affairs are looked after by the curé of the parish of Becancour, who is their missionary. Not having any church on the reserve, they go to the parish church.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming and a little hunting and they make baskets and other articles of a similar nature. They also work in the shanties and in the 'drive' of the logs. As a rule they earn good wages.

Houses, Furniture and Stock.—Their houses and furniture are very indifferent. They have very few farm implements or beasts of burden.

Education.—Although the school on the reserve is closed, the children have the advantage of attending the parish school in the neighbourhood of the reserve; but they do not make much use of it.

Characteristics.—The condition of these Indians is improving a little in spite of their great improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is good, but unfortunately their taste for spirituous liquors at times manifests itself too much.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis de Sales or Abenakis of St. Francis, is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville, forming a total area of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen acres and fifty-two perches.

The portion of the reserve inhabited by the Abenakis is designated by the number 1217 on the official cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and comprises an area of twelve hundred and twenty-eight acres. The village is situated on the east shore of the River St. Francis, at about six miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter. It stands on a very picturesque site.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are called 'the Abenakis of St. François de Sales.'

Vital Statistics.—The band under my charge is composed of three hundred and seventy-nine members, of whom three hundred and sixty-eight are Abenakis; one is an Abenakis woman of Becancour, three are Amalecites of Viger, four are half-breeds not members of the band, and three are white men married to Indian women and residing on the reserve.

During the year there were thirteen births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no contagious disease nor epidemic during the year, and the Indians enjoy good health as a rule.

The village is situated in a very healthful place. The houses are properly kept in accordance with sanitary ideas.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy wares, an industry in which they are very skilful. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families disperse to various watering-places in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White Mountains, also to the province of Ontario in order to sell their merchandise. Then they return in the fall. This is their chief source of revenue.

Farming is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of the Indians do not farm at all; others cultivate some vegetables, such as potatoes, beans, Indian corn, etc.; some families a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which necessitates their being away from home most of the summer, prevents their giving to farming the attention required to make them succeed in it. Moreover, the Indians do not like farming and do not apply themselves to it.

There are also some families that go hunting while the basket-selling goes on, but what they gain in this occupation is diminishing year by year, as the game is becoming more rare all the time, and the hunters are obliged to go so far to reach it.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—As a rule the buildings are fairly good, and there are some houses in the village that are very pretty and comfortable.

The Abenakis own some horses and many good cows and pigs.

They have only a few agricultural implements and they are of little value.

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Education.—The education of the children of the band is well attended to ; most of the Indians can read and write, and many of them have taken a course at college or other higher educational institution. There are two schools on the reserve—one Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Sister St. Lawrence, and the other, Protestant, under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle. These two schools are well conducted and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Religion.—The Abenakis belong to various religious denominations, as follows : two hundred and seventy-eight Roman Catholics, seventy Anglicans and thirty-one Adventists.

There is a very old Roman Catholic chapel on the reserve under the charge of the Rev. Joseph de Gonzague, missionary, and a Protestant church under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis Indians, as a rule, are hard-working. The making and selling of baskets provides them with sufficient money to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich.

Each family on return in the fall brings back a nice little sum of money, and, if they were more economical and less improvident, they might put money by and save up for hard times.

However, a good many of them build good and comfortable houses for themselves, and the village presents a very attractive appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—Disturbances caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have not been numerous and as a general rule the morality of the Abenakis is good.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people of the surrounding district, and they live in harmony with the latter.

In this band there are very few, if any, Indians of pure blood without any admixture of any other blood ; they have all more or less white blood in their veins, and a good many of them have lost the characteristics of the red man, and to those who do not know them it is very difficult to recognize them as Indians. They speak English and French with almost equal facility and use either one or the other of these languages in their intercourse with white men, but in the family and in their meetings and councils they speak the Abenakis language, which they keep up with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki Reserve is situated on the Gatineau River, in the County of Wright, formerly west riding of Ottawa County, province of Quebec, about ninety miles from the city of Ottawa. It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres. The village of Maniwaki, with a white population of eight hundred souls, is situated within the reserve at the confluence of the Desert and Gatineau Rivers.

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Tribe.—Maniwaki was originally granted to the Algonquins, Têtes des Boules and Nipissings, but the Indians composing the band at present are chiefly Algonquins.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-three, consisting of ninety-nine men, one hundred and eight women and one hundred and eighty-six children.

There were twelve births and fifteen deaths during the year, resulting in a decrease of three. The causes of death were six of consumption, three of pneumonia and six of infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians at present is good, and there has been no contagious disease on the reserve during the past year. The high death-rate during the past year was chiefly due to lingering consumptives who succumbed to the fatal disease during the course of last winter and spring. Three of the deaths recorded were those of absentees who were members of the band but not resident on the reserve.

All the necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises and whitewashing. An ample supply of lime is furnished the Indians each year by the department. The vaccination of all adults and children has been strictly attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The land is fertile and well adapted for agriculture. The timber limits of the Gilmour & Hughson and W. C. Edwards Companies occupy three-fourths of the reserve. There is about six thousand acres located to Indians and about thirty-eight thousand acres available for settlement. The village of Maniwaki with the surrounding lumber industries makes a good market for every description of farm produce and gives remunerative employment to all the Indians who wish to work. The high wages during the past winter and spring drew a larger percentage than usual to the lumber woods.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There has been very little progress in building during the year.

The Indians are steadily increasing their stock.

There has been one new Frost & Wood binder, purchased by Peter Tenesco, and one very fine top buggy, purchased by Benjamin Chellifoux, and one steel harrow and plough and fanning-mill, purchased by Antoine Tenesco.

Education.—There are two school-houses on the reserve, one of which is closed, as it was not in a suitable position for the children at present. The new school which was built last fall is well attended, and I expect good results in future, as there is a truant officer appointed to see that the children will attend regularly. The teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, is efficient and attentive to her duties.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, and attend the Oblate mission church at Maniwaki. They are attentive to their religious duties and are very enthusiastic in all matters appertaining to religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been very little progress made in farming in general during the year, but some individual Indians have done well. Peter Tenesco, Antoine Tenesco, Benjamin Chellifoux, Joseph Chellifoux, Charles Comonda, Tom Michel and Joseph Menass are gaining steadily. The Indians in general are not industrious when working at home. There are no better men to work under a foreman. They love excitement and large crowds, but do not like working alone. Their condition at present is good, and none of them suffer from want on the reserve; the few who are unable to provide for themselves are receiving assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a marked improvement in the matter of temperance during the last six months; previous to that time there were several fines imposed upon persons furnishing liquor to Indians, which had a dampening effect

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upon the liquor traffic, but not sufficient to stamp out the evil entirely. The morality of the Indians resident on the reserve is good, especially that of the younger class, who are at present receiving a good religious training.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

TEMISCAMING AGENCY,

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Algonquins of the Temiscaming Reserve.

Reserve.—The Temiscaming Reserve is situated on the north bank of the River Quinze, at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, county of Pontiac. It contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, of which twenty-three thousand and seventy-five have been surrendered, leaving fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five for the use of the band.

Vital Statistics.—The number of persons in this band is two hundred and three, consisting of forty-four men, forty-eight women, fifty-seven boys and fifty-four girls. There have been seven births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good ; there has been no epidemic during the year. There were seventy-six persons vaccinated in June, but in only a little over half the number of cases was the operation successful.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians consist of agriculture, fishing, hunting, trapping, building canoes, row-boats and skiffs, acting as guides for tourists and sportsmen in the summer, working in the lumber camps during the winter, and on the river 'drives' in the spring.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There has not been much done in building this year, but some of the Indians have made some improvements in their houses. The stock has decreased in number during the year ; dogs killed quite a number of sheep. The band is very well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. The progress of the children has not been as satisfactory as should have been.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics and are under the spiritual care of Rev. Father Beaudry. They attend church very regularly. They have a very nice church.

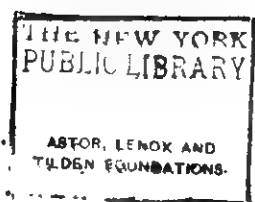
Progress.—There is a slow, but steady improvement taking place in the temporal affairs of the greater portion of the band. They have earned more money this year than in any previous season.

Temperance.—There has been a marked improvement this year, the number of those that have indulged in drinking liquor has been small.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,

Indian Agent.
Google





ZIMSHIAN FAMILY, METLAKATLA, B.C.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, together with statistical statement, in regard to the Viger Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is at Cacouna, on the bank of the River St. Lawrence, near the village of Cacouna. Several of the Indians reside there all the year round. There are only a few families, and most of these people are widows, who suffer from cold, and sometimes from hunger, in the winter. The government supplies them with provisions at times, with which they are very contented.

The rest of the band are dispersed through several counties.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is at present seven hundred, including absentees. There were two deaths during the year, that of an old woman and a man.

Health.—The reserve was not visited by any epidemic ; but several have been sick, nearly all are consumptive, one young man especially is very far advanced in consumption.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the women is the making of baskets and fancy articles, which they sell during the summer while people are travelling about.

The men engage in fishing and hunting, and sometimes act as guides to sportsmen, hunters or fishermen. They make snow-shoes and moccasins.

The same state of poverty continues to exist in this band ; if it were not for the government coming to their assistance, I believe some of them would die of starvation.

Education.—The children attend school fairly regularly, but learn very slowly.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few cases, temperance is well observed ; and the morality of the Indians is also good.

General Remarks.—There has not been any progress in the band except in the case of two Indians who have settled in the Metapedia village and engaged in agriculture ; I am told that they are quite confident of success ; so much the better if they continue.

I have, &c.,

E. BRAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement in respect to the Huron tribe and other Indians of my agency during the year ended June 30, last.

Reserves.—The ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres forming the three Huron reserves, namely : (1) that of the village of Lorette, thirty acres ; (2) that called 'Quarante Arpents,' thirteen hundred and fifty-two acres, and (3) the Rocmont Reserve, in the county of Portneuf, fifteen square miles, equal to nine thousand six hundred acres, are in the same condition as they were in previous years. The Rocmont Reserve is under timber license in favour of Mr. Henry Atkinson, the license being renewable annually. The reserve called the 'Quarante Arpents' has not yet been surrendered, and that of the village, with its ancient chapel, its little white-washed wooden houses, its little clean, symmetrical streets, retains the ancient appearance that tourists admire, and obtained for it in the month of July, 1899, a somewhat long visit from a party of American artists of 'The Art Students' League' of Buffalo, U.S.

Population.—The Huron population is four hundred and forty-nine, consisting of one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and thirty women and one hundred and eighty-four children.

The thirty-one Amalecites in the county of Quebec, who live from hand to mouth by hunting, fishing or working, consist of ten men, fourteen women and seven children.

The twelve Abenakis, also in the county of Quebec, consist of three men, four women and five children.

As for the Abenakis of St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix, they cultivate a little land, but not enough to afford them a living. This small community is composed of seven men, six women and three children, sixteen in all.

The total Indian population of my agency is five hundred and eight.

Resources and Occupations.—Agriculture, making of snow-shoes, moccasins, Indian fancy wares and canoes, and hunting and fishing are the occupations in which the Indians chiefly engage with varying success.

Farming, which, to tell the truth, will be almost the only resource of the tribe, is followed very little. Only a few families engage in the cultivation of the soil, and only when they cannot get any other work to do. The impossibility of improving the lots that they occupy in accordance with modern ideas, in addition to the frequent bad harvests, disheartens them in their efforts and allows their ideas to turn in another direction. The harvest last season was specially good, and I have every reason to believe that it will be better this year. The industry above mentioned of making snow-shoes and moccasins as well as that of fancy wares and canvas canoes has this year been very unproductive, and I believe that when it was so flourishing in the year 1897 it had reached its maximum. The Klondike appeared to offer for some years at least a certain, continuous demand necessitated by the development of that Canadian region. It is now realized that these hopes must be given up, and the returns from these manufactures diminishing in proportion as the competition increases, the ruin of this industry is imminent and we are brought face to face with the horror of this disaster.

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The making of canvas canoes is only of temporary importance, as nearly all the fishing clubs are now provided with them. The making of fancy articles is far from being as important as formerly, tourists being less numerous at the watering-places where our Indians go to sell their products. The special protection with which the local government of Quebec surrounds the lakes and forests on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, the establishment of the national park, the granting of licenses to private persons for nearly all the lakes situated outside of this park, completely paralyze the means of existence that these Indians have been finding with difficulty in hunting and fishing, which will soon only exist in memory in spite of the instinctive taste and natural ability of these Indians for those pursuits. The past season has been without any result, and the few Indians who ventured into the hunting grounds have had a crow to pluck with Dame Justice, who, happily, for these poor hunters, showed a good deal of clemency, on the condition, however, that they should not return.

As in the past, most of the Indians of the village have acted as guides to tourists on their fishing excursions during the season.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The precautions taken in accordance with the sanitary regulations approved by the Governor in Council in 1891 and regularly put into effect maintain the village in a state of exceptional healthfulness.

Education.—The two teachers, Miss Dubeau for the boys' class, and Miss St. Amand for the girls' class, are very devoted to their pupils, who for want of application and work have not, however, made such progress as might have been expected during the course of the year. This result is inevitable while the parents, in spite of the advice given them, remain indifferent on the subject of the education of their children. Two or three families send their children to business schools at Quebec to complete the studies begun at the village school of Lorette.

Religion.—With the exception of four Hurons of Lorette, one of whom is an adherent of the Anglican faith, and three others of the Presbyterian religion, the Indians of my agency profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is generally well observed, and during the course of the year there has not been any over-indulgence in drinking. It may be said that morality is also respected.

General Remarks.—The present condition of this band is not as favourable as we might desire, owing to the increasing want of work. The Huron, however, is not losing any of his spirit of activity and is ready to follow any work that will procure the comfort of his family. The experience of these last years has shown him the use of practising economy as a provision for the future, and I believe that it will be profitable for many of them.

During the course of the year two of the oldest warriors of the Huron tribe, Francois GrosLouis, ninety-two years of age, and Thomas Sioui, eighty years of age, have gone to join their ancestors in the 'great country on the other side,' as they say. GrosLouis was considered one of the most skilful hunters of the tribe.

The election of a grand chief to replace the late Philippe Vincent 'Teon8atasta,' could not be held until May last, owing to the prolonged absence of a large number of the electors who were working outside the county of Quebec. Francois GrosLouis 'Sascenio' was unanimously elected grand chief in May last. He is a man of integrity, who has occupied a good position in Indian industries. He was chief of the warriors and of the council for more than thirty years.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, August 31, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended June 30 last, in respect to the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the tribe.

Reserve.—The area of the reserve comprises twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres, of which about four thousand is in timber, and the remainder under cultivation or in pasturage. As a rule the soil is of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of four hundred and eighty-seven men, four hundred and fifty-nine women, and one thousand and fifty-nine children under the age of twenty-one. There were seventy-eight births and sixty-eight deaths during the year, making an increase of ten by births.

Sanitary Condition.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, bead-work, and lacrosse-making are the principal resources of these Indians.

They engage more in agriculture than formerly. They do not get so much work in taking rafts down the Lachine Rapids, but many are employed by the Iron Bridge Company, at Lachine, as well as by the Hydraulic Company, making life on the reserve much easier. There has been hardly any work in the quarries.

The general industries are bead-work and the manufacture of lacrosses and snow-shoes.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The Indians have very comfortable buildings, and the farmers provide themselves with agricultural implements in the same manner as their French-Canadian neighbours.

Education.—Four hundred and forty-four children are of an age to attend school. Of this number only one hundred and sixty attend school and very irregularly; their progress leaves much to be desired. There are two Roman Catholic schools; that for the boys under the direction of a master, and that for the girls under the charge of a mistress and an assistant. There is a Methodist school for the boys and girls, under a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church, and two missionaries for the services of that faith. The Methodists use the school for their place of worship; and there is a resident clergyman on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful, and their taste for work is increasing.

Temperance.—Temperance has not progressed during the year.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band in general have been fairly satisfactory; the Indians are peaceable, and it appears to me that life is much easier amongst the majority of the tribe.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,

Indian Agent.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

St. REGIS, July 4, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, and thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. It contains an area of seven thousand one hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and eight men, two hundred and ninety-five women, three hundred and ninety-two boys and three hundred and fifty-six girls, making a total of one thousand three hundred and fifty-one. There were forty-five births and thirty-one deaths, making an increase of fourteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians in general has been fairly good, with the exception of those who are troubled with scrofulous diseases, which are very common among the Indians.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing day labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and basket-making to a large extent.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. The teachers are Mr. Leo Killoren, from Seaforth, Ontario, and Miss Katharine Hughes, from Ottawa. The teachers are apt in their duties, but lack of interest of the parents in sending their children is a great drawback to the advancement of the children.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Roman Catholic and one Methodist. There are about one hundred and thirty-five Methodists and twelve hundred and sixteen Catholics. The missionaries are the Rev. Mr. Bourget, spiritual adviser for the Catholic Indians, and the Rev. Mr. Tennent for the Methodist Indians on Cornwall Island and vicinity.

Characteristics.—The Indians are making fair progress in farming. Some of the progressive ones on Cornwall Island are Mitchel Benedict, Thomas White, Mitchel Bova, Peter Colwell, Louis Benedict, Charles Leaf, Peter J. Day, Mitchel Thompson, Mitchel Jacobs and others; on St. Regis Island: John Skettis, John David, Louis Thompson, John Thompson, John Sewatis, Angus Papineau and others; and at the Chenail Range: Thomas Lazare, Mitchel Friday, Levi Jacobs, John McDonald, David Sharrow and others; also Mrs. Jacobs and Sawatises, on Yellow Island.

Buildings.—On this reserve there are one hundred and forty frame dwelling houses, sixty log houses, ninety-five barns, forty-eight horse stables, forty cattle stables, forty-three pig-sties, one storehouse and twenty-eight corncribs.

Agricultural Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with agricultural implements, also with wagons, carts, &c.

Stock.—These Indians raise stock of various kinds, including horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians are temperate; others will make use of spirituous liquors, obtaining them through white men, by bottle or flask. Those

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addicted most to drink are the young men, say from eighteen to twenty-five years of age.

Morality.—There may, perhaps, be a little to be desired in the matter of morality, but the good advice frequently given by the spiritual advisers of the Indians, especially to the parents towards a better vigilance over their children's conduct, will, I hope, produce good results in the future.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS BAND,
Oka, June 5, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the Indians of Oka for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa River, province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-seven, composed of one hundred and forty men, one hundred and five women, one hundred and eighty-nine children under twenty-one years of age, and thirteen old men and women. There were five births and ten deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good ; no serious epidemic. The diseases that carry off most of the Indians are consumption and heart disease. Some of these Indians are very tidy about their houses.

Occupations.—These Indians for the most part cultivate land and make lacrossees and baskets.

Education.—There are two Methodist schools on the reserve. The number of pupils is small, owing to the indifference of the parents in regard to education.

Religion.—The Methodists hold divine service in the school-house. The Roman Catholics attend the parish church.

These Indians take a lively interest in spiritual affairs.

Characteristics.—These Indians are industrious and very skilful, but there is little improvement in their manner of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Whatever may be said, there are few inveterate drunkards.

Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF MARIA,

MARIA, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statement of statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of my Micmacs is a point of land formed by the Great Cascapedia and the Baie des Chaleurs. It has an area of four hundred and sixteen acres. It is one of the prettiest spots in the whole bay.

Population.—The Micmacs of Maria have a population at the present time of only eighty-five souls. They are diminishing in number every year and will end by disappearing altogether.

Health.—There has been again a good deal of sickness this year, although there have not been so many deaths as last year. Consumption carries off the greater number of the Indians.

Occupations.—The Indians cultivate a little land; they also hunt and fish; while some work in the shanties and on the 'drive' of logs. American fishermen employ a certain number of them as guides while salmon-fishing. Those who do not work out make baskets, axe-handles, &c. The women make moccasins and all kinds of small wares, which they sell to white people. Several of them also do washing at home.

In fact, if these Indians were not so improvident, they might live very comfortably; but they spend day by day what they earn, and have to resort to begging when they can no longer find work or when sickness overtakes them.

Education.—As a rule, the Micmacs are uneducated with rare exceptions; but the new generation is better informed, thanks to the good school that has been attended on the reserve for a number of years.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics, are very much attached to their faith, and attend well to their religious duties. They have a pretty little church in the middle of the reserve, which has recently been finished in the inside. A mission is conducted every week, and the Indians meet on Sundays to worship and sing hymns in their own language.

Temperance.—There is much less intemperance than formerly; there is certainly great improvement in this respect. This good result is due to the difficulty of obtaining intoxicating liquor and also to the presence of the constable.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
 ST. ALEXIS DE METAPEDIA, October 20, 1900.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern bank of the Restigouche River, in the county of Bonaventure. It contains an area of about eight thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, of which about seven hundred are under cultivation.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is now four hundred and eighty-one. There is a decrease of sixty since my last report, owing to that number of Indians leaving the band.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good. There is no infectious disease among them.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics. They have a church. The reverend Capuchin fathers, who reside among them, take great care of them. These Indians are much attached to their religion; they attend religious services very regularly. They sing psalms and hymns in their mother tongue.

Education.—The school is under the charge of an Indian girl of the reserve, who has a first-class diploma. She speaks English, French and Micmac.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious. They earn a great deal of money, but are still improvident. They are in general law-abiding. They take more interest in farming than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of them are addicted to strong drink. They are generally of good moral character, with a few exceptions.

I have, &c.,

JEREMIE PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
 ESCOUMAINS, July 24, 1900.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres, of which fifty-seven are cleared, including natural pasturage.

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Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population, which consisted of thirty-five persons last year, numbers forty this year, consisting of nine men, ten women and twenty-one children. The change is due to certain migration, Indians having come here from other places.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians in general has been good during the past year. Their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians in winter is fur-hunting ; in summer, seal-hunting and acting as guides to sportsmen. They also plant some potatoes and sow a little oats, the seed for which is given them by the department.

Buildings and Stock.—This band possesses five wooden houses, one of which, a shanty, was built last fall by new-comers on the reserve.

Of stock, these Indians have two horses ; also two cows.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. None of the Indians can read or write, except their own language, although nearly all can speak French.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve. They attend church in the parish of Escoumains.

Progress.—With the exception of two men, heads of families, who have been in poor health for a number of years, all the Indians have done well this year in fur-hunting, owing to high prices of furs.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very temperate and law-abiding. None are addicted to strong drink, and all are very moral in other ways.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bersimis River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay. The area is sixty-three thousand one hundred

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais Nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and fifty-three, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two men, one hundred and twenty-nine women, and one hundred and ninety-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians in general was good until this spring, when nearly every one coming out of the woods was attacked by a kind of grippe, which laid some of them in bed for a few days. Their houses and premises are kept clean as far as is possible for them.

Occupations.—The chief and only occupation of nearly all the Indians of this band is fur-hunting. Many of them come out of the woods about the end of June, and go back in the month of August. This year the results of their hunt have been good, owing to the high prices paid for furs here. Quite a number of Indians leave their families on the reserve during the winter while hunting. Only those who live with their families on the reserve the year round fish to any extent ; the rest do a little fishing for their daily wants, but in general do not fish much if they have money to buy anything else to eat.

Buildings and Stock.—The band possesses thirty-four wooden houses, some of them fairly comfortable. Many of these houses are not occupied in winter.

Of stock the band has two horses and two cows.

Education.—There is no school yet on the reserve. Many Indians can speak French, but none can speak English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good and pretty little church, which is always kept in good order. Three Roman Catholic missionaries live permanently on the reserve.

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Progress.—I do not perceive that the Indians of this band have made any progress since last year. They do not care much for anything else than hunting. To make a good hunt is all their ambition.

Temperance and Morality.—So far this year I have not heard of any Indians getting intoxicated on the reserve.

The morality of the band compares favourably with that of other bands.

General Remarks.—The Indians have planted the whole of the sixty bushels of potatoes given them by the department for seed this spring.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, August 9, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Montagnais Reserve is situated on the north-west bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, four miles from the flourishing village of Roberval. It covers an area of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres, of which eleven hundred and fifty are cleared and cultivated.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is four hundred and forty-five, an increase of forty-one accounted for by the return of seven families that had been absent for three years, and the result of twenty-two births against thirteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is fairly good, although during the winter months considerable sickness occurred, consisting of several cases of grippe, which is considered most dangerous amongst our Indians, resulting, however, in a very satisfactory manner; not one of the above-mentioned cases was complicated with pneumonia, thanks to the skilful and regular attendance given them by Dr. Jules Constantin, their physician.

With regard to sanitary precautions, which have been carefully explained to the members of the band, a uniform change for the better can be noticed; lime and other disinfectants have been freely used.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of the band are hunting, farming and guiding tourists in summer. Hunting this year has been exceptionally good, and prices for furs very high. The farming industry, which was neglected or rather almost unknown to our Indians, has this year progressed with astonishing rapidity; almost all the farms owned by Indians are cultivated, and as prospects of a good harvest are bright, the Indians will receive a good income, which will induce them to continue on a larger scale next year. During the months of July, August and September a large number of Indians are kept busy guiding tourists to the different hunting and fishing places surrounding Lake St. John. Small incomes are also obtained by a few from the sale of bark canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins and mittens, which they manufacture.

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Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are good and clean; not more than two or three log houses are to be seen at present. Four new large and comfortable houses have been built this spring.

Stock.—The stock, although not of extra fine breed, is good and fairly well kept, and increasing in a fair proportion.

Farming Implements.—As a general rule all the Indians have a good supply of farming implements, which are well cared for during the winter months; mowers, horse rakes and threshing-machines are frequently seen on Indian farms.

Education.—There is an excellent day school on the reserve, which is well attended; during the summer months as many as sixty-five are on the roll. The teacher, Mrs. O. P. Dufresne, who has a first-class certificate, is giving perfect satisfaction. The different branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, English and French. Drawing and agriculture are also amongst the important branches of the programme.

Religion.—The large majority of the band are Roman Catholics, about sixty are Protestants and belong to the Church of England. There are two churches. The Roman Catholic, a new church built last winter, is a very nice building, and is under the supervision of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, three of whom reside on the reserve; they are Rev. Fathers Simonet, Barreau and Lemoine. The Protestant church is a neat little building and well situated. It is now under the supervision of Rev. E. H. Dunn, of the Episcopalian church; the former minister, Rev. J. Almond, having gone to South Africa.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily becoming self-supporting. Many keep to work on the reserve, and carefully look after and attend to their farms and their stock. Of those, I may mention, Chief Patrick Cleary, Prospere Cleary, Ned Robertson, A. Gill and Jean Dechaine; their farms will soon compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are passionately fond of strong drink; they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink, and freely indulge when an opportunity occurs. However, I must say they drink much less than in former years. The whites are altogether to blame for it. On the whole the Indians are moral.

I have, &c.,

W. T. A. DONOHUE,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,

RICHIBUCTO, July 17, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in north-eastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

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Reserves.—The reserves are: Eel River Reserve, in Restigouche County; Pabineau, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche reserves, in Gloucester County; Burnt Church, Tabusintac, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole, and Renous reserves, in Northumberland County; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche reserves, in Kent County; Shediac and Fort Folly reserves, in Westmoreland County. These reserves contain a total of about thirty-four thousand acres. Big Cove, Eel Ground, Tabusintac, Buctouche and portions of the other reserves are very fertile. Big Hole, Red Bank, Tabusintac and Bathurst are well wooded and contain valuable lumbering privileges. There are valuable salmon-fishing privileges in connection with Bathurst and Big Hole reserves.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick, with the exception of a few scattered along the Intercolonial Railway in King's County.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is nine hundred and thirty, a decrease of twenty-six since my last report. This decrease arises from the removal of about forty Indians from this agency to the south-western agency of the province. Of the total population, four hundred and sixty-seven are males and four hundred and sixty-three are females. There are five hundred and twenty-six adults and four hundred and four children. Two hundred and sixteen children are of school age, that is, between the ages of six and fifteen. The majority of the Indians live on the reserves. A number, engaged chiefly in the manufacture of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares, have left the reserves and settled at different points along the Intercolonial Railway, where they have better opportunities of shipping and disposing of their wares. The Indians of Pockmouche and Tabusintac have deserted these reserves and joined the Burnt Church band. There are but two families left on the Pabineau reserve, the others having settled on St. Peter's Island, nearer the town of Bathurst. Many of the Eel River band have left their reserve and settled at New Mills and other stations along the railway, in Restigouche County, where they obtain employment in the saw-mills. The Indians of Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous reserves, in Northumberland County, left these reserves many years ago and settled at Red Bank and Eel Ground. Shediac Reserve is unoccupied, and only four Indian families remain at Fort Folly.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that there has been less sickness and fewer deaths during the year than for some time past. When the outbreak of small-pox occurred in the northern part of the province last winter, all the Indians were vaccinated and escaped the disease, notwithstanding that several white families in their neighbourhood suffered from it. There are several cases of consumption on the different reserves. In the spring all the refuse matter and garbage that had accumulated near the Indian dwellings during the winter were removed and burnt. Many of the Indians have thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed their dwellings inside and outside.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing, lumbering and the manufacture of Indian wares. The Indians of all the bands derive a considerable revenue from the manufacture of baskets, tubs and other articles. The Indians of Burnt Church and Indian Island engage in sea-fishing. Many of the Indians of Big Cove, Red Bank and Eel Ground earn good wages in the lumber woods and in the saw-mills and in driving and rafting lumber. All do more or less farming, and some of them are beginning to take more interest in their farms than they formerly did. Very few Indians engage in hunting, but a number of the Red Bank and Bathurst Indians spend most of the summer in guiding sporting parties up the Miramichi and Nepisiguit rivers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the Indians on the reserves live in small frame houses. Those living off the reserves occupy rude huts or shanties. These shanties are in most cases a very poor protection from the cold and

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wet, and too often lead to cases of pneumonia and consumption among the occupants. The Indians keep but little stock and few farming implements.

Education.—There are three Indian schools in this agency, located at Big Cove, El Ground and Burnt Church respectively. About one hundred pupils attend. There are about a dozen of these who attend regularly and are making excellent progress. It is very difficult, however, to impress upon the Indians the advantages of an education, and almost impossible to get them to send their children to school regularly. A number of the Indian children of Buctouche, Indian Island and Red Bank attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They are very regular in their attendance at divine service, and otherwise exhibit a strong interest in their religion. They are also very much attached to their clergy, and I have to thank the clergymen for much assistance rendered me in dealing with the affairs of the different bands. In this connection I have to mention more particularly Rev. Father Bannon, of Richibucto, Rev. Father Morrissey, of Burnt Church, and Rev. Father Duffy, of Red Bank.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a rule, careless, indolent and improvident, but peaceable and law-abiding. There are not more than a dozen Indians in the whole agency who can be said to be making any progress. It is useless to urge upon them the necessity of looking out for or providing for the future. In winter and spring there was a great deal of destitution among them.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate, and in this respect there is a steady improvement. They are also remarkably free from vice and immorality, due in a great measure to the influence of their pastors.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, July 2, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

TOBIQUE AGENCY.

This agency comprises two reserves, one situated at Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, the other at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located half a mile below what is known as Little Falls. It fronts on the River St. John. Its area is between four and five hundred acres. It has an intervale of some fifty acres of fine farming land. This intervale is overflowed yearly by the spring freshet, leaving after the water falls a sediment over all the land that acts as a fertilizer, that enriches the soil ; it saves manuring, and produces good

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hay and other crops. There are also, in addition to the intervale, fifty acres or more of good high land that is free from stone, and of loamy soil that is well adapted for farming purposes. The rest of the land is covered with a second growth of fir and spruce of no value unless for fire-wood.

Population.—The population of this band consists of twenty males and seventeen females, making a total of thirty-seven.

Occupations.—The industries engaged in by these Indians consist of farming, milling, acting as guides, hunting, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Last year all the Indians gave considerable attention to farming. The crops raised were chiefly potatoes, buckwheat, oats, vegetables and hay. The season being an exceptionally good one, the crops of all kinds were a fair average. This industry aided by the wages received from outside work, was sufficient to support the whole band, with the exception of one aged Indian, who had to be partly supported by the department.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, there having been no contagious diseases or deaths amongst them during the past year. Their dwellings are quite a distance apart, situated on high land and provided with a good water supply for domestic purposes. Winter accumulations, and other refuse injurious to health, were removed in the month of May last.

Temperance and Morals.—Intemperance is of rare occurrence amongst these Indians. Their morals are good; they are peaceable and law-abiding.

Education.—There are eight children of school age, but none of them can be induced to take advantage of the educational facilities afforded by a good school not more than a mile from the reserve.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour, of Edmundston.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers. It contains an area of sixteen thousand acres, and with the exception of about two hundred acres, reserved by the band for farming and pasturage, it is forest land, with a fair growth of timber thereon.

Population.—The population of the band is two hundred; ninety-seven males and one hundred and three females, a decrease of four for the year, caused by the removal of a family to the United States.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations engaged in by these Indians are farming, acting as guides, stream-driving and rafting, the manufacture of baskets, canoes, snow-shoes and moccasins. Their services are always in demand at good wages, and their manufactures find ready sale at profitable prices. Several of the farms are fairly well stocked with horses, young cattle, fowls and pigs. It is to be regretted that farming is not more generally followed, but many of the band prefer working at outside occupations which produce more prompt cash returns.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Consumption, and disease of a scrofulous character, are very common among the band. Last winter there was quite an epidemic of measles, altogether thirty-eight children were attacked by the disease, out of which three cases proved fatal. Regarding sanitary matters, I might say that the instructions of the department, as to the removal of all objectionable accumulations, were rigidly carried out during the spring, leaving the reserve in a clean and healthy condition. A plentiful supply of pure water is brought from two springs by two lines of wooden pipes, which are connected with tubs placed at convenient places.

Temperance and Morals.—While the majority of the Indians are of sober habits, a few will occasionally indulge in excessive drinking. It is extremely difficult to

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elicit from the delinquents any information as to where they procured the liquor. Whenever I do get sufficient proof, I invariably prosecute these dealers who violate the law by selling intoxicants to the Indians.

The morals of these Indians are good, and they are generally law-abiding, thereby receiving the respect of their white neighbours.

Education.—While a number of the parents manifest a lively interest in educational affairs, and send their children to school regularly, I regret to say that a few heads of families of migratory habits are very indifferent in this respect, and only send their children to school when compelled to do so. The teacher, Miss Goodine, holds a provincial second-class license, and gives thorough satisfaction.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics, and have a church on the reserve, with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. They manifest much interest in religious affairs, and were greatly pleased with the bell purchased for the church by the department. Their spiritual needs are faithfully attended to by the Rev. Father O'Keeffe, of Grand Falls.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, July 3, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

This agency comprises four reserves, located in the counties of Carleton, York, and Sunbury, besides a few small bands in other counties of the western part of New Brunswick.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It contains two hundred and sixty acres. It fronts on the St. John River, and has some thirty acres of cleared farming and pasturage land.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including the Indians of Upper Woodstock, is fifty-eight, being a decrease of eleven that removed to Houlton, in the State of Maine. The band numbers twenty-five males, and thirty-three females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary measures were attended to in spring.

Buildings.—Their dwellings were greatly improved last fall. All of them that were in an unfinished state were shingled, thereby adding to their comfort and appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources from which these Indians derive a living are coopering and the manufacture of Indian wares, which are readily disposed of at Woodstock and surrounding district at fair prices. Last year they gave but little attention to farming. This year I induced them to give more of their time

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to this industry. They own a few good horses and young cattle, and are improving upon their former conditions.

Temperance and Morals.—Very little use is made of intoxicants. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age. None of them attend school, although a school is within easy reach of the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual needs are attended to by the Rev. Father Chapman, of Woodstock.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear. It is eleven miles distant from Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John River, and contains four hundred and sixty acres. There is about one hundred acres of cleared land including pasturage, all of which is well fenced and good farming land. The remainder of the reserve is woodland.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and one, fifty-three males and forty-eight females, an increase of three over the previous year.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of farming, milling, river-driving, rafting lumber, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Those who engage at outside work are young men, whose services are always in demand at good wages. Their Indian wares are sold at Fredericton, and to farmers in the vicinity of the reserve, at fair prices. A number of them farm more extensively than others. They are increasing their stock. They keep a few good horses, cows and young cattle. Their crops—chiefly hay, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, and vegetables—were a fair average.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Last summer there was more or less measles amongst the children. Happily however, all survived their sickness. Their dwellings are all frame buildings; they are kept neat and clean, and fairly well furnished; they possess a natural drainage, and the sanitary regulations prescribed by the department have been attended to.

There were twenty-two persons, mostly children, vaccinated during the past spring.

Temperance and Morals.—Their habits and morals are very satisfactory.

Education.—The parents manifest a deep interest in educational affairs. The children are regular attendants at school. They are all making good progress in their studies. Their teacher, Miss McGinn, holds a second-class provincial license; her duties are faithfully performed, and very much appreciated by the parents.

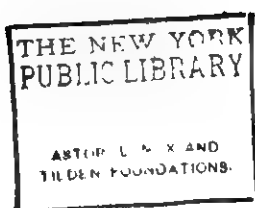
Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. There is a neat church on the reserve, and a resident priest, Rev. Father LeBlanc, who attends to their spiritual needs.

ST. MARY'S RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton, in the parish of St. Mary's. It contains but two and one-quarter acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventeen, composed of sixty-two males and fifty-five females, an increase of twelve, caused by removal from other parts of the agency to this reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, acting as guides, loading wood-boats with deal and other freight, hunting and fishing, and general work about the city, from





OLD-TIME HOUSE IN THE ASSINIBOINE AGENT NEAR WOLSELEY, N.W.T.

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which they derive good wages. Their wares are disposed of at Fredericton and St. John at fair prices.

Farming.—Owing to the limited area of the reserve, farming is confined chiefly to garden produce that supplies only immediate wants.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, excepting consumption, chronic diseases and a certain amount of la grippe that is more or less prevalent amongst them, was fairly good. Only two deaths occurred on this reserve during the past year. The water supply for domestic purposes is furnished by the Boom Company's mill, through the kindness of Mr. Hanneberry, the company's agent. The removal of winter accumulations and refuse of all kinds was attended to in the latter part of May last.

Temperance and Morals.—Owing to the situation of this reserve and the facilities for procuring liquor, while two-thirds of the members of this band are sober people, yet there is a class that will at times indulge in the use of intoxicants. This evil as soon as discovered is promptly dealt with and suppressed; in this I am at all times kindly assisted by the police magistrate and police of the city of Fredericton.

The morals of these Indians are satisfactory.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of a second-class teacher. Quite a number of the band are very much given to migratory habits and are indifferent to the education of their children; as a consequence the school attendance at times is irregular. Children who attend regularly are making fair progress. The comfort and health of the pupils are at all seasons well provided for.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They attend service at St. Mary's church, and their spiritual affairs are looked after by the Rev. Father Ryan.

OROMOOTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the St. John River, eleven miles below Fredericton. It contains one hundred and twenty-five acres, and has about thirty-two acres of well-fenced farming lands. The rest of the reserve is forest land with good timber and fire-wood thereon.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-nine—forty-seven males and thirty-two females, a decrease of eleven that have removed to other parts of this agency.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians are coopering, making baskets and canoes, milling, river-driving and hunting. Their wares find a ready sale to well-to-do farmers and traders of the locality, for which they receive in return produce and provisions; cash is seldom paid unless when articles are shipped to St. John market.

Farming.—The farming by all the band consists chiefly in the raising of potatoes. They keep no stock of any account. I, therefore, for want of manure and to insure a good crop, supply each with more or less superphosphate. They farm from three-quarters to one acre each family. The produce raised during the past year was a fair average crop and was of great service as part support of their families.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The reserve is favourably situated for health. The dwellings are cleanly kept. The winter refuse and other filth is removed in season, and although more or less sickness is prevalent amongst the Indians, especially in the winter months, yet they were not visited by any disease of a contagious nature during the past year. During the same period there were only two deaths—those of children.

Temperance and Morals.—In general these Indians are temperate and of good morals, and while there are two liquor saloons in the vicinity of the reserve, I have received but one report of drunkenness amongst them since the reserve was purchased. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

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Education.—There are fifteen children of school age ; none of them attend school. There is a free school in the vicinity of the reserve, but none of the children, on account of their peculiar nature, care to mix with white children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are regular attendants at a church that is convenient to the reserve. Their spiritual needs are cared for by the Rev. Father McDermott, of Queen's county.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency are located in small bands at Upper and Lower Gagetown, Hampstead, Queen's County, St. John and Charlotte Counties, Apohaqui, Hampton and Norton Station, King's County. They follow the Indian mode of life, and derive a living from the sale of their wares in the different localities referred to. All the Indians of this supervision, excepting those camped at Hampton and Norton Station, are of the Amalecite tribe, and I am pleased to report are making a steady improvement in their mode of living.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
MOCHELLE, August 8, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—There are no Indians living upon reserves ; they occupy land of their own situated at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton. The reserves at Milford and Maitland are unoccupied.

Population.—The population of this agency is seventy-one.

Health.—The Indians in this agency have enjoyed good health. They are careful to observe the sanitary regulations of the department in respect to their dwellings and premises.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly engaged in basket-making, fishing, hunting, coopers, lumbering and stream-driving, and some at farming.

Education.—The children have the privilege of attending the school at Lequille. They are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all members of the Roman Catholic Church, and have the privilege of attending chapel at Annapolis and Bridgetown.

General Remarks.—The Indians of my agency are a temperate, quiet and law-abiding people. Most of them make a good living.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, Sr.,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and eighty-four, being an increase of six from last year. The number of births was three and deaths eight. The increase was owing to new Indians joining the band.

Occupations.—Farming, coopering and basket-making are the chief occupations. Their crops so far look promising.

Buildings.—There has been one new building erected, and considerable repairs were made upon the existing ones during last year. The Indians seem to be very thankful for the assistance rendered them by the department in this matter. Quite a repair was done to their church the past year; a new cross and a bell were erected on it.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of my agency are very temperate, and are not immoral in other ways.

I have, &c.,

JOHN R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, October 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—Since my last report ten Indians have died—mostly adults, and there were eleven births. The usual cause of mortality among them is consumption.

The number of the band has decreased by fifteen since my last report, owing to emigration from this agency, but there are many more here from other agencies who have come in. We, however, do not count these, as they disappear after a few months and betake themselves to their own reserves as fast as they come.

Material Condition.—With the exception of the aged, crippled, old widows and orphans, I think the rest have been more comfortable than they were for years.

Health.—There has been no infectious or contagious disease among them.

Crops.—Their crops were an average one—fully as good as that of their white neighbours.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, July 27, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and return of agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Millbrook Reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-six on the reserve and throughout the county.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good with this exception : whooping cough was very prevalent, causing many deaths among the young children.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are hunting, coopering, rustic work, basket-making and berry-picking. They also work at times as labourers with the farmers and with the lumbermen in the woods.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for one year and nine months, and appear well pleased to have the opportunity of sending the children to school. Those who attend regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve appear to be willing to improve their condition by raising crops of potatoes and garden stuff.

Religion.—The Indians of this county are Roman Catholics. They attend chapel in the town of Truro.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,
*Indian Agent.*NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', August 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve in this county is situated about fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro' and contains one thousand acres. The greater number of Indians reside in or near this reserve, but some, preferring to be nearer the railroad, have settlements near Spring Hill Junction and Amherst.

Vital Statistics.—The total Indian population in this county was, on June 30, 1900, one hundred and ten. This is an increase of two as compared with last year. There were, during the year, ten births and seven deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year there has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians. Most of the deaths were due to some form of tubercular disease. The sanitary measures recommended by the department were carefully carried out, and most of the houses are clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—The Indians seem to be taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil than in the past, and as a result the crops are looking well and promise a good harvest. Those who do not till the soil work in the lumber woods and saw-mills, or act as guides for hunting parties, or hunt, themselves, or make baskets, hoops, tubs, &c. With the exception of the very old or sick, all make a very comfortable living.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend school, and as a result nearly all the young Indians can read and write.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Halifax County. The Indians reside at various points—principally Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Cole Harbour, Wellington and Windsor Junction.

Occupations.—Lumbering, hunting, fishing and basket-making constitute their chief sources of income.

Education.—Since the removal of certain Indians from the Cole Harbour Reserve, in the summer of 1899, the school-house at that place has been closed.

Religion.—The Indians of the agency are Roman Catholics.

Morals.—The conduct and behaviour of the Indians is, with two or three exceptions, very good. As a rule they are sober, honest and industrious.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
 SHEBENACADIE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, together with the statistical statement for the same period.

Vital Statistics.—At the taking of the census on June 30, there were ninety-four, an increase of twenty in the year, owing mostly to other Indians coming into the county.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Sickness seems to be constant among this band, and although everything pertaining to cleanliness has been urged both by the physician and myself, and every precaution has been taken to insure the health of the band, yet grippe and consumption are frequent visitors among these Indians. All who were in any danger of small-pox were vaccinated, numbering some twenty in all.

Education.—The school has been attended as well as can be expected, and those who attend with any degree of regularity have made wonderful progress. At an examination of the school at the expiration of the term quite a number of visitors were present, and they were greatly surprised to find the children so proficient in their studies; in fact they are in many cases in advance of white children of the same age who attend public schools. This, I think, speaks well for their teacher, Mr. Logan, who not only spends school hours with the children, but devotes much of his spare hours to the little ones, telling them about white men's ways and trying to cultivate in them the way to civilization, education and progress in the arts. This work, although at times slow, will bear fruit in the future.

This school is the one thing in particular that will eventually be the means of placing the band in an honourable position among the once great nation of the Micmacs of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,
 ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
 GLENDALE, August 3, 1900.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—Malagawatch (Micmac for 'river abounding in fish'), the smaller of the two reserves committed to my charge, consists of one thousand two hundred acres of land, of which a considerable portion is so marshy that only in the winter season, when

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ice has formed, surveyors can delimit all its boundaries with precision. The upland, however, is of moderate fertility and, under careful agricultural management, yields average crops such as are common to the island of Cape Breton. Whycogomah, the larger reserve, contains one thousand five hundred and fifty-five acres of soil of superior fertility, at the eastern base of Creignish Mountain, and is very well adapted for the production of either roots or cereals.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and forty-nine, an increase of eleven. The number of births was six and deaths three. Eight additional Indians settled on the reserves during the past year.

Health.—There has been no illness of an epidemic character. The general health otherwise was normal—equal to that of the white inhabitants in the neighbouring county, who, it is needless to say, are a vigorous race that rarely calls for the attendance of a physician. In past years several attempts were made to vaccinate Micmac adults and children, but no inducement was found to prevail over their panicky fear of submitting themselves to the slight operation, so that there is not this day one vaccinated subject in the entire tribe. Whether the fortuitous occurrence of a small-pox case in their neighbourhood might persuade them to have recourse to a preventive, remains to be seen in a contingency which, it is to be hoped, will not till a long future date be realized.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, particularly at Malagawatch, is prosecuted with considerable success in the contiguous sea waters of Bras d'Or at all times when not impeded by ice in winter or tempestuous weather at other seasons. Coopering, basket-making and farming are practised with good results on both reserves, the last mentioned being the principal avocation of the Micmacs of Whycogomah, who on the whole are slowly yet markedly improving their condition with the efflux of time.

Buildings.—For dwellings on the reserves themselves, frame houses with barns, conveniently located, have been erected, and plainly, yet not uncomfortably furnished by the inmates; though, when they go forth to other localities either in quest of temporary occupation, or impelled by the nomadic instinct which has never entirely died in the Micmac breast, they find it cheap and easy to raise wigwams, whose framework they collect from the nearest available grove, and whose covering of birch bark they usually preserve from year to year and carry with them as they wander to seek a suitable sojourn in the intervals of time when their farming does not press for immediate attention.

Stock.—Cows, a few horses and a considerable supply of nets are to be found in each reserve.

Education.—Mr. Patrick A. Murphy, a competent teacher, holding a 'C' license, teaches a school at Whycogomah, which is fairly well attended and gives great satisfaction.

Religion and Morality.—Too much cannot be said of the honesty and purity of the lives of these Indians, and of their fidelity to the practice of the Roman Catholic religion, which they all profess.

I have, &c.,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MIOMACH OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, August 14, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Cornwallis Reserve is located on the Cornwallis River. It contains an area of about thirteen acres of sandy plain, not timbered, and of no great value for farming.

Occupations.—These Indians subsist chiefly by basket-making, hunting, fishing, berry-picking, carpentering, acting as guides, stream-driving, and occasionally acting as farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a rule a quiet, law-abiding people, seldom getting into trouble with the whites; and with the help given them by the department make, I think, a fair living. There are three that are nearly altogether supported by the department—one having reached the extreme age of one hundred and three years, another having lost his hands in a saw-mill, while the third is dying of a lingering disease.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MIOMACH OF PICTOU COUNTY,
EUREKA, September 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in this county for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—A survey of the whole reserve at Fisher's Grant has been made in accordance with instructions from the department, and the total area is one hundred and sixty-four acres. With the exception of about thirty-five acres, the reserve is mostly under wood; it takes a great deal of labour to cultivate it. The soil is naturally good, and under proper treatment yields well.

Crops.—The potato crop last year was excellent. Many of the Indians had as much as twenty bushels over what they required for their winter use and spring seed. The other crops have been fairly good.

The Indians are becoming every year more industrious, and more interested in the support of their families, and are not depending as much upon alms from white people as formerly.

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Vital Statistics.—There were nine deaths and eleven births during the year, which gives an increase of two to the population of the reserve.

Education.—The school at Fisher's Grant is showing good results. The improvement in the manner and appearance of the children is quite evident.

INDIAN ISLAND RESERVE.

The reserve at Indian Island, Merigomish, has during the summer a population of about forty persons ; but in the beginning of winter they remove to Pine Tree, where they are allowed by the owners of the land to build shanties.

An island is not a convenient place to live on during the early part of the winter and spring. The state of the ice is dangerous, and it is not, therefore, easy to reach the mainland in case of necessity. This is the reason that they remove to the mainland in the fall.

Several families of Fisher's Grant Reserve own lots of land on this island. The soil is very good, and under proper cultivation would yield profitably.

I have, &c.,

RORERICK McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,

CALEDONIA CORNER, August 7, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency consists of three reserves : one at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wild Cat, Queen's County. There are also small bands of Indians at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton, Greenfield and Caledonia. Each of the above reserves comprises one thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase in population of sixteen births and four joined the band. The present population is one hundred and twenty-five.

Health.—The Indians have enjoyed good health all through the agency, there being no epidemic of any kind. Sanitary regulations are carefully observed.

Occupations.—The Indians on the reserve live principally by farming. The others hunt, fish, cooper, and make canoes and baskets.

Education.—I am able to report the school at New Germany as giving great satisfaction, under the care of the teacher, Miss Maggie Barss. The children attend regularly and make good progress.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding and temperate. Most of them are industrious and make a fair living. A few old people that cannot work will have to receive assistance.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
St. PETER'S, September 11, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this annual report of Chapel Island Reserve.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-two men, thirty-one women and forty-six children.

Health.—The reserve has been singularly free from sickness during the past year. There were no deaths, although the effects of the dreadful grippe are visible in many leading to consumption.

Education.—The children are making excellent progress at school under the efficient and painstaking teacher, Miss Boyd. The attendance during the winter season is very good, but during the summer, owing to some families leaving the reserve for the fishing grounds, the attendance is not so good.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no doubt that the Indians are becoming more industrious from year to year; they become more and more self-reliant and they do not go about so much begging from door to door. Their wigwams are being rapidly replaced by neat, comfortable frame houses. They build excellent fishing boats, and many of them earn considerable amounts during the summer months. They give also more attention to farming and raise considerable stock. During the winter, when the lake is frozen over, so much have they advanced in horsemanship that they have their horse races, &c.

Religion.—There are no people more religious than the Indians. The priest has the greatest influence with them. They are law-abiding people and most honest in all their dealings. There is still a sort of a sentiment amongst them that the forest belongs to them, and they do not think it is wrong to cut down trees on their white neighbours' properties. As long as they remain on the reserve, they are good, sober and most edifying in their conduct; but when they resort to towns and cities and mix up with the whites, they seem to lose all sense of morality. They have no access to the society of the better class of their white brethren, and consequently, in towns and cities, they are, as a rule, associated with the scum: hence they frequent the bar-rooms and all places of dissipation, and in a short time become depraved. Their characters are not yet sufficiently formed in most cases to withstand the violent temptations of a city life, and hence it would be the greatest blessing to them to be made for some time yet to remain on their reserves.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELburnE COUNTY,
SHELburnE, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of two in the band, making the Micmac population of this county seventy-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians with the exception of two families has been good, there having been only one death during the year. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are lumbering, hunting, making mast-bowls and baskets, and working on their farms.

Education.—Very few of the children attend school ; they reside quite a distance from the school-houses.

Temperance.—With the exception of one, all are temperate.

Religion.—The Indians in this county are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, September 25, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Indian reserve in this county is situate at the mouth of the Middle River, and contains six hundred and fifty acres of good land.

Vital Statistics.—There is in this reserve a population of ninety-six.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year.

Occupations.—About one-third of the Indians live almost exclusively by farming ; about one-third are employed as labourers during the greater part of the year ; the remainder live chiefly by farming, coopering, hunting and fishing.

Education.—The attendance at school during the past year was fair.

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Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. Their spiritual wants are attended to by the clergyman who visits Baddeck.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with few exceptions, are strictly temperate.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGINS ROAD, August 18, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, Lennox Island Reserve and Morell Reserve. The former is an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell Reserve is situated on Lot 39, in King's County. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, three hundred and eight souls, a decrease of seven since the last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was a good deal of sickness among the Indians, particularly among the children, last winter; no less than twenty-two died during that period, but now their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties, which afford very little comfort. Those residing on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, etc.

Education.—There is but one school, situated on Lennox Island, and attended by twenty-two children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on Lennox Island, built four years ago, which is a credit to them. They have erected a wire and board fence around the chapel and burial-ground of a costly and substantial nature, and have planted a number of maple and birch trees. This makes the surroundings very pretty and attractive.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians residing on the reserves are sober. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox Island, and it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,

BERENS RIVER, August 27, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency is situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending from Black River, at the south, to Cross Lake, about ninety miles from the source of the Nelson River, and is made up of twelve reserves, as follows:—Black River, Hollow Water, Bloodvein, Loon Straits, Fisher River, Jack Head, Berens River, Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Grand Rapids and Pekangikum.

Population.—The population of the entire agency is two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight, the same as last year. Of this number, there are at Black River Reserve fourteen men, eighteen women, eighteen boys and sixteen girls. At Hollow Water Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-six women, twenty-nine boys and twenty-one girls. At Bloodvein and Loon Straits, which are included together, as there is no one living at Loon Straits, ten men, eighteen women, twenty boys and twelve girls. At Fisher River Reserve there are ninety men, ninety-seven women, eighty-nine boys and eighty-four girls. At Jack Head Reserve there are sixteen men, twenty women, twenty-five boys and eighteen girls. At Berens River Reserve there are fifty-nine men, sixty-three women, one hundred and six boys and seventy-seven girls. At Poplar River Reserve there are twenty-five men, thirty-seven women, fifty-five boys and thirty girls. At Norway House there are one hundred and thirteen men, one hundred and fifty women, one hundred and thirty-eight boys and one hundred and fifty girls. At Cross Lake Reserve there are sixty-seven men, eighty women, seventy-five boys and eighty-six girls. At Little Grand Rapids Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-nine women, forty-six boys and twenty-three girls. At Pekangikum Reserve there are twenty men, twenty-five women, twenty-six boys and thirty-one girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The mortality is greater than last year, there being an increase of seventeen deaths. The cause of death in many cases was consumption. Dr. Robert Watkin, who accompanied me on my trip, paying annuities, in place of Dr. Chas. J. Jamieson, who was unable to do so on account of sickness in his family, treated cases of sickness on the different reserves and left medicines in the hands of competent persons with full instructions as to their administration. He also vaccinated a number of children, giving the best of satisfaction to the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians in this agency are chiefly fishing and hunting, no farming or stock-raising being done north of Fisher River. At Black River, Hollow Water River and Bloodvein River, the fishing was not nearly so successful as last year. From Fisher River north the fishing was much better, particularly with the Norway House and Cross Lake Indians, they having received permission to fish for sale in due time for this year's fishing. The Indians in this agency have, in the last twelve months, sold over \$50,000 worth of fish.

Hunting, as a source of income, is becoming less every year, Fisher River being the only reserve where it has been up to the average.

Many of the Indians, where opportunity presents, earn considerable money by working in saw-mills and cutting wood; but the Indians at Berens River and north

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of there, when not fishing, work for the fish-dealers, very little 'tripping' now being done on the lake.

Farming.—Outside the Fisher River Reserve no farming is done by the Indians, with the exception of raising potatoes sufficient for their own needs.

Buildings.—There is a marked improvement on the reserves this year over last, new buildings going up on almost every reserve.

Stock.—There is little, if any, progress made in this direction over last year, with the exception of the Fisher River Indians, they seeming to take more interest in the raising of stock than the Indians on the other reserves.

Education.—On visiting the reserves last winter and again this summer, I found a very irregular attendance at the schools, with the exception of Rossville school, which shows a good attendance the year round. The cause of this irregular attendance is largely due to the parents not seeming to care whether their children attend school or not. During the fishing season the Indians take their families with them to the fishing grounds, thus depriving the children of any chance of receiving an education. The Indians of Norway House have taken advantage of the boarding school on that reserve, which will accommodate fifty children, and they have filled it to its utmost capacity. The day school building on this reserve is much too small, owing to the children of the boarding school attending as well as the day scholars, there being no class-room in the boarding school.

Religion.—At Black River Reserve there is a commodious Anglican church, which is well attended.

At Hollow Water Reserve religious services are held in the school-house, the Anglican ritual being observed. Mr. John Sinclair acts as minister and school-teacher.

At Bloodvein Reserve there is no missionary.

At Fisher River Reserve there is a large and prosperous Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. E. R. Steinhauer. There is a fine church, which is well attended, and also a very fine parsonage.

At Jack Head Reserve there is an Anglican chapel in which services are held by Mr. Richard Thomas, who is acting in the capacity of missionary and school teacher.

At Berens River Reserve there is a Methodist church and parsonage, in charge of Rev. James MacLachlan.

At Poplar River Reserve Methodist services are conducted by Mr. Joseph Dargue. The mission is under the supervision of the Rev. James MacLachlan, of Berens River.

At Norway House there is a Methodist mission, which is one of the largest in this agency, in charge of Rev. John Nelson, assisted by two local preachers. They have a commodious church and fine parsonage.

At Cross Lake there is a Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. Edward Panpanakis.

At Grand Rapids there is no regular mission. Rev. James MacLachlan occasionally visits this reserve.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding, temperate and industrious. They go quietly about their various occupations of fishing and hunting. The only drawback to this is caused by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders allowing them credit and in this way giving those who are so inclined a chance to be dishonest. Quarrels and fighting are, I am glad to say, extremely rare.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SHORT,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

WINNIPEG, July 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-third annual report of the Clandeboye Agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency comprises three reserves : St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander, all fortunately situated, St. Peter's along the Red River, Brokenhead and Fort Alexander along the shores of Lake Winnipeg. The many growing industries around the lake open up avenues whereby the Indians may earn a comfortable competence, at wood and lumber camps in winter, at the mills and at the fisheries in the summer. The St. Peter's Reserve adjoins the town of Selkirk, the head of navigation for Lake Winnipeg, where the Indian can find employment, not only at the mills, but at loading and unloading barges and steamers. This latter is an occupation that the Indian is, by temperament, well adapted for, as the work is done in large gangs under hurried excitement, and is paid for as soon as done.

Vital Statistics.—The number paid annuity this year, not including absentees, was one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, a decrease of thirty-six since last year. This population is divided as follows : St. Peter's, one thousand one hundred ; Brokenhead, one hundred and seventy-four ; Fort Alexander, four hundred and seventy-four. There was an increase in St. Peter's of five, a decrease at Brokenhead River of six, and a heavy decrease at Fort Alexander of thirty-five. An epidemic of whooping-cough broke out last winter at the last mentioned place, and carried off with frightful rapidity over thirty children.

Occupations.—Their occupations besides as indicated above, consists of agriculture, stock-raising, fishing for sturgeon, whitefish and pickerel, for which they find ready market from the fish companies operating on the lake, of working in the mills at Balsam Bay, Fisher River, Hole River and Selkirk. Very little hunting is done at St. Peter's, but the people on the reserves farther north devote more time to it. The chief at Brokenhead River, Squakappaw, prides himself upon his prowess as a hunter, and regards jealously any intrusion upon their privileges by game laws and gamekeepers. While I was there recently, the chief and council brought the matter up and complained that they were subject to the same laws, the same treatment as the white man, that is in being subject to arrest for hunting moose and other animals forbidden by the laws of the province. At Fort Alexander, a large business is still done by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders, in furs. One Indian, Duncan Two-Hearts, made sufficient by hunting last year to buy a large sail-boat worth over \$700. This same Indian has money deposited in the bank in Winnipeg. The advance in agriculture in the agency will never be as rapid as in some other parts of Canada. The inducements offered to other lines are, perhaps, too alluring, too profitable and more suitable to the temperament of the Indians. They show a decided taste for good horses and cattle, good wagons, and sleighs, buggies, harness, etc. Yet in spite of the possession of these and the fertile soil, both in St. Peter's and at Fort Alexander, they prefer occupations where the returns for their labour are quicker and surer.

Education.—There are in this agency, eight day schools : five at St. Peter's, one at Brokenhead River, and two at Fort Alexander. The buildings at Fort Alexander and Brokenhead River are good and comfortable, and equipped with maps, books, and general school furniture, in a manner much superior to many of our public schools. The school buildings at St. Peter's are equally good and equally well equipped except one. This building was built for a chapel, and is used as such, and of course answers

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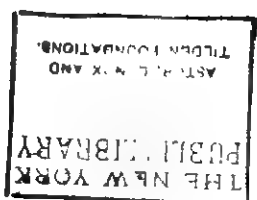
poorly as a day school. I only wish I could speak as complacently of the attendance and the interest of the parents in the work of the day schools. At Fort Alexander the council, in order to compel the parents to take more interest in the school and compel them to supply them with fire-wood, asked permission to keep back a dollar out of the annuity money of those who neglected to contribute their share. I consented to their doing so provided they refunded the money as soon as a load of wood was delivered. I may say in passing that I permitted the chief and council of St. Peter's to do the same thing which those who neglected to do their statute labour. The chief and council assumed all responsibility, and I must say that there was very little dissent made by the delinquents, some agreeing to attend to the work at once, others preferring to lose the dollar to losing the time while engaged at other work.

Religion.—The religious standing in the agency is twelve hundred and seventy-one Anglicans, three hundred and seventy-five Roman Catholics, seventy-one pagans and a few of several other denominations. There seems to be a growing tendency among the Indians to attend divine service. Their interest in such matters was quite evident to me at St. Peter's during the time we were there paying annuities, when religious services were held every evening in the adjoining chapel, and by the Salvation Army, and by the Rev. J. G. Anderson on the grounds. These services, I noticed, were all well attended and were attentively and respectfully listened to. The hymns and addresses were all rendered in the Indian language.

Implements and Vehicles.—The Indians of St. Peter's are far in advance of those of the other two reserves in the acquirement and possession of personal property. In St. Peter's there are fifty-seven ploughs, fifty harrows, fifty-three mowers, forty-six horse-rakes, sixty-eight wagons, fifty carts and one hundred and six sleighs. In the other two reserves taken together, there are only seventeen ploughs, thirteen harrows, one mower, two wagons and six sleighs. In the possession of personal property, such as relates to the chase, the two reserves of Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander are ahead. While St. Peter's has twice the population that the other two have taken together, the latter have fully as many traps, tents, guns and boats as St. Peter's has. There are no birch bark canoes at St. Peter's, but nearly every Indian at Fort Alexander has one. In a total population of four hundred and seventy-four at the Fort there were one hundred and three row-boats and canoes.

General Remarks.—At each place we visited, the council made a levy upon the traders who accompanied us, exacting from them from \$2 to \$3 according to the nature of the business followed. In this way from \$50 to \$70 was raised in each place, which was expended in flour, and distributed at once. The ground at St. Peter's, while we were there, assumed quite a gala-day appearance. Besides our own tents Dr. Steep's, and those of the Indians and the traders, we had camping with us the pupils of St. Paul's industrial school with their brass band. Their frequent drill upon the parade was very interesting and pleasing to the older Indians. The children were all neatly and smartly dressed, and if the other teachers have performed their labours with as much apparent success as Mr. Burnham, the drill instructor, the Indian work will be much facilitated. The music by the band did much to enliven the evenings. I noticed this year a much less inclination on the part of the young to patronize the dancing booths. The chief and council at Fort Alexander took pains to provide our camp fires with good wood, thus saving us much inconvenience.

It is almost a quarter of a century since I first visited these reserves, and in that time I have seen some marked changes. Twenty-five years ago St. Peter's was nothing but a string of huts and teepees scattered along the banks of the Red River. The people were living upon fish, and spent their time hunting and trapping small game. Their most pretentious vehicle was the Red River cart, whose creaking could be heard for miles crossing the silent prairie. To-day there are very few if any thatched-roof houses. The buildings are shingled, well fenced, surrounded by gardens, with stables and storehouses adjoining. Twenty-five years ago the small houses had but one room





NEW HOUSE (NOT QUITE FINISHED) BELONGING TO HEADMAN CHAS. RIDER, IN THE ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, NEAR WOLSELEY, N.W.T.

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in which all lived and slept regardless of relationship. Now the houses are divided into compartments. Many places have carpeted floors, organs, sewing-machines and other articles of furniture found in ordinary farmhouses. I notice as many as come up before me, especially among the young men, that they carry watches. I notice also that there is each year less need of an interpreter. Those who have attended the industrial schools are easily distinguished. These seek permanent situations, have a tidier and more thrifty appearance. The prejudice of the Indian against the industrial schools, I feel certain, is dying out, and the fact that they are having a kindlier feeling towards these schools will, I am sure, increase the interest and the attendance in the day schools.

There has been an almost incredible advance made along the line of moral reform. We have very few cases of man and wife separating from one another and taking up with others. Nearly all are united by our ceremony of marriage. I had not a single case of drunkenness while on my rounds. Last winter a detective was sent through the reserve and a number of white men who were selling liquor to the Indians were arrested and fined or imprisoned. While such punishments have a restraining effect, yet it would be very difficult to check such a trade if the buyer and the seller were equally willing. I attribute the temperance of the Indians to a higher motive. The fact that there is so little drunkenness among them generally speaks well for the Indians.

There is considerable trouble in the reserves near towns with regard to trading and bartering. The temptation to sell wood off the reserve is very strong. Last winter we seized some, a part of which was cut green from the reserve. It is to be hoped that the seizure will prove a warning to others who might be inclined to break the law.

At each reserve I had long conferences with the chief and council. At Brokenhead River the matter of the provincial game laws was thoroughly discussed, the Indians regarding such laws as an encroachment upon their treaty rights. At Fort Alexander a strong plea was put in for assistance in obtaining farming implements. The chief is a young man and appears to be a sensible, far-seeing fellow. He recognizes that some industry of a permanent character must be established that will keep the people on the reserve. The country here is high and heavily timbered and will require much labour to clear it. However, I pointed out to the Indians that the government, while willing to co-operate with them and supplement their labours, could not place everything in their hands, that it was under no obligation to do so, that the government watched attentively from year to year for any indication of downright earnest effort upon their part, that it was keenly alert for indications marking an increase in the value and number of their stock, the acreage under cultivation, improvements in their buildings, interest in the day schools and churches. When the government saw advancement along these lines it assisted, not grudgingly and as by right, but as friend assists friend. The Indians must strike out boldly, do their part, do their best, with such as they have, and the government, I was convinced, would only be too glad to do more than its share. These people will now, I am certain, make a start at tilling the soil.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
COUCHICHING AGENCY,

FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 16, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with an inventory of the government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1900.

Agency.—This agency is situated in the Rainy River district, Treaty No. 3.

Reserves.—The agency embraces the following reserves, viz.: Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.

The total area of these reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres. There is also the Wild Land Reserve adjoining Hungry Hall, which contains twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is eight hundred and sixteen, composed of one hundred and seventy-seven men, two hundred and twenty-six women, two hundred and three boys and two hundred and ten girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their general health has been up to the average. We have had no epidemic diseases of any kind; but there is the usual amount of sickness owing to the pulmonary and scrofulous taints to which seemingly all Indians are more or less subject.

The medical attendant, Dr. Moore, has been very attentive to their requirements. The refuse about their dwellings is all burnt up, and they are well looked after in the matter of personal cleanliness as much as possible. The health of the Indians on the lakes seems, owing to their mode of life, to be on the whole much better than is that of those residing along the rivers.

Vaccination has been performed on all those requiring it.

Resources and Occupations.—The best farming land is on the reserves adjacent to Rainy River. There are also large quantities of timber (dry), suitable for fire-wood and cord-wood for steamers, for which the Indians find a ready sale during the period of navigation. There is also plenty of good fishing and hunting, which, during the open season, helps out very materially their food supply. This year there is every hope of a large wild rice crop on account of the low water.

There is some good pine on the Nickickonsemenecanning and Seine River reserves.

It is thought that good mines may yet be found on the Rainy Lake reserves, and some of the Indians have made some money by the discovery of mining locations off the reserves, which they have disposed of to white prospectors.

The Indians have been occupied with attending to their somewhat limited farming and gardening operations, making hay, hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps, river-driving, acting as pilots on the steamboats, as canoe men to prospectors and others, making and selling bark canoes and bead-work, and gathering and selling wild fruit

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to the settlers, from which various occupations some of them make good wages, and all do fairly well, except, of course, the old and infirm.

Buildings.—The agency house and office situated on Pithers Point, two and one-half miles from Fort Frances, is in good repair and presents a very good appearance to those passing up and down Rainy River.

The houses of the Indians are gradually becoming of a better style and more comfortable, many having shingled roofs and good floors, doors and windows, most of the lumber for which has been whip-sawn by the Indians themselves. The houses and stables, &c., are, of course, built of logs, and are made comfortable for the severe weather in the winter.

Education.—There are in this agency four hundred and thirteen children, of whom about one-third are of school age. There are four day schools in operation; the one at Long Sault is taught by Miss Johnson, the one at Manitou is taught by Mr. Wood, and the one at Little Forks by Mr. Bagshaw. The attendance at these schools has not been as large as might be expected, and the fault in general is that the parents do not take much interest in them. The attendance at Couchiching day school has been very good during the year, this school being taught by Miss Bennett.

The school-rooms, with the exception of the one at Couchiching, are comfortable and well furnished.

Religion.—The reserves on Rainy Lake are under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father St. Almat being the missionary, with headquarters on Couchiching Reserve, where nearly all are Roman Catholics.

The reserves on Rainy River are under the control of the Rev. J. Johnstone, connected with the Church of England mission situated at Long Sault, who has a good attendance; and at Manitou, where he is assisted by Mr. Wood, and at Little Forks, where he is assisted by Mr. Bagshaw, there is also good attendance.

In this agency there are one hundred and forty Roman Catholics, eighty Anglicans, and ten Methodists, the remainder being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians still maintain their reputation for honesty. Their progress has been steady in improving their mode of living. Their progress in farming is not great, although at Manitou considerable improvement has been made. Most of the reserves on the lake are not suitable for farming, being rocky and swampy.

Temperance and Morality.—In reference to temperance, I am glad to say that with the exception of Indians at Manitou, Hungry Hall and Seine River, there has been no complaint. At those points liquor has been supplied by middlemen, who purchase from the dealer and sell at a large profit to the Indians. A councillor of Hungry Hall band named Ka-kee-it, received liquor near Beaver Mills, on the American side, and was drowned in consequence. Since that time the American authorities have assisted in stopping the sale to Indians.

The morality of the Indians, taking all together, has been very good, and is improving; there is no doubt that the efforts of the missionaries have a great deal to do with this good result.

General Remarks.—During the year Inspector Leveque visited the agency and the reserves, and made his usual careful inspection.

There was considerable excitement on account of the Indians having gathered together on Rainy Lake. On visiting the camp, I found that no trouble was to be anticipated, but ordered the Indians to return to their reserves to allay the anxiety of the white people, and this action had the desired effect.

In conclusion, I may say that the general progress has been as good as could be expected.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent

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MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, October 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agencies for the year ended June 30, 1900.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

(TREATY No. 1.)

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz.: Roseau River, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers, has an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres, is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, there is an abundance of hay, and the soil is a beautiful black loam. Nearly all the reserve is level prairie with here and there small bluffs sufficient for fuel, but along the streams there is poplar timber large enough for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau River, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of eight hundred acres, and is well adapted for grain-growing. The elevation is higher than that at the mouth of the river, which is an advantage; the grain and gardens do well there, although the soil is light in patches. It is in the midst of a grain-growing district, settled by a good class of Canadian farmers, who are a splendid example to these Indians.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine River, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It contains an area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, is well wooded, which is a great source of profit to the Indians, but the soil is a little too sandy for good farming except in wet years, when it is very prolific.

Swan Lake reserve is on the north side of Swan Lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains eleven thousand eight hundred and three acres. It is well adapted for grain and stock-raising, as there is an abundance of hay and a running stream with springs that remain open nearly all winter. It is surrounded by a good wheat-producing country, but a good deal of the land adjoining the lake both on and off the reserve has been more or less affected with frost, in the past, during the summer season.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine River. It comprises section 11, in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, and contains six hundred and forty acres. It is all first quality, arable land, without any timber or wood of any kind and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all part of the Ojibbewa tribe; but a great many, in fact I think most of them, show strains of white man's blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the rapids, seventy-seven men, eighty-two women and ninety-one children; Long Plain, forty-one men, fifty-four women and thirty-nine children; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, thirty-five men, thirty-seven women and thirty-three children; a total of one hundred and fifty-three men, one hundred and seventy-three women and one hundred and sixty-three children; making a grand total of four hundred and eighty-nine souls all told.

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At Roseau there were twelve births and eight deaths; at Long Plain, five births and nine deaths; at Swan Lake, no births and five deaths, or a total of seventeen births and twenty-two deaths; the rate per thousand being, births, 34.76; deaths, 45.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the adult Indians this year has been about the same as usual, fairly good. No epidemics have prevailed amongst them, but with the children it has been otherwise. Last winter on all the reserves, measles and whooping-cough prevailed, and the majority of deaths can be charged to these diseases. It is impossible under present circumstances to get Indians to take proper care of sick children. Their actions convey the impression that they believe in predestination; because naturally they have great love for their children, yet when they get sick, the parents apparently have little, if any, idea what to do or how to take care of them, and giving them instructions has little, if any, effect. During the small-pox scare in May last, an effort was made to vaccinate all the Indians in the agency that needed it. In this we were very successful, with one exception. At Long Plain reserve only two would allow any of their families to be operated on. They claimed that some of their children died from vaccination some years ago, with what degree of truth I cannot say, probably some child badly affected with scrofula was vaccinated, and the consequence, I understand, might have brought fatal results. It may have been only a yarn made up for the occasion to avoid being vaccinated, or merely to obstruct the department. This band is notorious for its antediluvian characteristics.

The usual sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, such as cleaning up and burning refuse, whitewashing, &c., and the use of soap and water as much as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—The greatest resource these Indians have, or the one they are best adapted for in my opinion, is stock-raising. General farming and grain-growing can be taken up by those who are adapted for it, as there is plenty of good land for all, and it is on these lines they are developing at present. The sale of wood and hay is a source of considerable revenue, and many of the Indians work as labourers for the settlers. A little money is still made at hunting and fishing, tanning hides, bead-work, cutting logs and rails and herding; and during the season, picking berries and digging senega-root proves a veritable gold mine to them while it lasts.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—All buildings on the reserves, with the exception of the granary at Swan Lake, are of log, a few have shingle roofs and the majority have lumber floors. There are a few good houses, but the old log hut predominates. The Indians live in their tents during the summer, and the houses and stables, not being used, have a neglected appearance, but in the fall, after they are put in order and a stock of fuel and hay on hand, they look all right and are very warm.

The cattle at Roseau and Swan Lake reserves are increasing, and I have hopes of developing a profitable industry there; but these herds are not yet numerous enough to give individual owners sufficient profit to induce a spirit of rivalry between them as to who will have the largest herd, but no doubt this will come in time, as I have seen it at other agencies.

At Indian Gardens there is not any hay to enable the Indians to keep cattle, and at Long Plain, although they have had cattle for many years, they do not increase in number, and the Indians take no interest in them.

They are fairly well supplied with implements and tools, and having worked more or less with settlers for many years, they know perfectly well how to use them; but it takes constant oversight and urging to make them take care of them, and until they are in a position to buy their own, I do not think they will take the care and interest in these that they should.

Education.—There are no schools in this agency, although at time of writing there is one day school under construction at Swan Lake. It is a somewhat perplexing

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question that these Indians, who have lived surrounded by civilization for many years, are yet, in many instances, strongly opposed to education. After years of experience with the pure-blooded Indians of the west, and those of the eastern part of the Territories and Manitoba, who have more or less white man's blood in their veins, I cannot help thinking that the purer the Indian the easier he is to civilize.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church on the Roseau Reserve, but none on the other reserves. There was a Presbyterian mission established for a time on the Swan Lake Reserve, but little, if any, interest is shown by these Indians in the Christian religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—To say these Indians are industrious hardly expresses it, but they have a certain indolent industriousness at earning their living from week to week without hard manual labour that is something wonderful. They certainly appear to work better for other people than they do for themselves, and for this there are many reasons. When an Indian is successful in farming operations on his reserve, there are many dear friends and relations continually visiting him to get what they consider their good friendships' share of his earnings, so that in the end he realizes very little for his own personal benefit; whereas, when he works for a settler, he gets what is coming to him at the end of his engagement, and can spend it as he thinks best, before returning to the reserve, or not, as he feels disposed.

Speaking generally, these Indians are certainly very law-abiding and give little trouble. I cannot say they are getting poorer, but they are getting richer very slowly, and it is altogether contrary to the disposition of the older generation of Indian to hoard up property or riches, and when an occasional one is prosperous, he would almost burst with indignation if not allowed upon certain occasions to show how big his heart was and give away a good deal of his wealth, and to refuse them this liberty altogether is to sour their dispositions towards further progress. But they are gradually gathering implements, tools and cattle around them, and as the younger generation, who know nothing about the old hunting days, the war-path and the sun dance, get possession of their fathers' property, a marked advance will be made.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a great deal more intemperance here than in any other agency I have been at. This is easily accounted for by the proximity of the reserves to railroad towns. The Indian's love for liquor makes him resourceful in ways and means of obtaining it, and it seems impossible to get a conviction against those supplying it, as the Indians will not tell anything; and when the Indians are convicted, their friends pay the fine. This simply means they are that much poorer and no good done, as they do not appreciate the value of money as a white man does; consequently, do not feel the fine as a punishment. They will get liquor, no doubt, as long as it is in their vicinity, and the only sure preventive is to move them away from the liquor.

With regard to their morals, I cannot say that I have heard anything since coming here that would lead me to believe they were more immoral than other Indians, but where they can and do obtain liquor, there is sure to be immorality. Living as they do near so many towns, and subject to temptation, I hear of very little immorality.

General Remarks.—Last winter being mild, the Indians passed through the cold season without any hardship. The spring opened early and favourable, but the rain held off until it was doubtful whether it would be in time to save the green crop; however, it did come in time and a fair crop was the result, but at time of writing, the continuous rain renders it doubtful whether the grain will ever be threshed.

The affairs of the agency I consider in a progressive and generally satisfactory condition.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

This band of Indians, although not in Treaty, come within the jurisdiction of this agency. They live on a small tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves inside the town limits. There are thirty-eight men, thirty-seven women and fifty-six children, or one hundred and thirty-one souls all told. They have good houses and gardens, which are well looked after; the women do work around the town, such as washing and scrubbing, and the men can always get work either in the town or with the farmers. They are quite independent and self-supporting, and were it not for occasional trouble through procuring liquor, it might be considered a model Indian community. They attend regularly the Presbyterian mission church in their village, and may be looked upon altogether as a superior class of Indian. There is a Sioux boarding school in the town under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, which receives a per capita grant from the government, and has accommodation for forty pupils. It is conducted under the principalship of Miss Fraser, assisted by Miss Bell, as teacher, has been in operation for some years, and is doing good work.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are nine reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1; Pine Creek in No. 4; and the rest are in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres. The soil is too sandy for farming, but there is enough good land for gardens. There are some good hay marshes and up to the present time there has been no trouble in getting a supply of hay. There is a great deal of brush and some poplar timber on the reserve.

Lake Manitoba Reserve is situated on the north-east shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres. It is not suitable for farming, but has plenty of land in patches for gardens, and a plentiful supply of hay. It is covered more or less with brush and poplar timber, and very much broken up by arms of the lake.

Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow Lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres. It is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of good timber.

Fairford Reserve is situated on the Fairford River, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand and twenty-three acres. There is a good supply of hay and timber. Grain has been grown there at various times, but it is not very successful.

Little Saskatchewan Reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of three thousand two hundred acres. It is well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin Reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres, and is well wooded, but has not sufficient hay land.

Crane River Reserve is situated on the east side of Crane River, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. Its area is eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres. It is unfit for farming, but has a quantity of spruce timber that is valuable. There is some hay on the reserve, but not sufficient for a large herd of cattle.

Water Hen River Reserve is situated at the south end of Water Hen Lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of four thousand, six hundred and sixteen acres. It is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay. Pine Creek Reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winni-

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pegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres, and is well supplied with hay and timber.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, but there are many French, English and Scotch half-breeds, who, as a general thing, are well able to take care of themselves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different reserves is as follows : Sandy Bay, fifty-eight men, sixty women and one hundred and thirty-six children ; Lake Manitoba reserve, thirty-one men, twenty-four women and fifty children ; Ebb and Flow reserve, twenty men, twenty-four women and twenty-one children ; Fairford, fifty-four men, sixty-two women and sixty-seven children ; Little Saskatchewan, thirty-three men, thirty-five women and forty children ; Lake St. Martin, thirty-seven men, thirty-four women and fifty children ; Crane River, fourteen men, eighteen women and twenty-one children ; Water Hen River, thirty-four men, thirty-five women, and sixty-three children ; Pine Creek, twenty men, twenty-six women and forty-six children ; a total of three hundred and one men ; three hundred and eighteen women and four hundred and ninety-four children ; making a grand total of eleven hundred and thirteen souls all told. At Sandy Bay there were twelve births and sixteen deaths ; at Lake Manitoba, one birth and eight deaths ; at Ebb and Flow Lake, three births and two deaths ; at Fairford, nine births and four deaths ; at Little Saskatchewan, two births and four deaths ; at Lake St. Martin, three births and two deaths ; at Crane River, one birth and one death ; at Water Hen River, three births and thirteen deaths ; at Pine Creek, four births and seven deaths ; or a total of thirty-eight births and fifty-seven deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health generally of the adult portion of the population has been good, but an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough at all the reserves during the winter, was very hard on the children, and accounts for the majority of the deaths. Although there was a supply of medicine on each reserve and the constant attendance of the school teachers, it is impossible to get the Indians to take proper care of their children when recovering from an illness.

All ordinary precautions are taken in the way of sanitation to prevent disease, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish in the spring, and whitewashing houses in the fall. Nearly all the Indians move into their tents the first thing in the spring, which I am inclined to think is the best sanitary precaution of all, as they are then continually moving short distances, which precludes any possibility of a collection of filth. Scrofula and consumption are the most serious diseases the adults have to contend against, and there is no doubt their manner of living makes these diseases ever present.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource for the future will, in my opinion, be cattle-raising, but this is only in its infancy as yet ; although at Fairford they had a hundred calves this season, and the probabilities are that this reserve will advance very rapidly in the future. But it must be remembered that many of the Indians on it are a high class of Scotch and English half-breeds in whom the white instincts predominate, and who have been subject to the English Church Mission instruction all their lives.

A lot of money is earned by the Indians of all the reserves at fishing during the winter, there is also a good deal earned at hunting, trapping, digging senega-root, picking berries and working as boatmen on the lakes. Many of them work for settlers during haying, harvest and threshing time ; others work at the saw-mill at Winnipegosis, and in the lumber woods, and this year a number have been working at the big government canal at Fairford River. A few are still skilled at building boats and birch bark canoes, and make money at it ; others are good at making snow-shoes, light sleighs (jumpers), flat sleighs and such like ; but there is one thing they can all do the year round, so that they never want for food, and that is, catch fish. This may

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seem a very great benefit, and no doubt it is in many ways, but then again so long as the Indians by simply attending to their nets can get plenty to eat, many of them will not do a stroke of work, or even listen to reasonable argument or instruction. They are always well dressed and fat, which is the best proof that their resources and occupations are manifold and profitable.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log, but many of them have shingle roofs, and nearly all have lumber floors, with good doors and windows. Most of the houses have fireplaces, and the majority have cook stoves. At Fairford and Sandy Bay there are some log houses and stables as fine as can be found in the country, with all the necessary comforts for good living, such as bedsteads, bureaus, sewing-machines, organs, chairs, tables, etc. A few new houses have been built this year, and a few additions, but as all the Indians have fair houses now, new ones will only be built as it becomes necessary through the old ones becoming uninhabitable. It can be taken as a sure evidence of advancement that every new house built is an improvement on the old one. The stables, not having shingle roofs, do not look so finished as they otherwise would, but when they are repaired and mudded for the winter and the corral fences rebuilt, they look like what they are intended for, and answer the purpose admirably.

Speaking generally, the Indians take fairly good care of their stock, but some are slow to stable their cattle in the fall, and it is sometimes difficult to get the bulls taken proper care of. This is always the case while the herds are small, but as soon as individual herds get large enough to make the owners look forward to their surplus stock as their largest and surest means of support, then these early troubles disappear. The herds are increasing slowly, but from now on I think they will increase very much faster. Better bulls are being supplied than formerly, and the result is plainly seen in the number and quality of the calves.

Education.—There are day schools in operation on all the reserves, the buildings are well adapted for the purpose, and most of them would be a credit to any white settlement. At Fairford there are two schools, both doing good work, and at Pine Creek and Water Hen River are boarding schools in addition to the day schools. The one at Pine Creek is a large stone building, 114 x 48 feet, three stories high and basement, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It is intended to combine the two boarding schools in one and transfer the pupils at Water Hen River to the large school at Pine Creek, where there is better accommodation, and a splendid staff of professional teachers from the order of the reverend Franciscan Sisters. The prospects for this school are very bright, and I have hopes of seeing great benefits derived by the Indians. The great trouble with the day schools is to get a regular attendance, as the parents, to earn their living, have to leave the reserve to get work, or go on a hunt which often lasts from one to three months, and as they do not realize the benefits of education, it is nearly impossible to get them to take any interest in the schools or to try to keep their children there, and, were it not for the biscuits, I doubt whether it would be possible to get a sufficient attendance to keep the schools open. With so much irregular attendance, it is impossible for the teachers to make the children advance in their studies. If all the children attended boarding or industrial schools, it would give the parents a much better chance to make a good living, the children would learn more quickly, and forget the objectionable habits and manners of their parents.

It is estimated that there are two hundred and eighty-five children of school age in the agency, of which there is an average attendance at the day schools of one hundred and thirty-one.

Religion.—In this agency there are two Anglican churches, one at Upper Fairford and one at Little Saskatchewan; four Roman Catholic, namely, one each at Sandy Bay, Little Manitoba, Water Hen River and Pine Creek; and one Baptist church, at Lower Fairford. On some of the reserves, such as Fairford and Sandy Bay, where

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the majority of the population are half-breeds, there is an intelligent interest shown in religious affairs that is encouraging to see, and a phase of the question that is nearly or altogether absent in the full-blooded Indian adherents of the different denominations. I do not think the pure Indian adult's mind is sufficiently developed to grasp the Christian beliefs, excepting a few who have probably been brought up with civilized surroundings. We shall have to look to the younger generation to show the desired interest in Christian salvation.

In this agency we do not hear anything of the old religious festivals, neither do we see any cloth or print hung up in the trees as offerings to the spirits. The absence of these is a sure sign of advancement in the right direction, and that the old beliefs have gone after the buffalo, so far as one can see. But it will take time before the old impressions become completely obliterated from the minds of the Indians, and during this time the missionaries will have to keep up continuous efforts and instruction without seeing much result. The resident missionary on a reserve has, no doubt, much more influence over the Indians than one that only visits them periodically.

Characteristics and Progress.—Character differs amongst Indians just the same as amongst white people. One will make a good farmer, another will take naturally to carpenter and blacksmith tools, while others again, useless at either of these, will raise and take great care of cattle. The Indians here are all good fishermen and hunters. I have seen Indians belonging to bands, who made their living by hunting, that could not kill a moose try how they would, simply because they had not the moose-hunter's instinct. Many in this agency seem to have a heavy, morose character, and take but little notice of what is said to them, and appear merely to want to be left alone to work out their own ends. The many opportunities they have of earning sufficient for a living, or rather an existence, probably gives them this impression. With the one exception of Fairford, their progress is slow, they do not take the interest in their gardens that is desired, but then they have to go away from their reserves to get work and earn a living, and with a good job on hand it would not pay them to throw it up to go probably one hundred miles to weed their gardens. Of course, if they took great interest in their gardens, they could arrange for this before they started out, but they do not. Then, again, there is the other side of the question: will they not become civilized more quickly by working for white people than by remaining on an isolated reserve without any example to improve from. In manners and dress these Indians are decidedly progressive; they all wear civilized clothing, keep their hair cut, and the painted or blanketed Indian is never seen.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that I have not heard of any intemperance on any of the reserves, nor have I any reason to think there has been liquor there. This, no doubt, is accounted for in a great measure by the isolation of the reserves.

I consider the morals of these Indians as very good. I have not heard of a single case of immorality off the reserve, and but very few amongst themselves.

General Remarks.—In concluding my report, I may say that having only arrived in the middle of October last to take charge of this agency, and having paid only one visit to several of the reserves, to make the annuity payments, I have not had time to become thoroughly acquainted with various matters on the reserves, nor can I write with confidence upon cases of individual progress as I would like to. I find that here, where the reserves are so isolated and difficult to get at, it is a very different matter from my western experience to get to know individual Indians and the particular circumstances surrounding each.

Last winter was very mild, and the food supply was ample to assist all the old and sick, and leave a small surplus over.

The Indians have always considered that, as their treaty money was their own to do as they liked with, they could squander it in all sorts of foolish purchases, and they

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have usually succeeded in doing so, to a greater or lesser extent. I am glad to say that at the last annuity payments they paid instalments on wagons, horses, harness, and carpenter tools, and have bought wagons and harness since then, to be paid for out of their next year's treaty money. This I consider a big jump in the right direction.

I am pleased to say that the teachers at all the reserves have given me their hearty co-operation in carrying out all matters in connection with the management of the agency.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., July 31, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of The Pas Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The seven reserves which make up this agency are at present far away from any regular line of travel. They are accessible only by water in summer-time and a distance of five hundred and eighty miles has to be travelled by boat to visit them.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve contains eight thousand one hundred and eighty acres, and is situated partly on the north and partly on the south banks of the Great Saskatchewan River, where the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is intended to cross, and midway between Winnipeg and Fort Churchill.

Resources.—The land in this vicinity is not adapted for cultivation. Where it is not covered with timber or brush, it is one vast hay meadow and grows as much to the acre and as fine a quality as any land can produce.

The Saskatchewan, Pas and Carrot rivers all run through this reserve, which, with the numerous lakes in the vicinity, yield a plentiful supply of fish. Water-fowl are plentiful in season, and deer and moose are often found.

Tribe and Population.—This band, like all the others in the agency, belongs almost exclusively to the Swampy Cree tribe. At last annuity payments there were eighty-nine men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and eight boys and one hundred and nine girls, being six of an increase over last year.

Occupations.—Being at present entirely out of reach of civilization, little employment can be found for this large number of able-bodied men and women.

Since the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Railway has been located and runs right through the reserve, some of the Indians have got employment cutting out the right of way.

The prospects are that this road will be built to the Saskatchewan next year, which will open up one of the finest fishing, lumbering and ranching districts in the Territories, and be the means of giving employment to those Indians who are desirous of advancing in the ways of civilization.

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Buildings.—All the houses are built of logs, the lumber required for flooring, etc., is whip-sawn. Many of the old houses have been pulled down this year and rebuilt. Heretofore the Indians lived, slept, cooked and dined in one small room; now they are all inclined to have two rooms.

Stock.—It is hard to get the Indians to take an interest in cattle-raising. Being so long accustomed to the dog as their stock animal—which required no care or attention, getting nothing but abuse and one fish a day—they look on it as a hardship to have to put up hay in summer and feed it to their cattle in winter, and then not have the liberty to kill and eat when they feel like it. Many of the younger generation are beginning to see differently: they have purchased some brood mares and have two fine colts this summer, for which they seem to have a great liking, and with encouragement and perseverance they will soon come to see the benefits of stock-raising.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve. The one on the south side of the river contains two rooms, each twenty-four feet square. When the Indians are all at home, over fifty children attend.

The school on the north side of the river, which is known as 'Big Eddy,' was rebuilt this summer by the Indians, and is a very creditable piece of workmanship. About twenty children attend this school, and, considering the chance they have had, are making wonderful progress in learning English. In fact, this is the only school in the agency which turns out English-speakers. The parents of the children belonging to both schools are anxious that their children should be educated, and are taking quite an interest in school matters.

Until two years ago a strong prejudice existed against sending any of their children to the industrial school; that has now been got over, and already there are thirteen belonging to this reserve at Ruperts' Land industrial school, and quite a number more are prepared to go next year.

Religion, Temperance and Morality.—A few of this band belong to the Christian Brotherhood, a few are Roman Catholics, and the majority belong to the Church of England.

There has never been any trouble with the Indians of this agency in regard to liquor; so far they have shown no desire for it. They are law-abiding and obedient. Their morality is neither better nor worse than that of other communities.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—About eighty miles south-west from The Pas is Shoal Lake Reserve, which has an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres on the north-west slope of The Pas Mountain. It is a most suitable piece of country for an Indian reserve, but where their village is located is most unsuitable and inaccessible. It is right in the heart of a belt of spruce timber which can neither be reached by dry land nor open water.

On the south is the Pas mountain, with an elevation of two thousand seven hundred feet, covered with heavy timber. On the north there are several miles of swamp covered with reeds and bulrushes, and producing enough mosquitoes to supply the whole continent.

Population and Occupations.—This reserve has only a population of sixty persons. They employ themselves cultivating small gardens of potatoes and attending to their cattle, and hunting and trapping. They never have any chance of earning anything outside, and when game is scarce, they are sometimes very hard up.

Buildings.—The houses are neat and well built, and kept fairly clean and comfortable. In the absence of lime, they use pipe-clay for plastering and whitewashing. There are large beds of this material at the foot of the mountain.

Education.—The school here is held in the C. M. S. church. The children attend well and are making good progress.

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RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—About fifteen miles from Shoal Lake, on the banks of the Carrot River, is Red Earth Reserve, so-called from a bed of deep red clay along the shore of a small lake on the reserve.

This reserve contains four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres, several hundred acres of which is good for cultivation, the rest is timber and hay land. Large crops of potatoes are grown here, which is the staple food of this band. Some seasons the large game is plentiful here; but when the fur-bearing animals are scarce, the Indians are very hard up for clothing.

Population and Tribe.—This band consists of twenty-nine men, twenty-six women, thirty-five boys and thirty-four girls. They are a mixture of the plain and swampy Cree.

Health, Religion and Morals.—This is a very healthy band of Indians, being almost entirely free from any hereditary disease. The majority of them are heathens. They all lead a good, moral and virtuous life.

Buildings and Stock.—They build very neat log houses here, and many of them are very fair mechanics, although entirely out of touch with civilization.

Their cattle have not increased for some years, but they have a nice band of horses which they seem to prize more than cattle.

Education.—The school here is held in the O. M. S. church, and until lately the parents were adverse to sending their children to be educated, but this last year they have attended well and are making as good progress as could be expected.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—Returning from Red Earth by the Carrot River to the Saskatchewan and ascending it some seventy miles, Cumberland Reserve is reached. It is situated on the shores of Pine Island Lake, and covers one thousand two hundred and forty-three acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and fifty-five, being an increase of six over last year.

Resources and Occupations.—The land here is poor and only very small patches are cultivated. The Indians depend for a living on their hunting and fishing, and to find suitable grounds for these they have to go long distances, and consequently do not settle much on their reserve.

Education.—Owing to the wandering habits of this band, there are not enough children remaining on the reserve to warrant keeping a school. A few of them attended the public school this summer, and made good progress for the short time they were there.

Religion, Temperance and Morals.—The majority of these Indians belong to the Church of England.

They are temperate, law-abiding and well-behaved.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Sixty miles east from The Pas is Moose Lake Reserve, situated on the shores of the lake of that name. It is reached from the Saskatchewan by the Summerberry River and Little Moose River, which sometimes runs into the lake and sometimes out of it.

There are three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine acres in this reserve.

Population.—There are one hundred and twenty-five of a population here.

Occupations.—The only occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—For many years this was the most unhealthy band in the agency, and a decrease occurred every year. The Indians are now keeping themselves and their houses much cleaner, and altogether adopting a better mode of living, and consequently sickness has almost disappeared, and last year not a single death occurred.

Education.—The school is held in the C.M.S. church, and in the past has not been well attended, and little progress was made this year. A change of teachers has taken place, and better results are expected in future.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—The next reserve to the east is Chemawawin, on the banks of the Saskatchewan, where it enters into Cedar Lake. It covers an area of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres.

Population.—This band is steadily increasing, and has now a population of one hundred and fifty-four.

Occupations.—There being nothing but limestone rock and scrubby timber here, only very small patches can be cultivated. The only employments are fishing and hunting.

Education.—These Indians, with the assistance of the school teacher, have built a new school this summer. It is very comfortable and commodious, and they feel very proud of having a school-house which they can call their own, and are taking some interest in the education of their children. The teacher is very energetic and painstaking, and is making good headway in his work.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The eastern terminus of this agency is at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and partly on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Population.—This band has a population of one hundred and twelve.

Resources.—The land close to the river is fairly good for gardening when cleared of timber; the back part is excellent hay land.

Buildings and Occupations.—The houses here are the best in the agency, being well built, clean, and nearly all well furnished.

This band has the advantage of all the others in being able to get employment all the year round. In summer the extensive fisheries of Lake Winnipeg give the Indians work, and in winter they cut cord-wood for the steamboats, put up ice for the fish companies, and catch sturgeon.

Education.—A new school-house was built here last year by the Indians, and a change of teachers took place. The results have been most satisfactory, the children are attending as regularly as the occupation of their parents will allow, and are making good progress generally.

Religion and Morals.—These Indians all belong to the Church of England. Intemperance is unknown, and they are, generally speaking, well behaved.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, October 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my third annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, and to the date above mentioned in the current fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes three agencies, namely: Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The first two are situated within the province of Manitoba, and the latter in the district of Saskatchewan, North-west Territories.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The reserves of this agency are all so situated that we are in close touch with them at all times, both by rail and mail.

The Indians are nearly all of the Ojibbewa tribe, mostly with a strain of white blood.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie. It contains ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, the greater part of which is wooded. It is not so well adapted for farming purposes as the other reserves in the agency, but there is plenty of high dry land for all the farming the band will ever be able to do. The soil is a black sandy loam, free of stone and very productive. A number of hay meadows are scattered here and there over the reserve. The wood is mostly white poplar with some oak and elm in the valley of the river; a forest fire ran over a portion of the reserve last spring and did considerable damage to the standing timber.

Crops.—Last season the Indians had about one hundred acres under grain, and harvested one thousand six hundred and thirty-three bushels of wheat and two hundred and fifty-two bushels of oats, all of good quality, realizing the highest market price. This season about the same acreage was sown, but I regret to say that owing to the drought in the early part of the summer and continuous rains since harvest, the Indians will have but little for their work.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-four, a decrease of five from last year. There were five births and nine deaths; the large death-rate is owing to an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough last winter. The Indians will not give proper attention to the children when suffering from these ailments.

Religion, Education, &c.—All these Indians are pagans; they are obstinate in their determination not to have anything to do with schools or Christianity. Numerous attempts have been made by missionaries and others to this effect, but so far without any perceptible result. They are much annoyed in not being permitted to hold the sun and other heathen dances, and cannot understand why the government interferes in what they call their religious worship. To sum up in brief, they are an 'all-round hard lot.' Their proximity to this town (Portage la Prairie) has a detrimental effect; almost every day a number of them are to be seen hanging around the streets; in spite of all that we can do, they procure liquor and both men and women

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are addicted to its use; it is almost impossible to get a conviction, as they will not tell where they obtain the liquor: they are brought before the police court and fined, but this does not restrain them, their friends pay the fine, very often denying themselves the necessaries of life to do so. I do not see that much can be done to better their moral condition while they remain where they are, the only thing to do would be to remove them far from the temptation; this would apply to all bands living in the midst of white settlements.

Resources.—I cannot say that these Indians have made any progress during the past year; they take no interest in cattle, and the income from grain-raising is very uncertain. They put up a considerable quantity of hay, for which they find a ready market; they also derive quite a revenue from the sale of dry wood. They do not complain, and appear to be quite satisfied with their lot. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, oxen, etc. A number of the men make good wages as farm labourers during the summer months. As a general thing, they are comfortably clothed.

SWAN LAKE (YELLOW QUILL'S) BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. The railway runs through the reserve, and there is a station on it, which is a great convenience to the band. The reserve is situated in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as Indian Gardens, containing six hundred and forty acres, being section 11, township 9, range 9, west. The principal reserve has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred acres.

The principal reserve is beautifully situated on the north side of Swan Lake, a lovely sheet of water about five miles in length, with an average width of about one mile. The land is mostly high rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs of timber, with a large hay meadow on the margin of the lake. The soil is good, and well adapted for mixed farming. Mr. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor, and under his careful supervision, I am pleased to report, the band is making progress; as an evidence of this, I would state that last season the Indians harvested one thousand three hundred and forty-four bushels of wheat and two hundred and four bushels of oats. They have a small herd of cattle, to which they pay considerable attention. At the Lorne Agricultural Society's exhibition last year they received in open competition the first prize for red Fyfe wheat, first prize for fat cow and heifer, and first and second for fat steers. This season, owing to the drought after seeding, and continual rains since harvest, their grain crops are almost a complete failure; but this is no fault of theirs. They have put up a large amount of hay, which will be of great assistance to them. Those of the able-bodied men who do not engage in farming on the reserve find employment with the surrounding farmers.

The smaller reserve situated on the south bank of the Assiniboine River, is a very fine section of grain land, no better in the province; but the Indians get very little good from it. The old chief, Yellow Quill, resides here with a few of his old-time followers, and they look with suspicion on all efforts put forth for their advancement.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five, a decrease of five from last year. There were five deaths and no births.

Religion.—All these Indians are pagans. The Presbyterian Church has had a missionary labouring among them for the last year, but I am sorry to say that so far with little result.

Education.—A day school will be opened shortly, which it is hoped will have a good effect on the rising generation.

Temperance.—I am obliged to report, as in the case of the former band, that these Indians procure liquor, not to the same extent, but more than is good for them. As long as it is sold within the reach of Indians, just so long shall we have this trouble; when they are once addicted to its use, they will have it at any cost.

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PART OF CATTLE HERD ON THE ASSINIBOINE RESERVE NEAR WOLSELEY, N.W.T., CHIEF "CARRY THE KETTLES" HERDING THEM.

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ROSEAU BANDS.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of these bands is situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers. There is an auxiliary to this reserve, containing eight hundred acres, situated about eleven miles up the Roseau from the principal reserve. The area of the main reserve is thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and fifty, an increase of six over last year. There were twelve births and eight deaths. Two Indians left the band.

Resources.—The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming. On the banks of the rivers there is plenty of wood for fuel purposes. The soil is a heavy, rich, black loam, free of stones, and easy to cultivate. Its close proximity to two railways, only about two miles from each other, gives the Indians a handy market for their produce.

The smaller reserve at the rapids of the Roseau is more isolated. It is very choice grain land, and I am pleased to report that the Indians residing here are taking hold of their work in earnest, although they are somewhat discouraged just now on account of the short crop.

They have a small band of cattle and take good care of them.

About two-thirds of the Indians reside at the main reserve and are under the close supervision of Mr. J. C. Ginn. I am pleased to say that under his management the Indians of this rather turbulent band are gradually coming into line and realizing that they must change their way of living if they wish to succeed. This year in keeping with the rest of the province, their crops are a failure. They have forty-two head of cattle and ninety-six ponies. The reserve is splendidly adapted for stock-raising, and we hope to acquire a large herd in the near future. A large quantity of hay has been put up this year, the sale of which will be of great assistance to the Indians.

Religion.—There are eighty members of the band who profess to be Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve proper, and their spiritual welfare is attended to by the Rev. Father Jutras, of Letellier, who visits them every two weeks. The rest of the band are pagans.

Education.—These Indians have no desire for schools or education. A school was started a few years ago, but was closed for lack of attendance. A few of the children attend the industrial school at St. Boniface.

Temperance and Morality.—A rather low state of morality exists; but I am inclined to think there is a slight improvement to be seen.

The same remarks as applied to the former reserves will be applicable to this as regards intemperance.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

SANDY BAY BAND.

I visited these Indians on August 21, 1899, and August 29, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, being township 18, range 9, west, and contains twelve thousand one hundred and two acres. The reserve has a frontage on the lake of six miles. The soil is a black, sandy loam; the land is flat and low and not adapted for grain-raising, but good for pasture and hay. The western portion is well wooded with poplar timber of fair size. About forty-five acres are under cultivation, principally potatoes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and fifty-four, a decrease of four from last year; there were twelve births and sixteen deaths. The large death-

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rates is owing to an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough which prevailed over all the reserves of the agency last winter and spring.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are mostly Roman Catholics; there are a few Anglicans and some pagans. The Roman Catholics have a very comfortable church, which is well attended; Rev. Father Comeau is in charge, and under his care the morals of the band are well looked after.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in education. A number of the older children attend the industrial school at St. Boniface, and a number have graduated from that institution. The day school building is a substantial frame structure in good repair. The school is fairly well attended considering the distance that most of the pupils are away from it. During the past two years, owing to frequent changes of teachers, the progress has not been good, but better work is now expected under the teaching of Mr. Gerardeau.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good. Owing to their isolation, there is but little intemperance. This will apply to all the reserves of this agency.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing and hunting. The greater part of the adult male portion of the band come down to work in the Manitoba grain fields during harvest and threshing.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and obedient. Chief Antoine Mousseau and his councillors are ever ready to accept advice, and try to carry out the instructions given them. I cannot say that they are making much progress, but they are certainly holding their own.

Buildings.—Nearly all the dwellings are of logs, neatly hewn, and well built. Many of them have two or more rooms, which are kept fairly clean and furnished with stoves, bedsteads, chairs, tables, clocks, etc. George Spence has quite a large house with good stables and other outbuildings. He lives in patriarchal style, and is better off than the average Manitoba farmer.

During the past year two new houses have been erected.

Stock.—These Indians have eighty-six head of cattle and ninety-seven horses.

Farming Implements.—They are supplied with all necessary implements for the little farming they do.

LAKE MANITOBA BAND.

I visited this band on August 19, 1899, and August 27, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west. It contains eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

This reserve, like most of the reserves of this agency, is low and flat; the greater part of it is covered with a heavy growth of poplar timber and some scrub oak; the soil is a black sandy loam; there are very large hay meadows on the margin of the lake and east side of Dog Creek. The land, being so low, is not adapted for grain-raising but good crops of potatoes and other vegetables are grown on the high spots.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five, a decrease of seven from last year; there was one birth and eight deaths.

Religion and Education.—There are eighty Roman Catholics, four Anglicans and twenty-one pagans in the band. The Roman Catholics have a substantial log church with Father Comeau in charge. There is also a good log school building, but I am sorry to say that but little interest is taken by the band in educational matters. In the past this school has been poorly attended and little advancement made. A new teacher has lately been engaged, and we hope to see an improvement next year.

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Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal employments of the band. During the summer months a few of the men come down into the settlements and work as farm labourers. They do not complain of their lot, and appear quite satisfied with present conditions. They are always well clothed and look well fed; while the lake abounds with fish and the swamps with water-fowl, these people will not suffer from hunger.

Progress, &c.—This is not a progressive band as a whole, but there is at least one notable exception of thrift: Wah-pe-penaise, a member of the band, sent me, last fall, \$104.50, which he wished me to deposit in one of the chartered banks to his credit. He made the money from the sale of fat cattle. It is his intention to try to add to it as a provision for old age. I consider this rather an unusual occurrence, as Indians, as a general thing, do not look much to the future. The chief of the band is old, and has very little influence. I find that the success of a band largely depends on the kind of a chief and headmen they have; if they are energetic and pushing, so will the band be, or vice versa as the case may be.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—As a general thing the houses are good, but not so clean as I would like. A few of them are comfortably furnished. The Indians have eighty-six head of cattle, and eighty-seven horses. They are beginning to take more interest in cattle and are giving them better attention in winter than formerly. The great trouble is to keep them from selling them before the proper time.

They are well supplied with all necessary tools, harness, etc.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE BAND.

I visited this band on August 18, 1899, and August 25, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Ebb and Flow Lake, a small lake lying west of Lake Manitoba and connected with it by a river of the same name. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres and has a population of sixty-five, an increase of one over last year; there were three births and two deaths during the year.

This reserve is so similar to the last that it is not necessary to enter into a description of it.

Religion, Education, &c.—There are forty-six Roman Catholics, eight Anglicans and eleven pagans in the band. Their spiritual needs are ministered to by Father Comeau, who travels continually between this and the two former reserves. It is but justice to state that this rev. father is doing a great work with these bands: he is unceasing in his attentions, and has the love and confidence of all who come in contact with him. He is of great assistance to us in various ways, more particularly in school work. There is no church on the reserve; the school-house is used for religious purposes. It is a comfortable log building, but is getting rather old and will soon have to be replaced by a new one. The school did not show up so well this year as on former occasions. A change of teacher has lately taken place, and we hope for better results next year.

Occupations, Progress, &c.—The principal employments of the Indians of this small band are hunting and fishing. Owing to their isolation, they earn very little from other sources. The care of their cattle occupies part of their time. Thanks to the energy of Chief Joseph Houle, this band is making fair progress, notwithstanding rather adverse circumstances.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are not so large as on some of the reserves, but are kept clean and well whitewashed. This season the Indians have built a bridge over a creek on the reserve that must have taken a lot of time and hard work to construct.

They have fifty-nine head of cattle and thirty horses, to which they give good attention. They grow fine crops of potatoes, but do not raise any grain.

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FAIRFORD BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Fairford or Partridge Crop river and contains eleven thousand and twenty-three acres.

The reserve is beautifully situated on the banks of the river. The land is higher than at the previous reserves, and is better adapted for mixed farming. There is plenty of wood and hay land, and sufficient high, clear ground for agricultural purposes. The reserve extends along the river for a number of miles. The inhabited portion is divided, about two-thirds residing at what is known as 'Lower Fairford' and the rest at 'Upper Fairford.' The two portions of the reserve are connected by a good wagon road as well as by the river. The timber consists of both spruce and poplar, and is of good size.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-three, an increase of five over last year; there were nine births and four deaths.

Religion.—This reserve is and always has been the centre of religion and education for the Protestant Indians of this agency. It has been a mission of the Anglican Church for over sixty years, and there has always been a mission school in connection with it up to the time of the departmental schools. The result is that nearly all the Indians speak, read and write English, and are much more enlightened than any of the other Indians of the agency. The Rev. George Bruce has been the missionary for many years. There are two churches on the reserve, the large one at Upper Fairford, of which Mr. Bruce is rector, and a Baptist chapel at Lower Fairford, at present without a regular pastor.

Education.—There are two day schools: the one at Upper Fairford is taught by Mr. Bruce, and is doing good work; the other at Lower Fairford, under Mr. K. Garrioch. The latter has the larger attendance, but the progress is not all that can be desired. Both school buildings are in good repair and ample for the requirements.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, gardening, cattle-raising, freighting up and down the lake, etc., are the principal employments. By these different pursuits the Indians make a fair living and have very little to complain of. A gypsum bed is being opened up near them, which, if successful, will give employment to quite a number.

Progress, &c.—I am pleased to report that the Indians of this band are making satisfactory progress, especially in the raising of cattle: they appear to have taken hold of this industry in earnest; they have nearly four hundred head of cattle, and this summer Thomas Storr, a member of the band, sold six fat steers which brought him \$200. This man is now of opinion that the advice of the officers of the department is good and that cattle-raising is all right. A number of others might be mentioned, did space permit. They do not raise grain to any extent, as they are too far from a market, but nearly all have large patches of potatoes and other vegetables. Chief Richard Woodhouse is a most capable man, and he has a good council; he and the councillors do their utmost to advance the interest of the band, both by precept and example.

Buildings.—These Indians have many good houses; in driving through the upper part of the reserve a stranger would imagine he was going through an old settled section of Manitoba, judging from the good houses and outbuildings, all neatly painted or whitewashed, and nearly all comfortably furnished.

The band is fairly well supplied with implements, tools, harness, etc.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN AND LAKE ST. MARTIN BANDS.

I visited these bands on August 7, 1899, and August 12, 1900.

Reserves.—These reserves are so similarly situated that they may be described together. Both are situated on Lake St. Martin, about eight miles apart. The first-

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named has an area of three thousand two hundred acres, and the latter four thousand acres.

Physical Features, &c.—Both reserves are low, flat and uninteresting; they are heavily wooded with poplar, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps; the higher spots are occupied by the houses and gardens of the Indians, in wet seasons even these are nearly submerged.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Little Saskatchewan band is one hundred and eight, a decrease of one from last year. The population of Lake St. Martin band is one hundred and twenty-one, an increase of four from last year.

Religion and Education.—Both bands are Protestant; most of the Indians are Anglicans; a few are Baptists. The Anglicans have a church at Little Saskatchewan.

At Lake St. Martin the school-house is used for religious purposes. The Indians have no settled missionary. The school teachers act as catechists; the Rev. George Bruce visits them occasionally. At the Little Saskatchewan reserve there is a good, new, log school building. The teacher is Mr. J. E. Favell, a Scotch half-breed. It is always a pleasure to visit this school, the children attend well and are very bright in their work.

At Lake St. Martin, Mr. T. H. Dobbs is teacher. An improvement is noticeable this year, the attendance is fairly good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting and taking care of their gardens and stock are the occupations of these Indians.

Progress.—I cannot say that much advancement is shown. They are holding their own and perhaps improving a little.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are small but kept fairly clean. These bands give very good attention to sanitary regulations.

The Little Saskatchewan band has forty-eight head of cattle and twelve horses; Lake St. Martin band, one hundred and nineteen head of cattle and twenty horses.

CRANE RIVER BAND.

I visited this band on August 14, 1899, and August 17, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Lake Manitoba and Crane River, on the west side of the lake.

The land is low and swampy, part of it is well timbered with spruce, which has lately been sold for the benefit of the band.

Population.—The population is fifty-three—no change from last year.

Religion and Education.—Twelve of the band are Anglicans, six are Roman Catholics and the rest pagans. From a religious standpoint this is the dark spot of the agency; the band appears to be utterly indifferent to this matter.

There is a good school building on the reserve; Mr. John Moar is teacher. The attendance is good, considering the small number in the band. The teacher is capable, but, owing to the low order of intelligence of the pupils, little progress is shown.

Occupations.—This band is very much isolated, consequently the Indians earn very little except from fishing and hunting. Last year fur-bearing animals were very scarce, and the hunt almost a failure; however, fish commanded a good price in the winter, and they came out fairly well. They have very good gardens and take considerable interest in their stock.

Progress.—I cannot report much advancement during the year; the men are a poor lot, and it seems impossible to inspire them in any direction.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are small and not very clean; the stables are up to the average. I might remark here that the ordinary Indian stable is of logs, about seven feet high, made large enough to crowd in the owner's stock; it is not roofed, but covered with hay in the winter season; sometimes it is floored, oftener not.

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In the fall the Indians plaster them up with mud or manure ; when the manure gets too high around the door, the building is removed to another location. No amount of talking will alter this condition. Of course there are a few exceptions, but the above description is the rule.

The band has sixty-five head of cattle.

WATER HEN RIVER BAND.

I visited this band on August 16, 1899, and August 22, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Water Hen Lake, about fifteen miles north of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres. The reserve is low, and the surrounding country is marshy ; the soil is stony and not well adapted for cultivation ; a portion of the reserve is well wooded with poplar and there is an abundance of hay around the lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-two, a decrease of nine from last report ; during the year there were thirteen deaths and three births, and one Indian left the band.

Religion and Education.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve, and from what I have seen of them, they are earnest Christians.

A combined day and boarding school has been in operation for some years, but owing to the proximity of the Pine Creek boarding school it has been decided to close this one and transfer the pupils to Pine Creek ; a day school will be maintained here. I cannot report so favourably of this school as on former occasions ; the efficiency heretofore noticed has not been continued during the past year.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal employments of this band. For the last two years the fishing has been good, and the result is evident on an inspection of the houses of the Indians. Here you will find in most cases a good stock of provisions, new furniture, good clothing, etc. They do some gardening and give their cattle fair attention.

Progress.—The band is progressive and wide-awake ; the chief and councillors are good men and zealous for the welfare of the band.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses as a general thing are good, most of them are very clean, and there is an air of prosperity visible not often noticed on these reserves. There are forty-nine head of cattle and twelve horses on this reserve.

PINE CREEK BAND.

I visited this band on August 30, 1899, and August 20, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Pine creek on Lake Winnipegosis, and has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

This reserve is better situated than any of the others, except Fairford ; the land is high on the banks of the creek which runs through the reserve; the lake banks are also higher and more rugged; in the river bottom there is plenty of hay, and further back spruce and poplar timber interspersed with hay meadows and willow swamps.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-two, a decrease of two from last year. There were four births, seven deaths, and one Indian left the band.

Religion and Education.—This is the religious and educational centre for the Roman Catholic Indians of this agency. Father Chaumont is in charge of the mission, assisted by Father Gelean. The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and devoted to the Church. The new boarding school building described in my last report is now about completed and ready for occupation. This fine building, 49x114 feet, is a credit and honour to Father Chaumont, who by his indomitable perseverance, has had it

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erected after years of toil and discouragement which few men could have withstood. It is equipped with all the modern conveniences, and is up-to-date in all particulars. At the time of my recent visit there were about seventy pupils present, being the combined number of day and boarding pupils connected with the institution. The work done by the scholars was all that could be desired, and, as they are now comfortably settled in their new quarters, great results are looked for. The building is capable of accommodating one hundred pupils; the school has a grant for fifty-five boarders on a per capita basis. The building was erected with a view to the amalgamation of the different Roman Catholic bands at this place. The teaching department is in charge of two Franciscan Sisters, and four others of the same order are employed in the household part of the school.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, mostly in the latter pursuit, and in the winter season they make a good deal of money. They have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables; the ground is stony and hard to cultivate.

Progress.—This band is not making much advancement; the Indians have been unsettled the last year or two by the building of the new school-house, by the prospect, or lack of prospect, of the enlargement of the reserve, and by an influx of visitors. It is hoped that they will soon settle down to business again. They have only one headman, and he has but little control over them, and what he has is not always in the right direction.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses generally are poor, but are kept fairly clean. The stock is not so well looked after as it should be; we think there will be an improvement hereafter.

These Indians have thirty-eight head of cattle and thirty horses.

PAS AGENCY.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency are Swampy Crees.

Reserves.—In this agency there are seven reserves, viz.:—Grand Rapids, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth, and Cumberland. They are all situated on the Lower Saskatchewan River or tributary waters.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

I visited this band on July 17, 1899, and July 16, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the river. The land for a short distance back from the river is fairly high; further back it recedes very fast into hay meadows and swamps. It is well wooded with small spruce timber. The soil is very stony and difficult to cultivate.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. During the year there were four births and nine deaths.

Religion and Education.—The Indians of this band are all Anglicans. There is a mission church on the reserve; the services are conducted by Mr. Jas. Isbester, lay reader. The attendance at the church services is very good.

A new school building was erected last year. Mr. Isbester is teacher, and I am pleased to state that the pupils show some advancement. The progress is much retarded by the exodus of nearly the entire band to Selkirk Island during the greater part of the summer months.

Occupations.—The principal employment of these Indians is fishing; in the summer they go to the fisheries on the island before-mentioned, the men are employed by the fish companies, the women and children make large quantities of fish oil, which they use as a substitute for butter and other fats; a few of the men are employed as boatmen on the river. In the winter they hunt, trap and fish. They have good patches of potatoes and other garden vegetables. They also take care of a few cattle.

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Progress.—The Indians of this band have very good opportunities for making a living, but like all other Indians they do not take advantage of their opportunities ; they spend what they make as they earn it, and make no provision for the days to come. However, they are a happy and contented lot, always well clothed, and have no complaints of a serious nature. They are progressing slowly, and during the last year their advancement is more noticeable than formerly.

Buildings.—The houses as a rule are of fair size and nicely kept. During the summer the Indians live in tents ; in the winter, in many cases, the houses are overcrowded from more than one family living together. We do all we can to persuade them to build more houses, and I am glad to report that they are beginning to act on our advice. Most of the houses are provided with fireplaces and stoves.

CHEMAWAWIN AND MOOSE LAKE BANDS.

I visited these bands on July 24 and 25, 1899, and July 21 and 23, 1900.

Reserves.—The first-named is situated on the west end of Cedar Lake, at the mouth of the river ; the latter on Moose Lake and Big Island. The Indians of both places belong to what is known as the Moose Lake band and are under one chief. Both reserves are very low and are often almost submerged. The soil is very stony ; both reserves are well timbered and there is an abundance of hay.

Vital Statistics.—A little more than half of the band reside at Chemawawin. The population of the combined band is two hundred and seventy-nine. During the past fiscal year there were thirteen births and nine deaths.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all Anglicans, and there is a mission chapel on each reserve. The Rev. C. J. Pritchard is in charge of both. At Chemawawin a new school-house has been erected this season, Mr. Richard Hooker is teacher, and the pupils are making good progress. At Moose Lake the chapel is used for school purposes. At the time of my last visit it was without a teacher, but one was to arrive shortly. An examination of the pupils did not show much advancement ; it is hoped the school will improve during next year.

Occupations.—The principal employments are hunting and fishing. Last year the hunt was very successful, and it is calculated that these Indians caught \$11,000 worth of fur ; the catch of musk-rats was unprecedented. They also made a good deal of money from sturgeon-fishing and the sale of caviare. Gardening operations are carried on at both reserves and the Indians raise good crops of potatoes. Last fall owing to high water in the river most of this crop was destroyed.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and easy to control. They are making gradual progress.

Buildings, &c.—The houses are small and not so well kept as I should like. They are over-crowded in the winter, which is a fruitful cause of disease. Steps are being taken to remedy this state of affairs.

PAS BAND.

I visited this band on July 29, 1900.

The agency office is located here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the main river about eighty miles northwest of Cedar Lake. It is rather prettily located. The Pasqua River enters the Saskatchewan here, and two miles further up the Carrot River helps to swell the immense volume of this mighty river. The reserve is well supplied with hay and wood, and the soil is better adapted for agricultural purposes than the other reserves on this river. On the north side of the river at what is known as the Big Eddy, the land attains quite an elevation, and it is decidedly the best part of the reserve for habitations, but unfortunately the great bulk of the people live elsewhere.

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Vital Statistics.—The number in the band is four hundred and seventeen. During the past fiscal year there were twenty births and fourteen deaths.

Religion and Education.—There are three hundred and nineteen Episcopalians, nine Roman Catholics, and seventeen Plymouth Brethren in the band. This reserve is the centre of the religious and educational life of the agency. It has been a mission of the Church Missionary Society for nearly sixty years; Henry Budd was the first missionary, and started the first school, and from that time to this, the work has gone steadily on. For a number of years past the Rev. John Hines has had charge of the C. M. S. work. Mr. Joseph Reader, a member of the Plymouth Brethren sect, labours assiduously for the enlightenment of the people from his standpoint; and Father Charlebois does not neglect the Roman Catholics. The Anglicans have a nice frame church with a seating capacity of about four hundred. The Roman Catholics also have a small church adjacent to the reserve. At the Pas, proper, or 'mission' as it is called, there is a good two-roomed school-house with an attendance of about fifty pupils. Mr. T. H. P. Lamb is the teacher. The pupils are making fair progress. There is also a school at what is known as the Big Eddy, about five miles up the river. A new log school-house was just completed at the time of my visit. Mr. Settee is teacher. This should be, and was, a very good school, but I am sorry to say that it is now not up to the mark; steps will be taken to improve it.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and labouring as boatmen are the principal employments; gardening operations are also carried on rather more extensively than at most of the other reserves. The reserve and surrounding country is not so well adapted for hunting and fishing as the former reserves, still, in spite of rather adverse surroundings, the Indians do not complain of any great hardship. Last year they were particularly unfortunate; in the fall the river rose to a height that it had not reached for very many years, the entire country was flooded, only small spots here and there above water for weeks. The Indians lost all the hay they had made for winter use for their cattle, and most of their garden stuff; the cattle almost starved to death before the water froze over so that they could be removed to a place forty miles away, where a second supply of hay had been put up; many of them died from weakness on the way, and had it not been for the utmost exertion of the agent the whole herd would likely have been lost.

Progress, &c.—This band is making steady progress, under the personal supervision of the agent, with the assistance of a very intelligent chief and council. Internal strife somewhat interferes with the work, but this will remedy itself in time.

Buildings, &c.—The dwellings and outbuildings of the band are generally good, and show the effects of civilization and enlightenment. There is quite a village at the mission, and at the annuity payments it almost assumes the proportion of a fair-sized town. The Hudson's Bay Company has an important post here, and there are also the establishments of other traders; these, with the agency, mission, post office, school and other buildings, make quite a display in the midst of an almost uninhabited district.

RED EARTH AND SHOAL LAKE BANDS, KNOWN AS THE 'PAS MOUNTAIN INDIANS.'

I visited these bands on July 28 and 29, 1900.

Reserves.—The Shoal Lake reserve is situated on a small lake from which it takes its name, about four miles from the Carrot River. It is a most isolated and inaccessible spot; the reserve is very low; the greater part of it is covered with a heavy forest of spruce, the soil is spongy and damp and not well adapted for gardening.

Red Earth is on the Carrot River; the land lies much higher than at Shoal Lake, the soil is good, quite dry enough and free from stones. The principal timber is black poplar; there is also some spruce and box elder. It is a very pretty place, but hard to

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get to ; some few miles below the reserve the river is completely blocked with drift-wood for about one quarter of a mile, which necessitates a difficult portage.

Vital Statistics.—The combined band numbers one hundred and eighty-four, two-thirds of which reside at Red Earth. During the year ended June 30 last there were seven births and ten deaths.

Religion and Education.—One hundred and thirteen of these Indians are Anglicans, and seventy-one are pagans. The Anglicans have a chapel on each reserve, the school teachers act as lay-readers ; the chapels are used for school purposes. Louis Cochrane teaches at Shoal Lake, and Robert Bear at Red Earth. Both schools show good progress, especially the former.

The Indians, both Christian and pagan, are well-behaved ; there is very little immorality, and positive crime is unknown.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, gardening and cattle-raising ; little, if anything, is earned from other sources. On account of their isolation the Indians have no opportunity. They are often very 'hard up' and suffer great privation, especially for want of clothing ; the children are the worst sufferers. They are a fine lot of Indians, and the wonder is that they remain where they are. They are three long days' distant with a canoe from the Pas.

Progress.—I cannot see much change in the Indians of this band since my first visit two years ago ; they are doing fairly well under adverse circumstances.

Buildings.—The dwellings are small but neatly built, and are kept tolerably clean. The gardens are well fenced and well tilled.

These Indians have forty-eight head of cattle and a few ponies.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

I visited this band on August 2, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Saskatchewan River and Pine Island Lake. The reserve is adjacent to the Cumberland Hudson's Bay post, up to a short time ago the head of the district. The reserve is about eighty miles west of the Pas, and the most westerly one of the agency. Most of the land is low and stony, and poorly adapted for gardening.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payments was one hundred and fifty-five, an increase of six compared with last year.

Religion and Education.—The Indians are all nominally Anglicans. There is a chapel and resident missionary on the reserve. Very few of the Indians remain on the reserve ; they travel from place to place over their hunting grounds, and the missionary accompanies them.

The reserve is used more as a meeting place once a year for the annuity payments than for actual residence. A school was in operation at one time, but was closed for lack of attendance. The band now appears anxious to have it reopened, and steps are being taken in that direction.

Occupations.—Formerly these Indians made a living as boatmen on the river ; but since the advent of the railways to Prince Albert and Edmonton, this work has been cut off, and they now have to depend almost altogether on hunting and fishing for subsistence. In these pursuits they range over a large territory. Were they to remain on their reserve, I cannot see how they could obtain a living, as there is nothing to make it from. They are a good lot of people and are contented with their condition.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians number about one hundred and thirty souls. They reside within the limits of this town on a beautiful piece of land containing twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves. Too much praise cannot be accorded them ; they have raised

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themselves from one of the most degraded of peoples to one of the most enlightened and progressive bands in this inspectorate. Their village is a model of its kind, straight street, good houses with shingled roofs, nicely whitewashed, clean and comfortably furnished, some with flower gardens in front, and all with splendid gardens of vegetables. They vie with each other as to whose home is the most attractive; the consequence is that each is almost perfect in its way and comparison cannot be drawn.

Situated in the centre of the village is a nice frame church, which is well attended.

Naturally these Indians are good workers: the men take what they can get to do in town or country, and the women can always find work of a domestic kind in town. There are quite a number of aged people among them, who are faithfully provided for by those who are able to work. In the town is situated a boarding school for them under the superintendency of Miss Fraser, with an attendance of about twenty pupils. This school has turned out about half a dozen girls who are earning good wages as domestic servants. After leaving the school they are still closely looked after by the lady superintendent. A number of the pupils have been sent to Regina industrial school and are reported as doing well. All this work, both in village and school, is the result of the earnest labour of a few Christian people of this town. For those acquainted with these Indians as they were fifteen years ago, and as they now are, the comparison is one of the grandest object lessons of practical Christianity to be found in this great Dominion. The work is now done under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Unfortunately, owing to their location, they are sometimes found the worse of liquor, which is not so much to be wondered at, when we remember how easy it is for them to procure it, in spite of the most stringent laws and closest supervision.

General Remarks.—During July and August last I visited all the reserves, bands and schools in my inspectorate, starting on July 3 and finishing on August 31.

I was accompanied over the Pas and Manitowapah Agencies by Doctor T. J. Lamont, of Treherm, Manitoba; we were present at all the annuity payments and had an opportunity of seeing all the Indians. The doctor was favourably received by the people; nearly 1,000 vaccinations were made and little or no opposition shown by the Indians. He also prescribed for all those who were ailing, and instructed the dispensers of medicines in their duties. I might say that a small stock of simple remedies is kept at each reserve. A few cases of consumption were found. The principal trouble appears to be indigestion, which no doubt is caused by the eating of half-baked bannocks, heavy as lead, and too large a consumption of fats. One case of a very rare nature was found, elephantiasis, a disease very rarely met with in northern climates. The sufferer is a man of middle age. His leg, from the thigh down, was as large around as an ordinary man's body. Nothing could be done for him.

Throughout this inspectorate the Indians appear quite contented with their lot; the old story of treaty promises being broken and the Indians defrauded out of their rights is gradually dying out; they meet me in a friendly spirit and are thankful for what the department is doing for them.

Most of the bands are making some progress; slow it is, to be sure, but still perceptible. In the Manitowapah Agency they are taking more interest in cattle-raising. All the bands in this agency are well supplied with hay lands, either on the reserve or adjacent to it. While there is an abundance of hay, the conditions are not the most favourable for stock-raising: the ground is so low that the pasturage is all swamp grass, which does not contain nearly the same nutriment as highland grasses. During the warm weather the cattle are continually tormented by various kinds of flies natural to a low, swampy country. Cattle do not put on much flesh until the frost sets in; after that until winter they do well and go into the stables in good condition.

On all the reserves in the Pas and Manitowapah agencies we have school teachers who act as local agents for the department in the dispensing of medicines, issuing of provisions to destitute Indians, and advising the bands generally. They report fre-

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quently to the agents, and in this way we are always 'posted' as to how things are getting along. If the teachers are men of good judgment, they are of great assistance to the department in carrying out our wishes and instructions. I notice that where we have a live, energetic teacher, the band makes progress; and where the teacher is dull and lazy, so is the band. This is the rule, and of course there are exceptions. The Indian is a great imitator, but not an originator. The same remarks will apply to the chiefs and councillors: the success of the band greatly depends on them. Contrary to the opinion of many connected with Indian affairs, I am a strong believer in them, especially when they are appointed by officers of the department. I find them of great assistance in carrying on the work: they feel the responsibility of their position as intermediary between their people and the government, and try to do their duty to both.

Referring to officials and official work, I would say that the agency office of Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies is in this town; thus I am in close touch at all times with the work of these agencies.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, September 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my twenty-fourth annual report of my inspection of the Berens River agency, in Treaty No. 5.

I left Winnipeg by train on the 8th ultimo, accompanied by two voyagers, was occupied at Selkirk until the evening of the 9th getting my complement of canoe men, when I went by steamer to Warren's Landing via Selkirk Islands, and arrived there on the 13th, having encountered a violent storm on the way. Having secured a guide to Cross Lake Reserve, I took passage on a gasoline boat to Manitou Falls, where the Indians were encamped.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of Cross Lake Band are doing a thriving business at fishing for sturgeon and whitefish this season. This, together with the fur and game they secure, enables them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing while these industries last.

Their potato gardens were never more promising than they are at present. Much larger acreage is under cultivation than last year.

Education.—The teacher having gone away last spring, the school has been closed ever since, and the Indians ask that another be sent them.

Health.—Considerable sickness from colds was prevalent among them last spring, but not much fatality attended it.

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NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Resources.—I found the Indians of the Norway House Band scattered for seventy miles around Playgreen Lake busily engaged in fishing for sturgeon. They also make a comfortable livelihood at the fisheries, having caught about ten thousand sturgeon and over a hundred thousand whitefish. They receive for the former one dollar apiece and for the latter two and a half cents. They obtain in addition to this a limited quantity of furs and game. Their potato crop is very superior. Scarcely a weed is to be seen, which speaks well for their industry. A large quantity of seed potatoes was supplied in the spring by the fish companies, enabling the Indians to plant all their gardens. The cattle on the reserve are in excellent condition, and, owing to the dry season, their hay crop was larger than usual, thus ensuring a sufficient supply of fodder during the winter.

Education.—Much appreciation was expressed at a meeting of the Indians for the interest the government has taken in the education of their children in establishing a boarding school on the reserve at Rossville. The building is finished, except some of the painting and interior wood-work, which will be done in about two weeks' time. The staff is composed of Mr. Hardiman, the principal, Miss Yeomans, the matron, and Miss Riley, the seamstress. Mr. Hardiman is well qualified for his position, being agreeable and dignified in his manner. Miss Yeomans is an experienced nurse, and fully understands the management of the children under her charge. The seamstress, Miss Riley, was engaged at assorting and making up costumes for the children and instructing the girls in sewing and knitting. The number of children in attendance is fifty-three, twenty-six boys and twenty-seven girls. Mr. Hardiman has shown an example to the Indians by breaking up and planting about an acre of the finest potatoes I have seen this year. Mr. Lowce, the teacher of the day school there, was absent taking his holidays at the time of my inspection. He has about sixty pupils enrolled including those of the boarding school. His aptness to teach is noticeable everywhere in the school-room, for instance, his drawings on the blackboards illustrating his lessons. The flowers and vegetables he has cultivated would do credit to a provincial exhibition.

Health.—With the exception of a slight attack of influenza during last spring, no epidemic was prevalent among the Indians since my last inspection.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Resources.—At Poplar River the Indians were awaiting my arrival. I had a meeting with them in the school-house, where twenty heads of families were present. They caught about a thousand sturgeon this summer and a small quantity of other varieties of fish. Judging from their appearance, their present condition is better than in former years, for they were destitute of any employment whatever except a little hunting until the fisheries were established at Little Black River, where they are receiving good wages for their labour. Their potato crop is excellent and they will realize about five hundred bushels from the twenty-seven planted. Ample provision has been made for wintering their ox and for two or three more cattle which they desire the government to supply them.

Education.—Mr. Dargue, the school teacher there, informs me that the Indians, as usual, take their families with them when they go to fish or hunt, and consequently the average attendance of pupils is not as large as it should be. It is impossible to make any satisfactory progress under such circumstances. I notice a marked improvement on the reserve since Mr. Dargue took charge of the school. More thrift is manifested by the Indians, a commodious residence was erected by the teacher, the school-house was repaired and enlarged, and the surrounding grounds beautified by cutting the underbrush and making roads through them.

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Health.—During the year seven died of consumption, which is very prevalent among the Indians everywhere. Dr. Watkin, who accompanied the agent, vaccinated fifty of them, and left prescriptions which he made out with Mr. Dargue to be filled as required. His treatment of disease was favourably reported throughout my inspectorate.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Resources.—The catch of fish on Berens River reserve this season was not so large as in former years. Only two thousand five hundred sturgeon were caught. The reason given by Indians for the scarcity of this variety of fish is that a non-treaty Indian was engaged in fishing during the close season in Pigeon bay, in order to obtain caviare, which is made from the salted roe of the sturgeon. Having no further use for the fish, as there was no sale for them in close season, he would sink them in the water, and therefore the fish migrated to other places. This system of wanton destruction of sturgeon was also adopted at Little Black river. The Indians make strenuous objections to the renewal of licenses to use pound-nets on the lake, as a large number of fish are destroyed by their use.

Many of the band have excellent potatoes, while others, engaged at different employment, or through indolence, did not plant any.

The few cattle owned by the band are well cared for. There is scarcely any hay on the reserve, while an abundance is grown in the neighbourhood of Pigeon river, adjoining it, which they are desirous of acquiring.

Education.—The school is conducted by Miss Lawford, who is an efficient instructress, and well qualified for the position. The Berens river people are fortunate in securing her services. The large attendance she has is an evidence that they appreciate her.

Health.—During the past year no epidemic prevailed on the reserve. The principal cause of mortality is consumption. The chief, Jacob Berens, lost a daughter from this fatal disease, and his son is in its last stages.

AGENCY OFFICE.

I inspected the office of Mr. J. W. Short, and found the books and files neatly and correctly kept. Mr. Short made a remarkably quick trip at the payment of annuities, having returned to his office from the time he commenced the payments in thirty-eight days, whereas formerly the trip occupied double the time.

JACKHEAD RIVER BAND.

Resources.—This fragment of a band has been considerably reduced in number by the transfer of Councillor Sinclair and party to Lake St. Martin. As these took away with them most of the implements, the agricultural pursuits on the reserve are at present badly neglected.

Education.—Mr. Thomas, the school teacher, complains of the irregular attendance in consequence of the Indians being constantly compelled to leave the reserve to fish and hunt for their living. He appears to be faithfully attending to his duties in the school-room.

Health.—The health of the band was exceptionally good during the past year. Only one woman succumbed to old age.

Morality.—Their morality is not like the virtuous Roman matron, 'beyond suspicion,' but since the department has authorized the withholding of the payments to illegitimate children, and the annuity of the fathers is given to the mothers to support these unfortunate offspring, it is to be hoped that this gross violation of sexual law will be less frequent in future.

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FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—When these Indians emigrated from Norway House, they showed, for a number of years, commendable energy in clearing and improving their reserve and building houses, but since they obtained occupation at lumber camps and fisheries, in cutting cord-wood, on steamboats, at saw-mills and other places where remunerative wages are obtained for their labour, it is to be regretted that their farms and gardens are neglected, so that instead of the two or three thousand bushels of potatoes they formerly raised, they will realize this season only about one thousand. They have, however, erected ten comfortable dwelling-houses, which they have roofed with shingles and boards. They own also a large herd of cattle and horses, which they have provided with ample hay for the winter. Very little fur is killed by this band, and not much hunting is done, but one man and his son killed forty moose last winter.

Education.—There is no regular teacher on the reserve, but Mr. Cochrane, a native, is conducting the school until one more qualified is obtained. He was absent at the time of my visit of inspection.

Health.—The health of the band was never better than it has been during the year. A number of children were successfully vaccinated. Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, in addition to the elegant manse lately erected, has, with the assistance of friends in Winnipeg, built and furnished a public bathing-house, with modern appliances, which will add materially to the sanitary condition of the Indians.

Morality.—The morals of this band are good.

BLOOD VEIN RIVER BAND.

Resources.—No improvement is noticeable in agriculture on this reserve. None of the Indians remain on it for any length of time. Consequently, no potatoes are planted, no houses are built, and they have no cattle. The few dwellings they once had are in a dilapidated condition. The roofs are fallen in and everything has an appearance of desertion. These Indians live chiefly by trapping, fishing and the proceeds of the chase. However, the new councillor, elected at the last treaty payments, expressed a determination to cultivate the soil and erect houses.

Education.—The members of this band are the only Indians in my inspectorate that are wholly pagan, and they are determined to live as their fathers have done; hence, they object to having any school.

HOLLOW WATER RIVER BAND.

Resources.—I held a meeting with Councillor Hardisty and a number of the Indians in the school-house of this reserve. They are doing very little at fishing, but they killed \$1,500 worth of fur and a few moose. Very few potatoes were planted, as they had but a small quantity of seed, from which they will realize about fifty bushels. They are employed chiefly at saw-mills, cutting cord-wood and hunting. Enough of hay has been provided for their twenty-five head of cattle.

Education.—The school teacher, Mr. Sinclair, is very popular with the Indians. His average attendance last quarter was between ten and eleven. The new school-house erected requires to be painted within and without. The structure is a very creditable one, being shingled, side-boarded and ceiled, and furnished with patent desks and seats.

Health.—An epidemic of whooping-cough, attended with much fatality, visited the reserve last spring. The old grave-yard was abandoned at my suggestion, a new one was started on an island at some distance from the reserve, and the former graves were covered with sand, so that the cause of so much disease among this band will be

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materially lessened. It is to be hoped that the health of the band will be improved by this change of their burial ground.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Resources.—On my arrival at this reserve, I found the chief was absent at Bad Throat river, but the two councillors being at home, I had them, with a number of Indians, to meet me in the school-house, and I learned from them the following facts. No fishing, except for private use, is done by these Indians, and they depend for their livelihood upon the proceeds of hunting in the winter, and in summer on their earnings at the Bad Throat river saw-mill, lumber camps, and such places of employment. A good potato crop is expected this fall, taking into consideration that they planted only about twenty bushels. The two dozen of cattle on the reserve look well, and the quantity of hay stacked ensures for them a good wintering.

Education.—When the Indians are at home, in the earlier part of the season, the attendance is from ten to twelve, but at present the average drops down to about three, owing to the absence of several families.

Health.—As on several other reserves, an epidemic of whooping-cough was prevalent among the children last spring, and three deaths resulted. Otherwise these Indians are comparatively healthy and strictly observe the sanitary regulations of the department.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Topography of Reserves.—All the reserves in this agency are for the most part rocky and swampy, being unsuitable for extensive cultivation. Only a small portion of them is available for gardening, and this is to be found along the banks of rivers in a narrow strip, usually covered with poplar; whereas farther back the land is low and marshy, generally heavily wooded with tamarack, spruce and balsam.

Sanitary Conditions.—As there are no wells to be contaminated with any filth from sewage or other sources, and rivers flow through all the reserves, the drinking water is invariably good. Every precaution has been taken by the Indians to burn or remove from their premises all rubbish and offal, according to departmental instructions. At the different fishery establishments I visited, everything was kept strictly clean in and around the buildings.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, excepting those at Fisher River, Norway House and Cross Lake, who are Swampy Crees or Muskegoes. Their dialects are somewhat different, although akin to each other, being branches of the Algonquin language, but owing to their frequent interviews, most of them understand each other.

Religion.—The Indians at Norway House, Cross Lake, Poplar River, Fisher River and a large part of Berens River are Methodists. The Indians at Jack Head, part of Hollow Water River, and Black River are Anglicans. The Roman Catholics are at Berens River and Hollow Water River, and the pagans at Blood Vein River, Little Grand Rapids and Pekangikum.

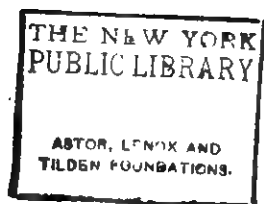
Temperance.—As the Indians of this agency are far removed from the nearest city where alcoholic beverages are obtainable, they are of necessity strictly temperate, and many of them have never tasted any intoxicating liquor.

Morality.—As far as I could ascertain, their morals, with few exceptions, are good.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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JUDGING STOCK, FILE HILLS FAIR, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

The several bands of Indians forming this agency are, to the number of eleven, distributed as follows:—

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, No. 38 A, B and C. The first-named is situated in Clear Water Bay, Lake of the Woods, area, eight thousand acres; 38 B, near the town of Rat Portage, area, five thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres; and 38 C, at 'The Dalles,' on the Winnipeg River, about ten miles north of Rat Portage.

These reserves are heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jack pine, and also with a certain quantity of Norway pine. Gold is also found on the two former; upon one, 38 B, is the famous Sultana mine, the remainder consisting of hay and bottom lands.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-four, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, thirty-nine boys, and twenty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has visited them, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes, and mostly among children. Scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent diseases among these Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking, also working in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—There are no perceptible improvements in their dwellings, a few being built with logs, which might be considered fair. The general structure of their houses is poor, and none too comfortable.

Education.—There is a day school on Reserve No. 38 C, at 'The Dalles.' Since the appointment of the new teacher, the attendance has improved, as well as the deportment of the children. Several of the children of this band are pupils of the Rat Portage Boarding School, and show good disposition.

Religion.—More than about half this band are pagans, forty-one are members of the Church of England, and the remainder are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of these Indians to the town of Rat Portage, and their frequent visits to it during the spring and summer months, give those addicted to the use of liquor, who, I regret to say, are many, great opportunity to try every means to obtain intoxicants. Consequently constant watch is required

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to prevent them from securing their favourite beverage, which they often succeeded in purchasing through a third party. On this account the morality among the young is far from being exemplary.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out for these Indians are on the west shore, and north-west of Shoal Lake, and partly in the province of Manitoba, with an area of sixteen thousand two hundred and five acres.

These reserves are timbered with spruce and cedar. Good mining locations have been found on them.

Tribe.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-eight, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-nine women, forty-two boys, and thirty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. In addition to many old cases of consumption and scrofula, gripe was prevalent during the spring with few fatal results. The medical officer vaccinated quite a number last summer, and more will be attended to at treaty payments. These Indians are slow to become clean and tidy. All sanitary measures possible were attended to.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They attend to their gardens, gather berries and rice, and also work in wood camps, and for mining companies.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. There are thirty children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several of these bands are addicted to liquor. The Indians would find it difficult to procure liquor at all were it not for some unscrupulous white men and half-breeds working in the neighbouring wood and mining camps, who supply whisky to the Indians, sometimes at a profit, and in other cases merely for a share of the liquor purchased with the Indians' money. Convictions are difficult to secure; but some of the offenders were fined during the year for supplying intoxicants to Indians on these reserves.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND NO. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves: No. 37, on Big Island; 37, on Rainy River; 37A, on Shoal Lake; 37B, at North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods; 37C, North-west Angle River, in Manitoba. The area of these reserves is nine thousand three hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-two men, twenty-seven women, twenty-seven boys, and forty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There have been no epidemics of any kind, only ordinary ailments common to all Indians, consisting of colds and lung and scrofulous troubles. They are being continually impressed with the necessity of keeping their houses and surroundings clean, and they are well looked after, and it is seen that all rubbish around their dwelling-places is destroyed in the spring.

Occupations and Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. These Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserves. They are too far away from settlement to earn wages at labour, with the exception of a few employed by the fish companies. They do little gardening, excepting three or four families residing on their reserve near Hungry Hall, on the Rainy River.

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Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are poorly built, small log houses, covered with bark, and not too comfortable, occupied only during the winter months. Their stock was better provided for last winter than the previous one, and in consequence was in a fair condition when let out in the spring.

Education.—None of these Indians can either read or write, no school having been provided for them, as they are opposed to education. The number of children of school age is thirty-two.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND No. 33.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves :—33A, situated on Whitefish Bay, and 33B, North-west Angle. The combined area of these reserves is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers fifty-five, consisting of fourteen men, seven-
teen women, eleven boys and thirteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, there having been no epidemic. They are slowly improving in the matter of cleanliness, and they are well looked after to see that all rubbish around their dwelling-places is destroyed.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are hunting and fishing, while some of them are employed by the fish companies and wood camps.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and there are only nine children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND No. 34.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are the following :—34, Lake of the Woods ; 34A, Whitefish Bay ; 34B, first and second parts on Shoal Lake, and 34C, North-west Angle, in Manitoba ; also, 34D, Lake of the Woods. The total area of these reserves is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres.

Population.—The population is twenty, consisting of six men, ten women, one boy and three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They have suffered from only minor ailments, and show fairly in the matter of cleanliness.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing, and attending to their gardens are their principal occupations. Councillor Wenitecoose's garden deserves special mention for being properly hoed and free of noxious weeds.

Buildings and Stock.—The few log houses on the reserve inhabited by them are in fairly good repair and clean and properly ventilated. The stock and garden tools are well cared for.

Education.—There are no children to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo Point, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres.

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This reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, for which there is a good sale; and there is plenty of hay land.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band is composed of nine men, eleven women, eight boys and eight girls, making a total of thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good. Measles and scrofula, with some fatal results, were prevalent. Chief Ayashawash died from old age, and two others were drowned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing. Several of them are employed by American fishermen and farmers across the line. Their gardens, planted with potatoes and corn, are well attended to.

Education.—There is no school on their reserve.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This band has ten reserves, principally situated on the Lake of the Woods. They reside on only two—Big Island and 31A—on the south end of the large peninsula. The area of these reserves is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-five women, fifty boys and thirty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and free from epidemic. The percentage of pulmonary and scrofulous diseases among them will, I believe, compare favourably with that of any other bands on the Lake of the Woods.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these Indians. Quite a number of the younger generation are employed in cutting cord-wood in the winter camps for steamers. Better attention is also paid to their gardens than formerly.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are much the same as last year. Their stock has been well cared for.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve. The number of children of age to attend school is thirty-five, but these Indians do not seem anxious to have their children educated—in fact, they refused the offer made to them for the building of a school.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, situated as follows:—32A, on Whitefish Bay; 32B, on Yellow Girl Bay; and 32C, on Sabaskong Bay; the combined area of these reserves being ten thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of eleven men, eleven women, eleven boys and fourteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good; no disease of infectious nature made its appearance among the Indians during the year. The surroundings of their dwellings have been kept in a better sanitary condition than heretofore.

Resources and Occupations.—Their principal resources are hunting and fishing, while many obtain a good living by working in lumber camps and for the several mining companies doing some development work in their neighbourhood.

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Buildings.—Their dwellings show some improvements, four new ones having been erected during the year with better arrangements ; but there are still some in a very dilapidated condition.

Education.—The school-house formerly in operation there has been closed the last three years for want of attendance. There are only twelve children of age to attend school. Some of them attend the Indian boarding school at Rat Portage.

Religion.—Six members of this band are Roman Catholics. The others are pagans.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserve.—This band has nine reserves. The majority of the Indians reside on Reserve 35 C, near Turtle Portage. There is also a fragment on Mink Portage and Big Grassy River on Sabaskong Bay. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres.

Most of these reserves are well timbered with merchantable Norway pine ; and the soil of some of them is well adapted for cultivation.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, consisting of thirty-seven men, forty-six women, thirty-four boys and fifty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has not been as good as could have been wished, and the deaths have been more numerous than in former years ; but no epidemic of any kind has taken place. The Indians have all been vaccinated this spring. The sanitary condition of the villages has been good and all refuse taken away and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these Indians. Some of them are employed by the lumber and mining companies in cutting cord-wood. Their gardens have been well and properly cultivated.

Buildings and Stock.—Most of their dwellings are in fairly good repair and kept clean ; also their stables. Their horses are now in good condition and have been well provided for.

Education.—There is a school in operation on this reserve. A new school-house has been finished and completed during the year.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans and adhere to their pagan superstitions.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, viz. : Islington, Swan Lake and One Man Reserve. The first-named is situated on the Winnipeg River, the second on Swan Lake and the other on One Man Lake. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine acres.

The greater part is undulating and wooded with poplar, spruce and jack pine. The ground is stony, but grain can be successfully grown. There are several large hay swamps, also timothy.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of forty-two men, forty-three women, thirty-three boys and thirty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There are several cases of chronic disease among these Indians. Several cases of pneumonia, with fatal results, were reported last winter. Otherwise the general health of these Indians has been fairly good. The chief and one of the councillors died this spring. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and sanitary instructions are followed.

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Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens on this reserve, the occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing. The lakes abound in several species of good fish, as well as the woods with moose and deer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log dwellings are fairly well built, clean and tidy, while a number of them are whitewashed with lime. Their stock of cattle is in good condition, and continues to receive better attention.

Education.—The school has been in continuous operation for the year, with an improved attendance.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church, with a resident minister stationed on the boundary of the Islington Reserve. The great majority of the Indians of that reserve are members of that church, which is fairly patronised. There are a few Roman Catholics, and the remainder are pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this agency are good workers in their own way, but require to be continually looked after to keep them at it. On the other hand, there are some too indolent to do anything, even to earn their own living. Last year, in some instances their potato and corn crops, on account of too much rain, were a failure. Nevertheless they got their land ready and planted this spring a fair quantity of potatoes and corn, all of which is looking well. Last winter, although long and severe, there was not much snow, and the ground was frozen unusually deep, and many of the Indians lost their seed potatoes in their cellars.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians, I regret to say, use intoxicants when they can get them, but they are sharply looked after. Several persons have also been arrested and fined for supplying intoxicants to Indians, and, in default of paying their fine, were sent to jail.

As to their morality, as far as I can discern, it compares favourably with that of other bands of Indians.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands, as follows:—

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A2, on Seine river. These reserves have an area of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is eighty-two, consisting of fifteen men, fifteen women, twenty-three boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles, with some fatal results. No other contagious disease has appeared among them. Their dwellings are fairly clean, and no garbage can be seen around them.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians of this band are limited. Their only occupations are hunting and fishing.

Buildings and Stock.—Their old log buildings are in the same condition as formerly reported, but an exception might be made as regards the few new buildings erected during the year, which are larger and better ventilated. The few head of cattle in the possession of the Indians might be better attended to.

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Education.—The roaming habit of these Indians has been a great detriment to the children of this reserve, of which there is a sufficient number to warrant the establishment of a school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on the Kawawigamok Lake. It contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater part of which is heavily wooded with spruce, tamarack and pine.

Population.—The population of this band is twenty-nine, consisting of eight men, eight women, eight boys and five girls.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do not cultivate the soil at all; they depend entirely upon their hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Population.—The population of this band is eighty-eight, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-four women, twenty-four boys and twenty-five girls.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. There were no serious cases of sickness nor contagious diseases. The medical officer visited the reserve during the annuity payment, and again this spring, when all were vaccinated. They kept their premises fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption and barter are their principal occupations. Very little gardening is done by them.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in the same condition as previously reported.

Education.—There are twenty-two children within the age to attend school. The attendance has been fairly good during the winter months. Progress in consequence seems to improve. The school is under the supervision of the Church of England.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band reported themselves to me as pagans. The Church of England has a missionary stationed at Dinorwic, who is supposed to visit them.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of Eagle Lake, and contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

This reserve contains much good merchantable timber and its soil is fairly good for cultivation.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is sixty, consisting of nineteen men, thirteen women, seventeen boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band has been fairly good. There was no serious sickness during the year with the exception of a mild attack of measles amongst the children. Sanitary precautions are well attended to.

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Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, trapping, and berry-picking are their chief occupations. A number of them find employment in the lumber camps. Their gardens are well attended to, with fair results.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings in most cases are clean and tidy.

Their small stock of cattle is always well provided for, and therefore in good condition.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-east shore of Lac Seul, or Lonely Lake. There is also an auxiliary to this band known as 'Frenchman's Head,' lying about fifteen miles south of the reserve. There is also another fragment living at Saw Bill Lake, north of Ignace Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This reserve has an area of forty-nine thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The combined population is five hundred and fifty-four, consisting of one hundred and twenty-seven men, one hundred and fifteen women, one hundred and sixty-four boys, and one hundred and forty-eight girls. There were twenty-two deaths and twenty births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, but grippe and measles were again prevalent among them last winter. Relief in the way of provisions had to be distributed among them on account of this outbreak. All the Indians living north of Ignace have been vaccinated this spring. Their sanitary condition is still good. Their houses and surroundings are kept fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting fishing and trapping, for home consumption and trade. The rabbits, one of their main food supports, were very scarce. They appear to have died away, as it happens in that district at a certain period.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses on this reserve are all built of logs, as formerly reported, and are above the average. Four new houses have been erected, and one built by Councillor Bunting, of Frenchman's Head, is an exception to the rule, being clap-boarded and shingled, with several rooms for occupation, the same being comfortable and tidy.

Education.—The several school-houses on this reserve, with the exception of the one at Treaty Point, have been in operation for the full terms, with a fair attendance, considering the sickness among the children prevailing there last winter, and the repeated absence of the parents from the reserve in the pursuit of their trapping.

Religion.—The great majority of these Indians are Christians. Four hundred and twenty are members of the Church of England, ninety are Roman Catholics, and the rest are pagans. The Anglicans have a mission stationed at Lac Seul and Frenchman's Head. The religious services at both places are well attended.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Wabuskang Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is seventy, consisting of thirteen men, eighteen women, nineteen boys and twenty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good. Measles was again prevalent among the children last winter. No other

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contagious disease has occurred among them. Their houses are always clean and tidy, and no garbage can be seen around them.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting, only a little gardening being done by them. The rabbits, on which, to a great extent, they depend for food, disappeared.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in the same condition as formerly reported. Their gardens are properly fenced. The ground around their buildings is, in some cases, also fenced.

Education.—Their school, which had been closed for some years, was reopened last fall, and kept open the rest of the term, with a fair attendance. The teacher, Albert Prince, is a late pupil of the St. Paul Industrial School.

Religion.—In this band there are twenty-seven members of the Church of England, seven are Roman Catholics, and the remainder are pagans.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English River. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers one hundred and three, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-six women, thirty-one boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been generally good; they have suffered only from minor ailments, consisting of colds, and lung and scrofulous troubles. There is a remarkable improvement in their cleanliness compared with former years. Their dwellings, although small, are cleaner and neater, especially the new buildings.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are their main occupations. Their trapping has been again profitable this year. In many instances they have enlarged their gardens.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve for want of attendance; it has been closed for the last three years.

Religion.—Sixty-two members of this band are Roman Catholics, eight belong to the Church of England, and the remainder are pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Though the Indians of this agency as a whole cannot be classed as industrious, there are many among them who are constantly engaged in work of some kind, and no doubt until the majority are able to break away from the commonwealth at present existing, and the superstitious belief, to which all seem bound, regarding the prevailing indolence, there will be no real improvement among these people. Considering their isolation and mode of life, they are a very law-abiding people. A sign of improvement among them is not wanting. A great number live more comfortably than formerly. Unfortunately, the majority of these bands, owing to their manner of earning a livelihood, have their summer and winter residences at different places, which will always be a drawback to any tangible improvement in their dwellings or mode of life generally. Many of them are fair carpenters; and they have as a whole been quiet and well behaved during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The bands stationed away from civilization and temptation are temperate, but the same remark cannot be applied to those bands whose reserves are near towns or villages in the vicinity of the railroad, because the temptations to indulge in the use of intoxicants at these points are many, and I regret to say, a considerable amount of drinking has taken place at Eagle River, Wabigoon and Savanne, where the Indians can procure liquor any time through a third party,

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when they have money to pay for it. Several persons have been convicted and punished for supplying liquor to Indians in that district.

Regarding morality, only a few cases of immorality came to my knowledge, but those women living around villages along the line of railroad are not free from immorality.

Last winter, although long and severe, there was not much snow, and in consequence the ground was frozen unusually deep and many of the Indians lost their seed potatoes in their cellars.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Couchiching Agency on July 16 last, and was present at the payment of annuities made by Indian Agent Bagg to the several bands of Indians of said agency. The following are the names of the reserves within the agency and inspected by me:—Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemeneccanning, Rivière La Seine, and Lac La Croix.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of the Couchiching Agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, which are situated near the entrance to the Rainy River, on the north side of it, were visited on July 16. The area of these two reserves is six thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres. Reserve No. 15M, known as 'Wild Lands Reserve,' adjoins them on the east. Its area is twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres.

These reserves are well covered with merchantable timber. The land along the river is admirably adapted for grain-growing, with some extensive and excellent grazing land.

Population.—The population of the two reserves at the last treaty payment was fifty-six, consisting of sixteen men, twenty women, fourteen boys and six girls.

Resources.—Hunting and fishing constitute the chief occupations of these Indians. Some of them get work in the saw-mill and booms and at the fisheries, and attend to their gardens, which are planted with corn and potatoes.

Religion and Education.—The majority of these Indians are pagans, with a few members of the Church of England. There is no school in operation, and only seven children of age to attend school.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name, and designated as Nos. 1, 2, and 13. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres.

Population.—The combined population of these bands at the last treaty payment was one hundred and one, consisting of twenty-three men, thirty women, nineteen boys and twenty-nine girls.

Resources and Occupations.—These reserves are well adapted for farming, as the land is high and dry. Grain grows well on it, and also potatoes and other roots. Some of these Indians farm and raise stock, but the majority of them hunt and fish and work in lumber camps.

Religion.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel with a resident missionary. There are only eleven of these Indians belonging to the Church of England; the remainder are all pagans and adhere to their old superstitions.

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Education.—There is a school in operation on one of these reserves with a very irregular attendance.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name and designated as No. 11. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-one, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-five women, fifty boys and twenty-one girls.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, with splendid pastures and fine hay marshes on the low lands. The Indians have some fine gardens and a few fields of oats, but the majority of them hunt and fish and work in lumber camps, from all of which they manage to do fairly well.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are kept in good repair and some of them are well furnished.

Religion.—There are only a few Christians, members of the Church of England. The remainder are all pagans.

Education.—The day school has been in operation for the full term, with very slow progress on account of irregular attendance.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, twelve miles east of Fort Frances, and is designated as No. 10. It contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Population.—The population of this band is composed of eleven men, sixteen women, twelve boys and nine girls, in all, forty-eight.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve on its front of the river contains a good proportion of farming land. There is also a large quantity of timber suitable for firewood, and extensive hay swamps. These Indians have many occupations open to them: hunting, fishing and working for farmers. Baptiste Spence has five acres planted with potatoes, corn and barley, and a garden of a fine variety of fruits.

Buildings.—Their dwellings, although small, are kept in good repair and clean.

Religion.—Only five of this band are Christians and members of the Church of England. The remainder are pagans. The attendance at the school-house is, as before, very irregular, notwithstanding the efforts of the teacher to induce the parents to send their children to school. The progress is not what it should be under the efficient teaching of the teacher.

COUCHICHIING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, a few miles from Fort Frances, and is designated as 16A and 16D, and contains an area of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Population.—The population at the last payment was one hundred and thirty-five, consisting of twenty-eight men, forty-two women, thirty-six boys and twenty-nine girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve comprise a little farming (which is, however, carried on to a very small extent), fishing and hunting, the last two being the means generally adopted for procuring a living. The Indians also get employment from lumber camps and prospectors.

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Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are of a very fair order. The dwelling-houses are mostly whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition, and are well furnished. The ponies and cattle are well sheltered and provided with sufficient hay and grain. Stables are kept fairly clean.

Religion.—Four-fifths of this band are Roman Catholics, eight are Protestants, and the remainder are pagans.

Education.—Substantial repairs have been made to the school-house, and school was re-opened last fall, and has been fairly well attended, which promises well for the future.

STANGEOMING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, about eight miles from Fort Frances.

Population.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was fifty, consisting of eight men, nine women, twelve boys and twenty-one girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band live mainly by hunting and fishing. Most of the land on the reserve is stony; consequently a very small amount of gardening is done. Their fishing ground is at a distance from the reserve. They have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserve.

Religion and Education.—Only four Indians of this band are Christians, the remainder being pagans. Only ten children are of age to attend school. Their school-house has been closed for several years.

NIAOATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to these Indians is 17A, 17B, 18B, and 18C. The portion upon which they reside is situated on North-west Bay, Rainy Lake. The area of the above reserve is fourteen thousand five hundred acres.

Population.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was fifty-seven, ten men, fourteen women, thirteen boys and twenty girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. They also have small gardens of potatoes and corn. Many of the young members obtain employment in the lumber camps by cutting and driving logs.

Religion and Education.—All the members of this band are pagans. There is no school on this reserve.

NICKICKONSEMENECANNING BAND.

The reserve on which these Indians reside is situated on Porter Inlet, Red Gut Bay, Rainy Lake. Their reserves are designated as 26A, 26B, 26C, with a combined area of ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, and are heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was sixty-four, consisting of twelve men, twenty women, nineteen boys and thirteen girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens of potatoes and corn, their sole occupations are trapping, hunting and fishing. Several of them get work in lumber camps and with mining companies.

Religion and Education.—With the exception of two Christians, these Indians are pagans. There is no school on this reserve. Thirteen children are of age to attend school.

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RIVIÈRE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band are divided into two fragments. The majority are living on the reserve at the mouth of the Seine River, and the other on Wild Potato Lake. The reserves are designated as Nos. 23A and 23B. They contain an area of eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Population.—The population at the last treaty payment was one hundred and forty-five, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-three women, thirty-eight boys and forty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Those Indians living on the reserve near the mouth of the river cultivate small gardens, but the main resources of this band consist of hunting, fishing and trapping. Some find work in the several mines in operation in the vicinity of the reserve in chopping wood and other manual labour.

Religion and Education.—All the Indians of this reserve are pagans. There are upwards of thirty children of age to attend school.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on Meguaquon Lake, and designated as No. 25D. It contains an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment numbered ninety-three : fifteen men, twenty-five women, seventeen boys and thirty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians are trapping hunting and fishing. They have also gardens planted with potatoes to a greater extent than last year.

Religion and Education.—There are ten members of the Roman Catholic Church in this band, while the remainder are pagans. There is no school-house.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Under this heading the same remarks might apply to the several bands above referred to. Some bands of this agency to a certain extent have shown a tendency to improvement, and, considering their mode of living, will compare favourably with Indians occupying reserves more suitable for cultivation and stock-raising. The improvements that some of them have made to their dwellings, such as shingle roofs, flooring and partitions, are a sign of commendable effort on their own part, but with respect to those living on the reserves of Rainy river, when we consider the amount of work expended on them, and the great possibilities they have if they would only take advantage of what they have and what is being done for them, the meagre results we see are somewhat discouraging.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians during the year has been fairly good. Measles were prevalent on some of the reserves, but have been carefully attended to by Dr. Moore. No epidemic occurred during the year, and the great majority of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is fairly good with regard to temperance. The Indians away in the inland are generally temperate, but the same remark cannot be applied to those living near the international boundary, where they have greater temptations and opportunities to procure liquor.

Buildings.—Several new buildings in course of erection in the previous year have been completed, and the improvement in size, shingle roofs, good floors and partitions, is very marked on some reserves.

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The agency buildings have been greatly improved during the year, the money voted for the purpose having been spent to the best advantage. The outbuildings are kept in good order and good repair. The government property was carefully stored away in a building erected for that purpose.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined throughout and found to be kept with great care, accuracy and neatness.

The agent, Mr. Begg, is attentive to his Indians, and appears to have no trouble in getting them to carry out his wishes, and at the same time looks after the interests of the department.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANTOHA SUPERINTENDENCY,

MEDICAL REPORT,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

In July, 1899, I visited the payment at Assabaskaahing, and attended all that required treatment, and vaccinated all that required to have it done, and remained several days on the reserve attending to those that were sick.

In August I visited the reserve at Wabigoon and attended to all the sick, and vaccinated all that required it.

I also visited Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul reserves, and attended to all requiring treatment, and also vaccinated those that would have it done.

At Wabuskang, Islington, Grassy Narrows and the Dalles, I attended to all that required treatment, and vaccinated them. During the winter I visited Wabigoon and Elm Bay, when there was an epidemic of measles among the Indians. They all recovered without any bad results.

In May I visited Sabaskong on account of the small-pox excitement, and vaccinated all on the reserve, and also attended to those who were sick.

In June I visited the Indians at Ignace, and vaccinated all there.

During the year I have been kept busy in the office attending to Indians from the different reserves, for coughs, consumption, rheumatism and scrofula.

During the winter I visited Islington to attend the chief, David Land, who has since died with droupy, and his brother, Michael Land, who died from bleeding from the nose and lungs.

I have performed several operations and have pulled a number of teeth.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, which was prevalent on all the reserves, the general health has been good.

I have visited the Indian schools and have attended to them when needed.

I have left medicine with the school teachers on all the reserves, for their use, when required.

At the present time the general health of the Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
WOLSELEY, September 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, No. 76.

Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land in townships 15 and 16, of ranges 11 and 12, of the 2nd principal meridian, and contains about seventy-two square miles; south from the rising village of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about seven miles.

Tribe.—The Assiniboines are evidently of Sioux origin, but probably at a remote period, and are also known by the name of Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-seven men, sixty-four women, forty-two boys and forty-five girls, or two hundred and eight in all.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fair. The deaths are chiefly among the children, and are no doubt frequently due to the want of attention on the part of the mothers.

Resources and Occupations.—Hay and wood still form the natural resources of the reserve, and the Indians sell considerable quantities of both in the adjacent towns. They also tan hides and do some knitting.

Many of them are engaged in farming and raise wheat, potatoes and other vegetables for their own use and for sale.

Buildings.—The Indians still continue to improve their buildings as much as their means will allow. Some of the buildings will compare favourably with those of the white settlers around.

With regard to the fencing, I am glad to say that some of the Indians have commenced to buy wire to replace their old rail fences, which were difficult to keep in repair after the first year.

Stock.—It is pleasing to report that marked progress has continued with the cattle. The band has about recovered from the set-back received about three years ago, and the crop of calves this year is a record one. Through the kindness of the department, I have been enabled to fence in an inclosure about one mile by a quarter to put the cattle in at night. It is an immense improvement over the old method of crowding oxen, bulls, steers, cows and calves into a small corral, which occasioned losses.

Farming Implements.—The Indians take good care of their implements, which they have purchased for themselves, such as mowers, rakes, sleighs, etc.

Religion.—There are both Presbyterian and Roman Catholic buildings for service on the reserve. Some of the Indians attend one place and some the other, and others again go to both.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making as good progress as can be expected. In judging their capabilities for working, it is advisable to take into

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consideration their constitutions. They have not the stamina of the white race, and what would appear a very light task to an ordinary white man is to the Indian a heavy job. Some tribes are more robust than others, also an odd Indian may be exceptionally strong; but I feel my remarks hold good in a general way with all the prairie Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians will take liquor when they can get it, but on the whole this band has a good record on the liquor question. I have had one person convicted during the year for supplying liquor to the Indians. We are fortunate in having no Assiniboine half-breeds, as in most cases the half-breeds are the medium of supply.

General Remarks.—The past year has been one of steady progress and general contentment. A good yield of grain gave the Indians their flour and some grain to sell. I regret that the same cannot be said of the vegetables, as the frost, as in the year before, was also had the past season, and the gardens were repeatedly cut down.

Last winter was exceptionally fine, and the cattle were brought through in prime condition, and the Indians sold a large quantity of hay, thereby adding to the comfort of themselves and families by the cash realized.

The reserve had the pleasure of a visit from Inspector McGibbon on his official tour in October last. He appeared pleased with the general aspect of affairs.

A great deal of new wire fencing has been put up around the fields in connection with the agency head-quarters, and the grounds have been inclosed by a neat fence.

SIoux.

In April I received word from the Indian Commissioner that the camp of refugees at Moosejaw had been attached to this agency for supervision, with instructions to visit them periodically.

This camp is made up of broken remnants of the Sioux who came over to Canada in the years 1876 and 1877. They have been around Moosejaw since 1883.

They number about one hundred and twenty-five souls. Both men and women work around Moosejaw and for the settlers in harvest time, and make a good living, but in their present condition are not likely to make homes for themselves. Whilst fairly well behaved, the life around town is beginning to show, and some of them have cultivated a taste for liquor. I had one man convicted and fined for supplying liquor, and have taken steps to check it as much as possible.

Some of the Indians have put their children to school, and it is to be hoped others will follow. Others of the Indians in the camp, I regret to say, are very abusive to those who have sent their children to school, and subject them to a kind of persecution in the camp. It is a question whether it might not be expedient to use drastic measures a little to stop this.

I have, &c.,

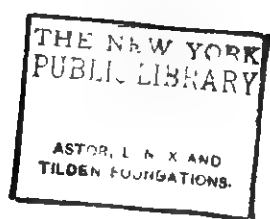
THOS. W. ASPDIN,
Farmer in charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, July 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.





PLOUGHING MATCH, FILE HILLS FAIR, 1900.

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Reserves.

The names and areas of the reserves comprised within this agency are as follows:—

No. 108—Red Pheasant, 24,320 acres.

No. 109—Stonies, 46,208 acres, situated in the Eagle Hills, south of Brantford.

No. 112—Sweet Grass, 42,528 acres.

No. 114—Poundmaker, 10,200 acres.

No. 116—Little Pine, 16,000 acres, situated on the south side of Battle river, and west of Battleford.

No. 112—Moosomin, 16,000 acres.

No. 115—Thunderchild, 20,820 acres, situated between the Battle river and the North Saskatchewan, and west of Battleford.

The character of these reserves is rolling prairie, diversified with bluffs of poplar, rivers and lakes.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are nearly all Crees ; but we have one band of Stonies, and a few Saulteaux.

Vital Statistics.—Eight hundred and seven men, women and children make up the population of this agency.

The deaths were thirty-one, fourteen children, and seventeen adults ; births, twenty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that the health and general sanitary condition of these Indians have undergone a very marked improvement during the past year, which is chiefly attributable to their having been well fed and clothed, carefully looked after, and liberally supplied with medicine. They are also happy, contented and comfortable, three great factors towards securing good health. There are of course a few exceptional cases of phthisis, scrofula and syphilis, but not nearly so many as in former years.

Houses and Premises.—Houses and premises are noticeably cleaner and neater than was formerly the case ; all garbage and rubbish are collected and burned during the spring. In the fall the houses are well whitewashed, inside and out.

I notice by the improved appearance of the interior of their houses that these Indians are beginning to appreciate and take advantage of the extra comfort to be derived from the use of bedsteads, chairs, tables, cupboards, clocks, &c., and also various cooking utensils, nearly all of which have hitherto been sadly lacking.

Resources and Occupations.—Owing to the reserves being situated so far from the railway, the resources of these Indians are practically limited to mixed farming and stock-raising.

There are fifteen hundred and eighty-six head of cattle, without counting this year's calf crop ; this industry alone is sufficient to keep a great number of Indians fully occupied nearly all the year round.

During the past winter fourteen head of cattle were sold, realizing \$469 ; also some steers were exchanged for sleighs, mowers, rakes and wagons.

For beef delivered to the agency, the Indians received the sum of \$4,019.20 ; besides this, they also killed about twenty-four thousand pounds for their own private use.

Last year there was every indication of a bountiful harvest, but, I am sorry to say, the excessive heat retarded the growth so much that the frost came before it was matured. This year we have a very much larger acreage under crop, and all the grain is looking magnificent ; if the frost holds off for another two weeks, we should have quite a substantial yield.

I am pleased to state that the Indians evince a genuine interest in their fields, gardens and stock. They are rapidly becoming more self-reliant and practical in their

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methods of work and living, and are gradually but surely abandoning their former primitive mode of making a sustenance by hunting and fishing.

A little money has been earned by the sale of wood, hay, lime and charcoal ; also, by tanning hides, digging senega-root, and working for settlers.

Buildings.—As lumber is so dear in this district, I sent some Indians, last March, out to Birch lake, where they cut over two thousand saw-logs ; these will be made into lumber this summer so that the Indians can roof and floor their new houses before the really cold weather sets in.

All the houses and stables in this agency are built of logs, and at present most of them have the usual pole and sod roof. I trust, however, that before another year passes they will have board and shingle roofs ; also a number of old houses will be pulled down and new ones of a better class erected in their place.

As a result of the Indians taking a greater interest in their stock, a good many of the cattle are now wintered by their owners, individually, and in groups ; this has necessitated the erection of quite a number of new stables.

All stables are well mudded and made comfortable before winter comes on.

Farming Implements.—The implements are well looked after by the farmers and myself ; they are collected during the fall and housed from the weather, and are regularly repaired and kept in good working order.

During the past year the Indians have purchased out of their beef and cattle money, fourteen sleighs, fourteen wagons, seven mowers, five horse-rakes, three disc-harrows, five ploughs, eight sets of horse harness and eleven sets of ox harness, besides numerous smaller implements and tools.

Stock.—The cattle are all looking exceedingly well and in good condition, as are also the sheep and pigs.

The seven new bulls we have got this summer will materially help to keep our calf crop up to the standard and prevent inbreeding.

The calves of this season are a splendid example of our North-west stock-breeding, and will compare well with anything of their class in the Territories.

Education.—The education of the Indian children belonging to this agency is well provided for by the five day schools on the various reserves ; three of them are Church of England and the other two Roman Catholic ; besides these there is the industrial school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, by the Rev. E. Matheson, with an attendance of over a hundred pupils ; also at Duck lake (Roman Catholic) boarding school there are a number of children belonging to this agency.

Religion.—There are four missionaries who reside on the different reserves ; they hold service regularly and are zealous and earnest with their work, but I am afraid that the major part of their flocks are very indifferent as to matters pertaining to the practical side of religion.

There are seven buildings on the reserves which are used as places for divine worship.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taken as a whole these Indians are a very energetic, industrious and law-abiding people. They are decidedly intelligent, and a great many of them are making satisfactory progress towards becoming permanently self-supporting. They naturally require close supervision, and a few kind words now and then to keep them going ahead in the right direction, and I must say that I have always found them amenable to reason and willing to take and follow good advice.

The undermentioned Indians will in the future be self-supporting :—

Red Pheasant Band.—Pechawis, Baptiste, Jean Baptiste, Thomas Wattanee, David Wattanee.

Sweet Grass Band.—Edward, Big Thunder, Tukwanow, Mitchauzies, Chicken.

Poundmaker Band.—Chatsis, Basil Favel, Antoine, Pierre Tootosis, Jack, Niki-kawasis.

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Little Pine Band.—Joe Pemea, Andrew Muskwa, John Keeskeekotagon, Tukwanow, James Blackman.

Moosomin Band.—Whitecap, Etowekeesik, Josie Moosomin, Assassez, Peter Big Ear.

Thunderchild Band.—Wahpas.

I have, &c.,

C. M. DAUNAIS,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, MAN., August 16, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Head-quarters.—The head-quarters of this agency are located at the town of Birtle, which is in the north-western portion of the province on the north-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Bird Tail river. The population of the town is between five and six hundred.

Reserves.—The nine reserves within the agency are scattered over the western portion of the province.

The names and numbers under which they are known and their distances from the agency head-quarters are approximately :—

DAKOTAS OR SIOUX.

	Band No.	Miles.
Bird Tail.....	57	13
Oak River.....	58	52
Oak Lake....	59	66
Turtle Mountain.....	60	110

SAULTEAUX.

Keesekoowenin's.....	61	40
Waywayseecappo's.....	62	20
Valley River.....	62½	80
Gambler's.....	63	21
Rolling River.....	67	60

The Bird Tail reserve has an area of six thousand four hundred acres and is located at the junction of the Bird Tail and Assiniboine rivers.

The Oak River reserve has an area of nine thousand seven hundred acres and is located about five miles to the north of Griswold, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Oak creek runs through this reserve and joins the Assiniboine river, which river is the southern boundary of the reserve, within the limits of this reserve.

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The Oak Lake reserve is locally known as the 'Pipestone,' from the fact that the Pipestone creek runs through it. It has an area of about twenty-five hundred acres.

The Turtle Mountain reserve lies in a gap on the northern base of the Turtle mountain, and about eight miles southerly from the south-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and White Water lake. It has an area of six hundred and forty acres.

The Keeseekoowenin's reserve, also known as 'Okanase,' is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and southern slope of the Riding mountain. The reserve proper consists of eight and three-quarter square miles, but there is an addition, a fishing reserve of about eight hundred acres, on the northern shore of Clear Water lake.

Waywayseecappo's reserve, on the Bird Tail river, near the base of the Riding mountain, has an area of thirty-nine square miles.

The Valley River reserve has an area of eighteen and one-quarter square miles, and is located between the Duck and Riding mountains. The Valley river and Short creek form a junction within the boundary of this reserve.

The Gambler's reserve is located about five miles south and westerly from the village of Binscarth, a station on the north-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It comprises about eight hundred and twenty-five acres besides an area of about eight thousand six hundred acres that was surrendered about two and one-half years ago, and which lies around the reserve proper.

The Rolling River reserve is about fifteen miles northerly from the town of Minnedosa, and on the Rolling river. There are about twenty square miles within the boundaries of this reserve.

Tribes.—There are two distinct tribes of Indians within this agency, namely, the Dakotas (Sioux) and the Saulteaux.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the Dakotas inhabited portions of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, and were one of the most powerful and warlike Indian nations on this continent. It was in the summer of 1862, that the Minnesota massacre took place,—which will for ever remain on the dark pages of the history of this tribe of Indians, and for which massacre thirty-eight of their number were simultaneously executed. Subsequently several hundred took refuge within British territory and were afterwards—as a matter of expediency and not of right—allowed to settle on reserves that were set apart for them at the mouths of the Bird Tail and Oak rivers, on the Pipestone creek, and on the northern base of the Turtle mountain, all within this agency, and at two or three points west. From the foregoing it will be seen that the Dakotas have no claim on the government of Canada.

The Saulteaux originally occupied this portion of the Dominion, and by reason of occupancy they claimed ownership. Treaties were entered into by the present Saulteaux, or their forefathers, with Her Majesty's government, about the year 1874, whereby these Indians relinquished their claim to the land, reserving small tracts for occupation by themselves and their children. In addition to this, the government agreed to give them and their descendants an annual cash payment for all time to come. This is why they are designated 'treaty Indians.'

Vital Statistics.—The present population of the Dakota and Saulteaux Indians within this agency is as follows:—

Dakotas or Sioux.—Bird Tail band, No. 57 : nineteen men, twenty-one women and twenty-five children. Oak River band, No. 58 : sixty-nine men, eighty-four women and one hundred and sixty-three children. Oak Lake band, No. 59 : sixteen men, nineteen women and thirty-two children. Turtle Mountain band, No. 60 : three men, three women and four children.

Saulteaux.—Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61 : twenty-five men, thirty-nine women and eighty-three children. Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62 : forty-one men, forty-seven women and eighty-four children. Valley River band, No. 62½ : fourteen men, twenty-one women and thirty-seven children. Gambler's band, No. 63 : four men,

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seven women and eight children. Rolling River band, No. 67: thirty men, thirty-two women and thirty-nine children.

Making a total of two hundred and twenty-one men, two hundred and seventy-three women and four hundred and seventy-five children; or a grand total of nine hundred and sixty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There were a few cases of measles of a mild type. Barring this, there were no epidemics, and the health of the Indians of the various bands, on the whole, was good. With very few exceptions the habitations and premises around them are kept clean and tidy.

Medical practitioners have recently visited all the reserves and vaccinated nearly all of the Indians that were fit subjects for this precautionary treatment.

Resources and Occupations.—The Dakotas farm more extensively than the treaty Indians. Their wheat crop alone for 1899 yielded nearly fifteen thousand bushels, and although they have a larger area under crop this season, the return will be, owing to drought, less than half what it was last season. They have small herds of cattle, but they do not take as much interest in stock as do the treaty Indians. The growing of cereals, including corn, which is one of their 'stand-bys,' is their chief occupation.

The treaty Indians do little grain-raising, but depend more upon their income derived from cash annuities, working for whites at various occupations, from the sale of cattle, senega-root, fire-wood, hay, &c. Senega-root is now a commercial commodity and clean, dry roots have this season commanded as high as thirty-five cents a pound, the usual market value being nearer twenty-five cents. Since an energetic worker will gather about ten pounds of this root daily, it goes without saying that no able-bodied man or woman, willing and anxious to work, need be troubled with the wolf at the door.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—A new and much better class of dwellings has of late years been erected at nearly every reserve. Special mention may be made of the following:—

Moses Bunn, of the Bird Tail band, is erecting, on a substantial stone and mortar foundation, a frame dwelling sixteen feet by twenty-one feet, with a cellar of smaller size to admit of an air space between the foundation and cellar walls, as a preventive against frost reaching the cellar. He purchased a stone-hammer, and with it and the trowel in his possession put up the walls with his own hands, and so delighted was he with his success that he now considers himself competent to put up a stone stable and milk-house, and hopes that he will have both of these buildings within a year or two.

Doubtless, the department will be glad to note that there are such operative and speculative masons amongst the Indians.

George Bone, of the Keeseekowenin's band, has erected a good-sized annex to his house. The ground floor of the new addition is divided into three rooms, of which one is intended for a living-room and the other two for bed-chambers. The upper portion of the annex is also intended for sleeping accommodation, and it is the intention of the owner to divide that portion of the house into two or more bed-chambers in the near future.

The mind of David Burns, of the same band, turned in a more speculative direction. He purchased a quarter section of land near his reserve and erected thereon this season a well-finished house with log walls.

It is said that he hopes to sell this property with profit.

Assin-Penace and Ka-ka-see-way-way-sing, of the Rolling River band, are also putting up creditable dwellings, with shingle roofs and other modern finishings; so also are Norman Brandon, Astakeesic and Joseph Mecas, of the Waywayseecappo's band; and John Baptiste, of the same band, is now living in his new house, with a painted shingle roof.

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Minnie-Waho-Hanon, of the Oak River band, erected a balloon frame dwelling-house, and several more houses have been improved and added to on the same reserve, and Blue Cloud put up a small building in which he placed, at his own expense, a blacksmith's bellows, anvil, vice and minor tools. He makes use of these tools to repair plough-points and do other necessary blacksmithing for himself and his friends.

Improvements have also been made to dwellings on the Oak Lake reserve, and at Valley river, Chief John Rattlesnake erected a substantial implement-shed, in which he had the implements under his charge all carefully stored away. I may say that all along this particular line there are visible improvements; true, some not of great importance, yet they are evidences of advancement, particularly if the gratuitous issue of flour and meat to the Indians of this agency is taken into consideration.

Individual Indians throughout the agency have acquired implements and paid for them out of their own earnings to replace those worn out, and to place themselves in a better position to carry on their work advantageously.

Their cattle are improving in quality and, with few exceptions, better attention has been given to them.

Education.—Very little opposition, in comparison to what there was a few years ago, is now shown to the schools; true, there are some who have not consented to send their children to school, but the number is small. Two day schools are in operation, one known as the 'Okanase,' on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, and one on the Oak River reserve. Mr. R. C. McPherson is both teacher and missionary on the former reserve, while the Rev. J. F. Cox fills a similar position on the Oak River reserve.

The attendance at the Okanase school, although not large, has been fairly regular; but at Oak river the attendance has been both small and irregular.

Children from this agency are also pupils at the Regina, Elkhorn and Brandon industrial and Pine Creek and Birtle boarding schools.

Religion.—Services are regularly held on six of the nine reserves, and occasionally on two others, while members of the Gambler's band attend the services held at St. Lazare.

Five of the six services referred to herein are under the Presbyterian and the other one under the Anglican denomination.

The Indians of both the Keeseekoowenin's and Waywayseecappo's bands have the walls up for new places of worship. The first-named bands are not asking for outside aid towards their new church; in fact several members of the band have informed me that they intend to complete the building with their own hands and money. This same band has also willingly contributed a creditable sum towards the 'India Famine Fund,' and quarterly collections are now taken up for the missionary funds of the Presbyterian Church.

Temperance and Morality.—Indians, I think, are largely creatures of their environments, and at points where the Indians frequently come in contact with white men who habitually indulge in intoxicants, the Indians quite naturally are prone to copy the bad example that is set them. It may be true that the Indians have not indulged in more whisky than heretofore, but it is no easy task to stop the liquor traffic among them, or convince them of the foolishness of so spending their money, when intoxicating decoctions under the delusive name of apple cider, &c., are allowed to be sold openly at picnics and other festive gatherings, where the Indians are invited to, and do attend to take part in the sports. As regards the morality, I think the Indians under my charge compare favourably with the most moral in the western portion of the Dominion.

Weather and Crops.—The past winter was noted for its mildness, shortness and light snow fall. Cattle were wintered with about one-half the quantity of fodder that is usually consumed, and in consequence there was not only ample food but a good deal carried over. The spring opened favourably and the Indians of this agency put in crop, a larger area than ever before; but the months of April, May and June.

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brought practically no rain. High winds prevailed, and on light soils that were without tree or other protection, a good deal of the seed was blown out after it had germinated. The outlook during the month of June was anything but a pleasant one; in fact it was a very serious one, as there was little prospect for more than a return of the seed sown as well as a scarcity of fodder to support the cattle during the winter to come.

The drought was broken on July 1, and several good rains followed, which brought about a more hopeful state of affairs and although there will on the whole be a very light yield of grain, there are some fairly good fields and a sufficiency of straw and hay is now assured for the cattle for next winter.

General Remarks.—Mr. Thomas Ryan is now the resident moral and industrial guide to the Oak River band, Mr. John Taylor, who held this position for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, having resigned on December 31 last, to accept a commission in the 2nd Contingent of Canadian Volunteers to South Africa. Mr. S. M. Dickinson still retains the position of agency clerk, which position he has held now for over eleven years.

For the fiscal year covered by this report there were less than fifty-five sacks of flour and eighty-five pounds of meat gratuitously distributed to the Indians of this agency.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

GLEICHEN, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The Blackfoot reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow river, and includes townships 20, 21, 22 and part of 23. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the south by a range of hills called the Buffalo hills. Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the nearest village and post office.

The reserve contains about four hundred and seventy square miles more or less.

The land is open prairie, with rolling hills and deep coulees. What are called the Drifting sand hills extend about six miles long and three miles wide, and on the north side of the Bow river. There is also a range of sand dunes, called the Peigan sand hills, on the southern side of the Bow river, near the western boundary of the reserve. There is no water to speak of, the sloughs generally drying up in July and August. The Arrow-wood creeks in the south-western part, and the Crowfoot creek in the north-eastern part of the reserve, are the only creeks on the reserve that contain water all the year round. The Bow river runs through the reserve. With the exception of some groves of cotton-wood and poplar on the river flats, there is no wood to speak of. The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are the Blackfeet proper. The Bloods, Peigans and South Peigans on the American side, who speak the same language, are branches of the Blackfoot nation. The late Chief Crowfoot was the recognized head of all the tribes

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during his lifetime. The present head chiefs are not now recognized by the other tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the annual treaty payment was ten hundred and sixty, consisting of two hundred and seventy-three men, three hundred and thirty-eight women and four hundred and forty-nine minors.

There were twenty-nine births—seventeen males and twelve females. The deaths numbered fifty-one—twenty males and thirty-one females. The population at the end of the fiscal year was ten hundred and thirty-eight, a decrease of twenty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, although there were a number of deaths during the months of March and April from consumption and scrofula. There was no epidemic of any kind on the reserve. Farmer Jones' house, at the north reserve, was under quarantine for eight weeks, two of his children having scarlet fever. No cases were reported amongst the Indians. The farms and villages are properly cleaned up in the spring, and all houses white-washed, and refuse taken away and burned. Dr. Lafferty makes his usual visits to the reserve. He is very patient, and has been very successful in all cases of scrofula in which the sufferers would consent to proper treatment; most of the Indians are afraid of the operation, and this is the only treatment by which this terrible disease can be cured. The hospital at the north reserve, under the control of the Church of England, has been well patronized, a large number of meals being given to sick patients. The resident patients are well attended to by Dr. Turner and Nurses Turners, Booth and Esam.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are mixed farming, raising cattle, mining and hauling coal, and working for ranchers at haying, herding, &c. During the season twelve hundred and ninety-three tons of hay were put up. Out of this quantity six hundred and thirty-eight tons were sold, the Indians receiving in cash \$2,235.47. The remainder of the hay was fed to cattle and horses during the winter months. Owing to the very wet season, a large quantity of hay was destroyed, making the season's earnings much smaller for hay sold than it would have been had the weather been favourable. The total quantity of coal mined and hauled during the fall and winter to agency reserve farms, boarding schools, hospital and Gleichen, was three hundred and forty-five tons, netting \$1,000. This gave employment to a number of Indians willing to work, and gave them a little pocket money for themselves. The sum of \$708.25 was netted from the sale of two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two bushels of oats raised on irrigated land, after paying for binder twine, &c., and making a payment on self-binder. The remainder was divided among the Indians.

Stock.—The stock industry on the reserve is improving slowly but surely. The herd now totals five hundred and fifty-seven, an increase of one hundred and sixty since last year's report.

The cattle came through the winter of 1899-1900 in splendid condition, the weather being very favourable for wintering out there, the water remaining open and there being very little snow-fall. At one round-up in June, one hundred and thirty-four calves owned by Indians were branded, and two belonging to the department cows, giving a total of one hundred and thirty-six. There will be quite a number to brand at the fall round-up. There were twenty-seven head killed and turned into the ration-house for beef. The average weight of steers was seven hundred and five pounds, and cows six hundred and twenty-six pounds. The bulls in use are taken up in the fall and herded by themselves, until the beginning of July, when they are placed with the cows. A few young animals died of black-leg, and it was considered advisable to inoculate the young stock with 'black-legaine,' which was done, and no further casualties occurred.

Mange was prevalent in some of the herds in the district last summer, and some of the Indian cattle were effected. We prepared a dressing for them, and we have had no further trouble with it. A few head of young cattle were killed by wolves.

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Education.—The Roman Catholic day school is now closed, and the new boarding school has been opened since January 25, 1900. Some six pupils are resident. The Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools, Episcopal, have thirty pupils resident—eight girls in Old Sun's and twenty-two boys in White Eagle's. Very little interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children.

Religion.—There is one church, Episcopal, at the north reserve; a few of the Indians attend service. At the south reserve, services are held by the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians in the school-rooms of the boarding schools. Some of the Indians attend, but take no interest in the white man's religion, preferring their own.

Temperance.—There were several cases of Indians being fined for being drunk off the reserve. Liquor is generally furnished the Indians by white men and half-breeds for the big profit made out of it. As the Indians now earn considerable money during the year, and are seldom without some, their sobriety is very creditable, considering all the temptations to which they are liable when visiting or passing through towns where liquor is sold and bought by half-breeds and others, and resold at a large profit to the Indians. Frederick Green and Robert Young were each fined \$50 and costs for supplying liquor to Blackfoot Indians. Joseph Pontry was fined by me \$50 and costs for being drunk on the reserve.

The morality of the women as a rule compares favourably with that of other tribes.

Progress.—The Indians have made fair progress during the past year, and are always very anxious to work and earn money; but it is only during the summer months that suitable work can be had, the coal industry only employing a limited number during the winter. As the district becomes more settled, suitable employment will be found for the Indians, such as haying, herding and doing chores for the ranchers and farmers in the district.

The number of wagons now owned by the Indians is sixty-three, an increase over last year of fifteen. The total earnings of the Indians during the year amounted to \$12,486.50, from the following sources: sale of coal, hay, oats, ponies, and working for ranchers, &c.

Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-five bushels of oats and one thousand three hundred and thirty-four bushels of potatoes were raised last season, besides a quantity of other garden stuff. Progress, although slow, is very marked these last few years. The cattle industry is claiming the attention of the Indians more and more every year, and as this is the only industry suited to them, and that will enable them in time to be self-supporting, we shall be patient, and in time their prejudice against taking cattle will be overcome.

General Remarks.—The Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, visited this agency on February 19 and 20, 1900.

Inspector Wadsworth made his annual inspection in August and September, 1899.

The treaty payments took place this year in November, which was a month later than usual. This was owing to the late fall, and the season's work not being completed in October, the usual month for the payments. The payments passed off in the usual quiet manner, and the Indians were careful to spend their money in the purchase of warm clothing, blankets and other articles. There was keen competition amongst the traders to the advantage of the Indians.

There has been no change in the staff during the year. Great assistance has been given me by the staff during the year in carrying on the work of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,

Indian Agent.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of government property for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, near Macleod, in Southern Alberta, the boundary being only fourteen miles north of the international boundary. It is the largest reserve in Canada, and covers an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles of the best grazing lands in this district.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the most numerous branch of the Blackfoot nation, which comprises the Blackfeet, near Calgary, Peigans, near Macleod, and the South Peigans in Montana, United States.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at last annuity payment was twelve hundred and forty-seven, being a decrease of thirty-one persons as compared with the previous year. The births numbered sixty-eight, while the deaths amounted to one hundred and three during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has not been satisfactory, and although we have not had any epidemic, still the death-rate has been very high, being eighty-three per thousand of the population.

The sanitary condition of the various farms and villages has been good and all refuse is carefully taken away.

At the hospital the attendance has averaged about nine patients.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal work of these Indians after seeing to their cattle and horses is hay-making and freighting, and these form almost their only means of making a living. During the season some two thousand two hundred and sixty-six tons of hay was put up. Of this quantity, eleven hundred and eighty-six tons was sold under contract with the Cochrane Rancho Company, North-west Mounted Police and settlers, netting in the neighbourhood of \$5,900, the remainder of the hay being required for our own use in feeding the cattle and horses.

Coal-hauling again afforded considerable work for the Indians during the fall and winter months, while the freighting of supplies and flour for the agency and storekeepers in the district added considerably to their income.

Cattle.—The cattle industry is our most important work and our herd now numbers nineteen hundred and sixty-six head. The Indians, as a rule, take good care of them, and with such an open winter as last, they came through in splendid condition. At our spring calf-branding four hundred and fifty-three head were branded, four hundred and thirty-six belonging to Indians and seventeen to the department, and there is still the fall round-up to be added for the season's increase.

Our beef steers were killed during October and November, and numbered sixty-one head. They were in first-class condition and averaged about eight hundred and fifty pounds of dressed beef per animal. Four cows were also killed and these gave an average weight of seven hundred and twenty-six pounds. Our total earnings from beef for the season were \$3,500.

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Only pure-bred pedigreed bulls are used in our herds, and the class of cattle produced are second to none in this well-known cattle district. The bulls are taken up in October and carefully fed all winter and are placed in a grazing herd about April 1, where they remain till July 1, when they are turned out among the cows.

The cattle have been healthy, but as usual we lost quite a few head during the winter months from blackleg.

Buildings.—A number of new log dwelling-houses have been erected by the Indians, and also a number of stables and cow-sheds. The houses, as a rule, are higher and better than the old ones, and in a number of cases shingle roofs have been put on.

At the agency headquarters a new storehouse, 24 x 24, has been erected, while new bull-sheds have been built near the quarters of farmers Clark and Grant.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and one day school upon the reserve, while the Dunbow Roman Catholic industrial school and the Calgary Episcopal industrial school also contain pupils from the reserve. The Episcopal Church controls one boarding school, in which some fifty pupils are resident, and the day school, at which the attendance averages about seven; while the Roman Catholic Church has one boarding school with about nineteen resident pupils.

Religion.—Although we have two churches (one Roman Catholic and one Episcopalian) upon the reserve, little interest is taken in religion, and with a few exceptions the entire tribe is pagan.

Progress.—The Blood Indians still evince a strong desire to do any useful work as long as they see any signs of making a little money. The great drawback is that only a limited amount can be obtained, and that only during a short period in the year. The total income of the Indians for the twelve months amounted to \$24,772, but a considerable sum is also earned by individual Indians that does not come under the immediate notice of the agent or farmers.

The progress among these Indians is slow, but steady, and if a reference to the number of wagons, mowers, harness and other implements owned by them is made, it shows a very satisfactory increase. In 1892 only sixteen wagons, four mowers and rakes, and fifty sets of harness were held by the tribe, and these were nearly all given by the department; but on June 30, last, they had one hundred and fifty-three wagons, forty-one mowers and rakes, and three hundred and fifty-five sets of harness, the greater part of which have been bought and paid for out of their own earnings.

Temperance.—A considerable amount of drinking takes place every year among the Indians, and it seems more difficult now to get a conviction against the persons supplying it. Pupils from industrial schools who have returned to the reserve and who speak English are in a good many cases responsible for the procuring of the liquor; but in the majority of cases the liquor is purchased by half-breeds who live round Macleod and surrounding district.

The staff remains the same as at last report.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, September 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

Carlton agency comprises the district lying between the 104th and 108th degrees of longitude ; it is bounded on the south by the North Saskatchewan river and on the north by the northern boundary of the district of Saskatchewan, and includes the following reserves and bands of Indians :—

STURGEON LAKE BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres ; the north side is well wooded, chiefly of spruce of a size valuable for building and lumbering purposes, while the south side is largely prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. The Sturgeon lake, from which this reserve is named, traverses it from west to east, is about twelve miles long, and abounds in fish, principally whitefish of excellent quality.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-four men, forty-two women, and seventy-three children.

Resources and Occupations.—The area of tillable soil being limited and subject to frost, success has not attended the farming operations of these Indians ; their preference is for cattle-raising, for which industry their reserve seems well suited. A saw-mill, situated four miles from this reserve, gives employment at good wages to all who desire to work. The freighting of lumber also from this mill to Prince Albert, with return loads of supplies to the various lumber camps, gives a double profit to those who have the necessary teams, and so enables any who are able to avail themselves of these various means of employment to make a comfortable living without any help from the agency.

Education.—A day school is located adjacent to the reserve, but, owing to lack of attendance, little progress is being made. This difficulty will be lessened, if not removed, by the erection of the projected new school-house in a location more convenient to those families who desire education for their children.

Religion.—The Church of England had a resident missionary amongst this band for a number of years, and those who profess religion belong to that denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, especially the young men, are becoming more industrious, and with the opportunities for work, of which they take advantage, are enabled each year to add to their facilities for earning money by the purchase of requisites in the way of sleighs, harness and tools.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Muskeg lake, twenty miles north-west of Carlton, and has an area of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres.

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There is a sufficient supply of spruce and poplar timber on this reserve for all the building and fencing requirements of the band; the soil is rich, a part of it is suitable for cultivation. Hay swamps are numerous, and water plentiful.

Population.—The population comprises twenty men, twenty-three women and thirty-nine children.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are farming and stock-raising. When not engaged in their own work, the Indians earn a considerable amount by freighting, digging roots, and working for the settlers adjacent to their reserve.

Education.—As all the children of school age are attending industrial schools, there is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and attend services regularly, the Rev. Père Bonnald being resident missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians on the whole are industrious and law-abiding, and are slowly bettering their condition.

MISTAWASIS' BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Snake Plains, twenty-five miles north of Carlton, on the Green Lake trail, and has an area of forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres. It is well wooded with spruce, jack-pine, poplar and tamarack. The soil on the uplands is suitable for agricultural purposes, while on the lower portions an abundance of hay can be cut, and the pasturage is excellent.

Population.—This band numbers thirty-four men, forty-three women and fifty-four children.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, the digging of senega-root, and freighting are the chief occupations. Over two hundred acres are cultivated each year and about two hundred head of cattle, mostly well-bred, fine-looking animals, are held under governmental control by this band.

Education.—A day school is located on this reserve and conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It does excellent work, notwithstanding the difficulty of keeping up the attendance in consequence of the fact that so many children are absent at industrial schools that only thirteen remain scattered over the reserve.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a nice, comfortable church here, in which the Rev. W. S. Moore, B.A., missionary in charge, renders faithful service to about two-thirds of the band, who attend with more or less regularity; the remainder, being Roman Catholics, attend the services of their own church at Muskeg lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, the majority are industrious in character and now able, with some exceptions, to provide themselves each year with nearly all the flour—grown from their own wheat—that they require; while the surplus stock they sell procures for them many other necessities.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated eighteen miles north of the agency buildings at Mistawasis, and has an area of forty-three thousand and eight acres. Timber is plentiful, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack, and the nature of the soil varies from a rich loam on the flats to a light sandy character on the ridges. The Assissippi or Shell river traverses this reserve in a south-easterly direction and gives an abundant supply of good water.

Population.—The population is composed of forty-five men, fifty-four women and one hundred and eight children.

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Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is carried on successfully. Last season proving exceptionally wet, the grain did not ripen in time to escape the frost; the yield and quality were consequently much below the average. As great difficulty was experienced last fall in providing hay for all the cattle held by this band, it was found necessary to reduce the herd materially by sales before the winter set in.

Providing hay and otherwise caring for their stock and attending to their crops is their chief employment, but when not so engaged, they occasionally earn money by freighting and the sale of senega-root, while there are some who still make their living by hunting and fishing.

Education.—The attendance at the school on this reserve has always been good, and progress fair. Greater success was prevented by the inadequate accommodation of the old building; this has been overcome by the erection this summer of a more commodious and suitable school-house, which will no doubt tend to increased efforts and interest on the part of both teacher and pupils, and be followed by still better results.

Religion.—With the exception of eleven Roman Catholics and nine pagans, the Indians of this band belong to the Church of England. They have a comfortable church on the reserve, and attend services regularly. Rev. D. D. McDonald is the missionary amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are on the whole industrious, but easily discouraged, and require the constant oversight of the farmer to keep them at work. Last season's crop-failure proved exceedingly disheartening, and some of them refused to cultivate their fields again. The acreage sown this year is therefore much less than in the past. It is hoped that the exceptionally fine quality and fair yield that this season is rewarding those who did till the soil, and the great usefulness of a bin of grain in providing the necessities of life will prove effective arguments to persuade them all next year not only to recultivate their old fields but to add to their size.

KAHPAHAWEKENUM'S BAND No. 105.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at Meadow lake, one hundred and thirty miles north of Battleford, and has an area of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. Poplar bluffs are numerous and give an attractive appearance to the reserve. The soil is rich, and extensive hay swamps lie along the north shore of the lake and Meadow river from which many thousand tons of hay could be cut.

Population.—This band has a population of fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-four children.

Resources and Occupations.—As nothing has been attempted in the way of agriculture, the Indians live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and while employed in these pursuits are generally absent from the reserve and camped wherever game is most abundant.

Education.—Owing to the wandering habits of these Indians the day school has not again been opened during the year.

Religion.—Those Christianized belong to the Roman Catholic persuasion, and are cared for by Rev. Father Teston of Green Lake, who makes regular visits to them at stated periods.

Characteristics and Progress.—As these Indians receive very little assistance from the department, they have to rely on their own exertions to provide their means of support. They have done very well the past year, and as long as game is plentiful, there is no reason why they should not continue to do so. They fully conform to the laws.

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KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Big river, twelve miles north of Sandy lake, and contains an area of twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four acres. The soil is chiefly a light, sandy loam and the natural pasturage is well suited for grazing purposes. It is well supplied with hay, wood and water and includes within its limits several fine fishing lakes.

Population.—Twenty-three men, twenty-nine women and fifty-six children constitute the population.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians having but recently located on their reserve still continue to fish and hunt for a living, with the exception of a few who look after the small herd of cattle in their possession. They have made some attempts at farming, but so far without practical results.

Education.—A new school-house has been built on the reserve, which will be opened on the arrival of the teacher.

Religion.—Those who have been Christianized belong to the Church of England and are ministered to by the missionary at Sandy lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but generally indolent and prefer to live by hunting and fishing rather than by cultivating the soil, and so little progress has been made.

INDIANS NOT LOCATED.

The Indians of Pelican Lake band live on the shores of Pelican lake, about sixty-five miles north-west from the agency headquarters. Those in treaty, number nine men, sixteen women, and thirty children. They have no means of education, and all are pagans.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

These Indians live at Montreal lake, and there are thirty men, thirty-five women, and eighty-nine children in the band. A day school is conveniently located amongst them, and a few children have been sent to industrial schools. They all profess religion and belong to the Church of England. Hunting and fishing are their only occupations.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

This community of Indians consists of several bands occupying localities in the neighbourhood of Lac la Ronge, Churchill river, and Pelican narrows respectively. The population is made up of one hundred and twenty-four men, one hundred and sixty-one women, and four hundred and four children. With them education is almost entirely neglected, owing to their roving habits of life, in quest of game and fish, which constitute their chief means of support. A large proportion of them are Christians and belong to the Roman Catholic and Church of England persuasions.

RESERVE No. 106 A.

This reserve is located north-east of Sturgeon lake, on the Little Red river, and is intended for the use of the William Charles and James Roberts bands. As yet only thirty-five have availed themselves of this opportunity, and they are now engaged in gardening and raising cattle and are in a fair way to become prosperous.

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WAHSPATON'S BAND, No. 96 A (SIOUX).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated nine miles north-west of Prince Albert, and contains an area of two thousand four hundred acres. About one-fourth of the reserve is prairie, the soil of which is light, but capable of producing good crops in favourable seasons. The remainder is underwood, chiefly scrub, jack-pine, poplar and willow.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, and fifty-three children, only a portion of whom have as yet settled on the reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming, cutting and hauling wood, and freighting on the part of those living on the reserve. The remainder live near Prince Albert, and make their living by working for the townspeople and neighbouring farmers.

Education.—The day school on this reserve continues to do good work, the children attend very regularly and are making rapid progress in their studies.

Religion.—The Presbyterian Church has a mission here, services, which are held in the school-house, being well attended. While the Indians of this band have not yet professed religion, they are gradually coming under its influence and abandoning their pagan rites and ceremonies. Miss L. M. Baker is missionary in charge, and with an assistant, also conducts the day school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency all belong to the Cree nation, excepting those of the Wahspaton's band, No. 96 A, who are non-treaty Sioux.

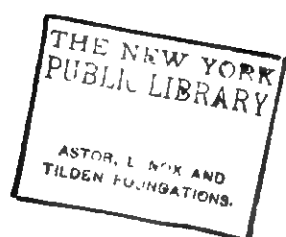
Health and Sanitary Condition.—Apart from the usual number of those afflicted with consumption and scrofulous disorders, the health of the people has been good. No diseases of a contagious character have been prevalent during the year; the deaths have been chiefly amongst children, and those suffering from complaints of long standing. A good supply of medicines is kept on hand, and their timely use has frequently checked ailments of a serious nature that might otherwise have terminated fatally. Owing to the small-pox scare, a general vaccination of all the located Indians was performed during the summer by Dr. Tyerman.

The sanitary condition of the houses, which to a large extent are occupied only during the winter, is as good as can be expected. As a rule they are kept clean and whitewashed regularly. As to the outside premises, the rubbish which gathers during the winter is raked up and either burnt or carted away. A steady improvement in the construction of the dwellings is noticeable; the low one-roomed shanties are being replaced by good buildings having shingled roofs and sleeping accommodations up stairs.

Temperance and Morality—These Indians are similar to others I have come in contact with; they will take liquor whenever a chance for procuring it occurs, and it is only the rigorous manner in which the law is enforced that keeps them temperate. This, and the distance they live from where intoxicants are sold, gives them few opportunities to indulge their appetite.

While there are a large proportion who live strictly moral lives, there are others, both men and women, in every band, who place no restraint on their passions. In addition, there is always to be found in proximity to these reserves a class of half-breeds of a low type (individuals who were formerly in treaty and are connected by intermarriage with the Indians) who are largely responsible by their example and influence for such moral laxity as prevails.

Stock and Implements.—The cattle throughout this agency are of a good class, and are the chief source of income to the Indians, who, as a rule, look after them care-





INDIANS HARVESTING ON THE AMBITOINE RESERVE, NEAR WOLSELEY, N.W.T.

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fully through the winter, but during the summer time little attempt is made at milking, and this source of profit is almost entirely lost.

From the sales of the surplus stock the implements required in farming are principally purchased; during the year nine wagons, ten sets of harness, a number of sleighs and other implements have been bought by the Indians.

Saw and Grist Mill.—The saw-mill has been employed during the summer in cutting lumber and shingles at Sandy Lake, that being the only reserve on which saw-logs were cut during the winter.

During the season six hundred and forty sacks of flour were ground at the grist-mill.

Improvements.—A frame granary, with suitable divisions or bins for holding the seed required by each Indian, has been built at the agency headquarters. This will keep the Indians from disposing of more grain than they require for their own purposes.

The miller's house was moved to the neighbourhood of the agency headquarters, and re-erected for occupancy by the clerk.

I have, &c.,

W. B. GOODFELLOW,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, July 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1900.

Agency Offices.—The agency buildings are situated on the south-east corner of township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles north-west of Broadview, a town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Reserves.—The reserves here are as follows :—Ochapowace's, No. 71, Kahkewistahaws', Nos. 72 and 72A; Cowesess', No. 73, and Sakimay's and Shesheep's Nos. 74 and 74A; all lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and extending from Whitewood in the east, passing Broadview and running west nearly as far as Grenfell; bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle river from below Round lake on the east, to a short distance above Crooked lake on the west.

There is also Little Bone's reserve, No. 73A, situated at Leech lake, about forty miles north from this agency.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixteen acres.

OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, No. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency and lies north-west of Whitewood, running from a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle valley. It contains fifty-two thousand six hundred acres.

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The stables are also built of poplar logs, are very warm and comfortable, the willow. The northern portion, sloping to the Qu'Appelle river, is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, and is much broken by large ravines, which are all thickly wooded. The soil is very gravelly, being unfit for cultivation. On the southern portion of this reserve the soil is a sandy and clay loam, with gravelly spots here and there.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Population.—There are on this reserve thirty men, forty-one women and thirty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their general health has been fairly good, as we have had no epidemic diseases. They are well looked after in the matter of cleanliness, and, as there are a number of good springs on their reserve, their health does not suffer from want of good water.

Resources and Occupations.—Some follow farming and keep stock, tan skins and gather senega-root for market; also sell hay and fire-wood at Whitewood and Broadview. They are also able to get a considerable quantity of food by catching fish in Round lake. Owing to the settlements around, there are not many fur-bearing animals now to be found in this district.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses and stables of the Indians are built of logs and are not of a very good class, being only used in winter, as they live in their tents in summer.

They have some good grade cattle from thorough-bred bulls, but these are not increasing very rapidly. The satisfying of their immediate necessities tends to keep their herds down.

They have a sufficiency of farming implements and tools.

Education.—Five of the children are at the Round Lake boarding school, three at the Crooked Lake boarding school and four at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, where they receive good care and are taught the ordinary school tuition and the various trades and farming work taught at those institutions.

Religion.—They are, I regret to say, mostly pagans, but some profess the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic religions. The Rev. Hugh McKay, principal of the Round Lake boarding school, resides near the reserve, and a member of the band, Jacob Bear, is employed as a missionary by the Presbyterians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are fairly good workers, but require continual supervision to keep them up to the mark. As there is only one instructor jointly with this band and that of Kahkewistahaw's, and as the Indians are scattered over different parts of the reserve, it has been a work of some difficulty to give them the supervision they require. However, as the instructor's house is now being removed from Kahkewistahaw's reserve to a more central position between the two bands, he will be able in the future to oversee their work more frequently, and, having less travelling to do, will be able to give them more of his time. Last season their crops, of which we had great hopes, were, I regret to say, badly injured by frost in July and August; and this year, owing to the continual drought, their crop is a total failure. Pierre Belanger, Little Assiniboine and Kasooquawenun are three Indians who are making very good headway in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no cases of drunkenness or immorality brought to my notice during the year, nor have I found out any case of these Indians breaking the law.

KAHKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, No. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve joins that of Ochapowace's band, on the west side, and lies north of Broadview, on the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Qu'Appelle valley is

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its northern boundary. There is also a small fishing station belonging to this reserve (No. 72A), at the eastern end of Crooked lake about two miles distant.

The reserve contains an area of forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. The land is mostly undulating prairie of a fair quality, interspersed with many ponds and hay sloughs with bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay lands in the southern part.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-seven men, forty-one women and thirty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There have been no epidemics here during the year, and the Indians have enjoyed good health on the whole. They are all the time being taught the necessity of cleanliness, which is gradually becoming impressed upon their minds.

Resources and Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising, sell senega-root, hay, wood and wild fruits in the towns along the railway. They do a little fishing to help out their food supply, but do little, if any, hunting, as wild game is scarce.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians live in the winter in log houses and in the summer in tents. Their stables and out-buildings are also log and thatched.

Their stock is of a good grade and is slowly increasing, and having good natural pasturage keeps in capital condition.

They have a fairly good supply of agricultural implements and tools and they only require a little more natural energy.

Education.—Sixteen of their children are at Round Lake boarding school, one at Crooked Lake boarding school, and seven at the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Religion.—Nearly all the grown-up members of this band are still pagans, and it is probably hopeless to expect anything else, as they are so wedded to their old ways; but the children may be expected to follow the religion of the various schools where they are being brought up. The Presbyterians and the Indians together have built a nice little log church on this reserve, where services are held by the Rev. H. McKay and Jacob Bear.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are very good workers, and are making rapid progress in the way of being self-supporting. Some of them had very good crops last year, and were able to sell quite a lot of grain, out of which they bought useful articles of machinery, clothing and food. Their crops of the present year are partially a failure, a few of them will have about half a crop; in the case of others the crops are a total failure for want of rain.

Joseph Louison, Mesahcamapeness and Alec are making good progress in extending their farming operations and increasing their stock of cattle and implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have also been law-abiding during the past year, and I have had no complaints against them.

COWWESS' BAND, No. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south and the Qu'Appelle valley on the north, and is west of Kahkewistahaw's reserve. The area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

The Weed creek runs through this reserve, and empties into the Qu'Appelle river, through a large densely wooded and steep ravine, which is very tortuous in its course. The southern part of the reserve is undulating prairie, with a few good hay marshes.

Tribe.—The majority of these Indians are half-breeds, the remainder being Saulteaux and Crees.

Population.—Thirty-five men, sixty-two women and sixty children constitute the population.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians differ from the other bands in this agency, and mostly occupy their houses all the year round. Their health has been good on the average, although they are troubled with consumption and scrofulous complaints in common with other Indians. They are further advanced in the matter of cleanliness than are the others, having more generally adopted the ways and clothing of the white men.

Resources and Occupations.—Most of these Indians do farming more or less. Nearly all keep stock, and some of them have good herds of from fifteen to thirty head of cattle, besides horses. Two or three have farm teams of heavy Canadian horses. One Indian sold a team of young heavy horses for \$325, another Indian had \$150 offered for his team of working horses, which shows some improvement over their former kind of Indian ponies, worth anywhere from \$10 to \$30 each. They sell the grain that they have over and above their own requirements; sell firewood and hay in the towns, and along with the other bands furnish all the beef cattle required by the department, some fourteen thousand pounds in the year. They also fish for their own use in Round and Crooked lakes. They had a good market this year for senega-root, the average price being about twenty-five cents a pound. They have few opportunities for hunting, so do very little in that line.

Buildings.—They all have good log houses, some being shingled, some thatched with good stables and other outbuildings.

Stock.—Their cattle, mostly the progeny of good grade cows and thorough-bred Shorthorn and Galloway bulls, are of a good average class, and with care the Indians will have good herds of cattle in the course of time. Their immediate necessities are so pressing that it is very difficult to restrain them from wishing to kill or sell their young stock to relieve their wants, but only in very extreme cases are they permitted to dispose of any, except old and useless animals and beef cattle.

Implements.—They are acquiring a very good outfit of farming implements, such as binders, seeders, disc-harrows, ploughs, wagons, &c.

There is a good grist-mill on this reserve with one pair of stones, where their and the other Indians' grain is gristed each winter, so that they thus get flour for themselves at a low cost, and bran and shorts for their stock.

Education.—Their children of school age, who are in good health, are all attending one of the various schools: nineteen attend Qu'Appelle industrial school, thirteen are at Crooked Lake boarding school, four at Round Lake boarding school, and two at Regina industrial school.

Religion.—The majority are Roman Catholics, and a few are Presbyterians. There are two resident Roman Catholic priests at Crooked Lake mission, which is situated on the reserve in the Qu'Appelle valley, where they have a good boarding school and church, at which services are regularly held and well attended. The Rev. Hugh McKay also holds services on the reserve at stated periods.

The Roman Catholic mission has built a very fine boarding school at the south-east corner of Crooked Lake. It is second to none in the Territories, so far as I can learn. It is furnished with automatic water-closets and baths, lighted by the acetylene system, and having a gasoline engine operated by electricity, in the basement, for pumping water for domestic use and for fire-protection. The building is heated by the hot-air system and is well furnished throughout. There is ample accommodation for fifty pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are the most industrious of any in the agency. A number of them farm quite extensively, having from thirty to seventy-five acres in crop, and are much more self-reliant in their mode of working. They more nearly approach the methods of the white settlers in their habits.

Their crop last year was fairly good, although a number of them had their crops injured by the early frosts, which affected this reserve at the south end more than any-

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where else. Their crops this year compare favourably with any of those in the district, although all suffer more or less from the want of rain.

I can commend the work of Chief Nepahpeness, Alex. Gaddie, Ambrose DeLorme, Francis DeLorme, Baptiste Henri and Zac. LeRat.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no complaints to make of these Indians, as I have found them a very temperate and moral class of people.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowessess' reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve and on the north by Crooked lake and the Qu'Appelle valley, a small portion of the reserve being on the north side of the lake and river.

This reserve contains twenty-eight thousand eight hundred acres.

In addition to this, these Indians have the Leech Lake reserve, No. 73A, situated forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres, which, being composed of hay lands, bluffs, swamps and water, is very useful to them for the hay that is produced thereon.

The reserve is mostly undulating prairie, with some bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part it is much broken by ravines, which are heavily wooded. There were formerly large ponds on this reserve, which are now mostly dried up. About one-half of the land is good loam, the other half being sandy and gravelly. There are some magnificent hay lands in the valley at the west end of Crooked lake.

The Leech Lake reserve is very valuable to these Indians, being composed of the best hay land, which can always be relied upon to yield large quantities of hay every season.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saulteaux, with a few Crees.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-four men, sixty-two women and ninety-six children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health has been a little below the average, the deaths mostly arising from lung troubles and scrofula. They are well attended to in the matter of cleanliness, being well looked after all the time, and there has been no infectious disease of any kind on the reserve during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Two parties of Indians occupy this reserve jointly—Yellow Calf's party and Shesheep's party.

Yellow Calf's party live on the southern part of the reserve and follow farming and stock-raising, sell fire-wood and hay at Grenfell.

In a dry season they have to depend upon their Leech Lake reserve for hay. This reserve also yields a considerable amount of money every year from the sale of permits to cut hay to white settlers at forty cents per ton, which money is deposited at Ottawa to the credit of the band and expended as required in the purchase of necessary implements and wagons.

Shesheep's party occupy the northern portion of the reserve and the reserve on the north side of the lake, where all the best hay land is, from the sale of which and working for white settlers they manage to make a living. They do no farming and absolutely refuse to accept any assistance from the government in the way of cattle and farming implements.

They are very independent, and seemingly will only go their own way.

Buildings.—They have the usual kind of log buildings, some of them good, some of them very indifferent; but all the Indians live in their tents during the summer.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The party of Yellow Calf are gathering together a fair stock of cattle, which is increasing slowly but surely.

Their outfit of farming implements is also getting better every year.

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Education.—Five of the children of Yellow Calf's party are at Round Lake boarding school, and nine at Qu'Appelle school.

Sheesheep's party still adhere to their refusal to send their children to any school, and will do so, I think, until the Indian Compulsory Education Act is enforced. They claim that they accept no assistance from the government and are therefore not obliged to send away their children to school. They are very bigoted about their old customs and apparently, although I have tried for the past three years, beyond the reach of persuasion.

Religion.—They are nearly all pagans and appear to manifest little interest in religion, but if allowed would continue to follow out their old pagan customs of sun dances, &c. A few of them are supposed to belong to the Roman Catholic and other denominations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The crops of Yellow Calf's party last year were the best they had ever harvested; all the grain being of the best quality. They had a large quantity for sale in addition to keeping sufficient for bread and seed.

They have about the same area in crop this year, but the yield is a total failure with the exception of one or two who will have a small crop. They have also broken up about fifty acres of new land.

On the whole they are fairly good workers, but require the most constant supervision.

Temperance and Morality.—In the beginning of the year we had several cases of immorality and assault, but prompt action being taken, and the guilty parties being punished, had a salutary effect, as since that time good conduct has been the rule.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As mentioned in my report of last year, by the goodness of the department I was enabled to purchase a large quantity of seed grain and potatoes. I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians have refunded to the department nearly the total cost of the seed supplied, which is some guarantee, should they be placed in the same circumstances again, that the department would be in no danger of loss in again advancing them seed grain.

Although about seven hundred acres were sown this year, all of which looked in splendid condition until the beginning of June, now, owing to the entire absence of rain and exceedingly hot weather, it is very doubtful whether more than two hundred acres will be fit to cut, and this will produce only about half a crop.

The thermometer registered on June 21 last, 104° in the shade, on the 22nd, 110°, and on the 23rd 104°.

We had no rain whatever until July 6, when we had a good shower, that being the only rain we have had.

During the middle of June the prairie fires were raging on Cowesess' reserve, destroying a large quantity of the hay lands and a considerable quantity of timber. It was the first time in my experience that prairie fires ran in the month of June.

The failure of the crops this year is owing to the extremely hot weather, combined with very high winds and absence of rain.

There have been no sun dances held in this agency, although several applications were made to be allowed to hold them.

We had our grist-mill running the greater part of the winter, where we ground about one thousand three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat.

The cattle have increased during the past year from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty head, after providing for the wants of the Indians.

During the last two years the system of rationing the Indians has been entirely done away with here, with the exception of to the very old and infirm who are unable to earn anything. I believe the Indians are in a better position for it, as it tends to

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make them more self-reliant, as they know that anything they now get from the store-house has to be worked for.

For any provisions and clothes they receive from the store-house they now supply all the fire-wood and hay required at the agency head-quarters and farms; all the fire-wood used at the grist-mill, putting in the crop of oats for the government horses, mending fences and other necessary work at the agency headquarters and farms. The members of the staff at this agency have rendered me great assistance in carrying on the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, August 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report on the affairs of the reserves in this agency, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 42, 43 and 44, range 28, west of 2nd initial meridian, on the east side of the South Saskatchewan river, about four miles east of Batoche, and possesses an area of sixteen square miles.

The soil is of a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairies with poplar bluffs, and is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees, belonging to the plain or prairie branch of that tribe.

Population.—The population numbers ninety-four persons, consisting of fourteen men, twenty-six women, thirty boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair; there have been four births and three deaths recorded during the year. Consumption and scrofula are the chief cause of death. The sanitary condition of all houses, which are only occupied during the winter months, is very good. The department's sanitary regulations regarding the cleansing of houses and out-premises, and the burning of all refuse matter, are carefully carried out, with good results.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising is the principal occupation of the majority of this band. There are, however, a number of the band who make considerable money by hunting, dressing hides and picking senega-root, for which they find a ready sale at the stores of Duck Lake, and in this way are able to supply themselves with tea, tobacco, sugar and some clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of a rather inferior class, there being no good building timber on or in the vicinity of the reserve. The houses are small, but are kept in good repair, and are to be found neat and clean.

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The stables are also built of poplar logs, are very warm and comfortable, the Indians keeping them well plastered, and the roofs being packed well with hay ensures great warmth. The stock on this reserve have an exceptionally fine range, and as nothing but first-class thoroughbred bulls are allowed on the reserve, the stock are now of good standard, and the increase is very satisfactory. These Indians are well supplied with implements, all of which are kept in good order, and under cover when not in use. The Indians are now much more particular about the care of their implements than formerly, no doubt owing to the fact that they are now obliged to pay for any implements they require instead of receiving them free from the government.

Education.—As all healthy children of school age have been either sent to the Qu'Appelle industrial, Regina industrial, or the Duck Lake boarding, there is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—Two of this band professing religion claim to belong to the Anglican Church, sixty-five are Roman Catholics and twenty-seven are pagans. There is no church on the reserve, the Indians frequently attending the Roman Catholic church at Batoche.

Characteristics and Progress.—The behaviour of these Indians will compare favourably with any of the other bands in this district, though they work somewhat erratically, and at times allow their good resolutions to be overthrown by the most trivial events. Still they have done well the past season, and I have found they require constant supervision in order to induce them to exert themselves and take an interest in their work, as they begin to see the benefit they derive from the raising of grain and cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band come more frequently into contact with half-breeds. These people will not hesitate to purchase liquor for the Indians during their frequent visits to Duck Lake. They are, however, I must say, fairly temperate. As to morality there has been little ground for complaint.

This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer Louis Marion, who is a most painstaking man and takes a great interest in the welfare of the Indians, and is doing everything in his power to improve and advance their condition.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated at Duck Lake, in townships 43 and 44, range 2, west of third initial meridian, and their combined area is forty-four square miles.

The soil is of a rich sandy loam, and is well suited for mixed farming. On these reserves are good hay lands and poplar bluffs, with rolling prairie.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the prairie or plain branch of the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and fifty-eight persons, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-seven women, thirty boys and forty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these bands has been fairly good. There have been periodical outbreaks of la grippe and kindred illness. There are also several cases of scrofula and pulmonary affections amongst these Indians; several of these have resulted fatally. A complete stock of drugs is kept at the agency headquarters, and all mild cases not absolutely requiring the agency physician's attention are treated by myself or my assistant, Mr. Price, who formerly was a druggist.

The houses are kept clean and tidy, when occupied, which is only during the winter months. As they generally keep their houses very much overheated during the winter, I find when they move into their lodges, as they do every spring, their health at once improves. They are most particular in observing the department's orders

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respecting the cleaning up of all rubbish and filth that accumulate during the winter and having the same destroyed by fire.

Resources and Occupations.—These bands put up large quantities of hay last season, and during the spring they sold about one hundred tons at Duck Lake, at remunerative prices. After wintering, they still have remaining in stock sufficient hay to winter their stock the coming winter. This will show there was no scarcity of hay on these reserves. Grain and roots were grown to a moderate extent, but owing to the early frosts, only little of the grain was serviceable for flour. They, however, had their own flour for about six months from their own wheat growing, as well as selling a portion of their grain to procure provisions and clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on these reserves, in the majority of cases, are fairly good, and an improvement is noticeable each year, in fact, the interior of their present dwellings compares favourably with any in the district, being well furnished, clean and tidy. The stables are built of poplar logs, and are kept well plastered, clean and comfortable. The stock are well cared for, and as we only keep the best quality of thoroughbred bulls on the reserve, the stock are equal to any in the district, and the natural increase is very satisfactory. The Indians are constantly adding to their stock of implements and vehicles yearly from the proceeds of cattle sold or killed for beef.

Education.—There are no day schools on these reserves, as all healthy children of school age are either at the Regina or Qu'Appelle industrial schools or the Duck Lake boarding school.

Religion.—These bands consist of three Anglicans, seventeen Presbyterians, ninety-seven Roman Catholics, and forty-one pagans.

There is no church or resident clergyman on these reserves, but the Indians frequently attend the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian and English churches at Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are considered industrious, but it requires constant supervision, otherwise they would soon fall back into their former indolent habits. They are, however, beginning to see the benefit they derive from their industry, and we find much less difficulty to induce them to work now than formerly; and they also appear to take more interest in their houses and personal appearance than in the past, and show a slight ambition to improve their condition. They are honest and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated as we are here, three miles from the village of Duck Lake, I find it rather difficult to restrain the Indians from procuring intoxicants—of which they are passionately fond—and procuring them through unscrupulous half-breeds who frequent these villages. I am, however, pleased to state that not even one case has come before me during the past year. A strict watch is kept on the Indians by the North-west mounted police at my request, and in this way they are prevented from indulging in the use of intoxicants. As to morality, I may say that the sacred appreciation of virtue is practically lost, although, with the exception of one or two families, there has not been a case brought to my notice during the year, and this serious evil is dying out, and in general I can speak well of these Indians.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 46, range 25, west, 2nd initial meridian, about twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan river. The area is thirty-seven square miles. The reserve is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. Soil is of a rich black loam and is admirably adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are half-breed or plain Crees.

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Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and thirty-six persons, consisting of thirty-two men, twenty-nine women, forty boys, thirty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good; during the winter months, however, they were visited by an epidemic of erysipelas, typhoid fever and la grippe. This continued all winter, but with the approach of warm weather these diseases disappeared. These Indians were attended to by Dr. Tyerman, and I am pleased to say that only five cases resulted fatally. There are also a few cases of chronic scrofula and consumption in this band, for which nothing can be done. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed, and I am pleased to say the Indians are particular in this respect.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve will compare very favourably with any in the district, being neatly built, with shingled roofs, and in the majority of cases painted, and are kept clean and neat and in good repair. The stables are in good repair and kept clean and comfortable. The stock are well attended to, and the increase is satisfactory. At the present time there is on this reserve three hundred and sixteen head of cattle, eighteen sheep and four pigs under government control, besides quite a large number of private cattle and horses. All implements are in good order and well taken care of. As the Indians are now obliged to purchase their own implements, they appear to take better care of them.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, Miss Ethel Shipman being teacher. The average attendance is ten, and good progress is being made in all branches of study. There are also a number of children from this reserve at the Battleford industrial school and at the Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—The band consists of one hundred and thirty-five Anglicans and one Roman Catholic. They have a very neat church and a resident clergyman, and services are regularly held, the Indians being very regular in their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—This reserve is under the supervision of farmer J. S. Letellier. The Indians are, generally speaking, fairly industrious, are law-abiding and are making a comfortable living with but little assistance from the government, and this band may be considered civilized.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the majority of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants if they can in any way procure them; on the whole they are moral.

JAMES SMITH AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, NOS. 100 AND 100A.

Reserve.—These reserves are situated in townships Nos. 46, 47 and 48, range 20 and range 21, west of the 2nd initial meridian, and adjoin each other and are dealt with as one. Situated about fifteen miles east of the forks of the north and south Saskatchewan rivers, at Fort a la Corne. Their combined area is ninety-two square miles.

The soil varies from sandy to rich, black loam; the principal portions are low, wet and thickly wooded with willow, poplar and scrub. The surface is rough, undulating and broken by shallow lakes of brackish water, and is of little value for agricultural purposes. The herbage is luxuriant; hay of the finest quality being in abundance, and the reserves are admirably adapted for stock.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-five men, sixty-two women, sixty boys and fifty-six girls, a total of two hundred and thirty-three souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands has not been as good as I would wish to see it. They have been visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, measles, la grippe and erysipelas, which has been a source of great trouble and expense,

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several cases having resulted fatally, although they have had constant attendance from the doctor. Scrofula and consumption are also prevalent amongst these bands. Sanitary measures are well observed, the houses, which are only occupied during the winter months, are kept clean and well ventilated, and in the spring all refuse matter accumulated during the winter is collected and burnt. There are, however, a few of the older Indians who are not as clean in their habits and with whom it is difficult to make a change.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are, generally speaking, indolent. They are occupied principally in hunting, freighting and stock-raising, with a little farming, picking roots and dressing hides for the white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of the buildings on these reserves are fairly good, while there are a number of very poor houses. However, as we have had a quantity of lumber sawn this spring, I hope to see an improvement in their dwellings. All stables are kept in fairly good repair, are comfortable and clean. The stock are all in fine condition and came through the winter in good order, although we find it difficult in many cases to induce the Indians to take proper care of their stock. All farm implements when not in use are properly cared for by being put under cover and kept in good repair.

Education.—There is a day school on these reserves under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Donald McDonald being teacher; the average attendance has only been five and one-half. The progress made is not as good as it should be, owing no doubt to the erratic mode of living of the Indians. A number of children from these reserves are at the Battleford industrial school and at the Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—Of these Indians two hundred are Anglicans and thirty-three pagans. There is a very neat church on the reserve and the Indians are usually strict in attendance. The cemetery connected with the church is neat and kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not industrious but are indolent and require constant watching to accomplish any work, as it takes very little to upset their good resolutions; they are on the whole law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The general conduct of these Indians has been fairly good. They are addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can possibly procure them in any way. They are, however, as orderly and moral as can be expected of Indians. These Indians are under the supervision of Farmer A. J. McKay.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

This institution is situated at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and is under the auspices of the Church of England, the Rev. James Taylor being principal. The subjects taught are the English language, general knowledge, reading, grammar, arithmetic, writing, history, as well as religious instruction, and excellent progress has been made in all branches.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated at Duck Lake, near the Roman Catholic mission, and is under the auspices of that church, the Rev. Father Paquette being principal. There are ninety-seven pupils in this school, fifty boys and forty-seven girls. The subjects taught are the same as those at Emmanuel College, and good progress has been made in all studies. Several new additions have been erected during the year, and the whole place appears a neat and home-like institution, and is second to none in the Territories, and reflects credit on the principal and his staff.

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General Remarks.—This agency was inspected by Mr. Inspector Chisholm during the month of June, 1900, who also visited all the reserves in this agency, and attended the annual round-up of cattle.

I am pleased to say there is a marked tendency on the part of the Indians to abandon the old village system. They now prefer building on their farms separately, and I consider this a move in the right direction.

Vital Statistics.—There has been a total of thirty-nine births and twenty-eight deaths, making eleven more births than deaths, which goes to show that these Indians are not on the decrease.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the work in connection with the general management of the affairs of the agency have been cheerfully performed by the different officers on their respective reserves, more especially at One Arrow's and the agency headquarters.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MACKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,

STONY PLAIN, July 12, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my second annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

There are five bands connected with this agency, namely: Enoch's, Joseph's, Paul's, Michel's, and Alexander's.

ENOCH'S BAND.

The reserve of this band, on which the agency headquarters are situated, is about twelve miles by road west of the town of Edmonton. The area of the reserve is about forty-four square miles, and contains twenty-seven thousand and sixty acres, of which fully a half is covered with timber, such as spruce, pine and poplar, some of it being very valuable for lumber and building purposes. The land is very well watered, besides being bounded on the south by the Saskatchewan river.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen souls, consisting of thirty-five men, forty-four women and forty children. There were thirteen deaths and three births during the year.

Farmer in Charge.—This reserve has no farmer, the Indians being looked after from the agency office.

Resources and Occupations.—This band gets the name of being a very spoiled lot of lazy Indians. While not denying it, I got them to put in about twice as much crop as they had last year; and if they would only settle down and work, and keep away from town, they might soon be independent as they see the white settlers around them becoming. They have every advantage, splendid soil, wood, hay, water and a good climate; but they have preferred in the past to go to town and work for a little cash,

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which to them is an immediate result, a great thing to an Indian, rather than work on their farms, by which in a few years they would be self-supporting. Besides what they earned by working for outsiders, they sold about four thousand bushels of grain, a few head of cattle, some hay, and got a good deal of money from white settlers by sale of dead timber for fencing and building purposes. As there is a great deal of wild fruit over the country, a fair amount is earned by the women from the sale of it in town. As we have had abundant rains this year, the crops now look very flourishing. Should they turn out well, it will be a great encouragement for further efforts next year. Besides, I am trying to get them to put an engine and boiler into their grist and saw-mill to replace the windmill, which has proved a dead failure and is lying idle. This would very much further encourage them to grow grain more extensively, when they could get their grain gristed and their lumber cut at their door. One man is breaking up a new forty-acre field this year, and others smaller areas, which point to better results in the future.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are of an inferior sort, although two houses of a much better class, with shingled roofs, have been built during the year. The interiors are generally comfortable and are kept clean and tidy. Stables are not as good as should be; but I can see an improvement in some of them. The stock on this reserve number one hundred and thirty-four head and are of a good quality, well-bred bulls being kept with the herd, as is the case on all the other reserves.

Religion.—One hundred and nine of the band are Roman Catholics, and ten are Methodists. The former have a church on the reserve, in charge of the Rev. Father Vegreville, which they attend regularly; while Mr. Lent, from Paul's reserve, looks after the Indians of the other denomination, visiting them monthly.

Education.—The two schools on the reserve are still closed for want of pupils, as most of the children attend industrial and boarding schools, under the auspices of the denomination to which their parents belong at St. Albert, Red Deer, High River or Regina.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—Joseph's reserve is about fifty miles from the agency headquarters and Edmonton, lying about due north. It covers about twenty-three square miles, its exact area being fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, about twelve thousand acres being well timbered, valuable for sawing and building. It is too well watered, as there is little cultivatable clear land on the reserve. Lac Ste. Anne lies on the south side of the reserve and is the fishing ground of these Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of twenty-eight men, thirty-five women and seventy-one children, or one hundred and thirty-four souls. There were eleven deaths and six births during the year.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Stony tribe.

Farmer in Charge.—Farmer Guilbault, who lives on Alexander's reserve, about twenty-five miles away, looks after this band.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief modes of living of these Indians, yet sometimes they sell a little hay and wood.

Buildings.—Strange to say for a hunting band, the buildings are better than on any of the other reserves, except Michel's, and they are kept clean and tidy, as the people keep themselves.

Religion.—These people are Roman Catholics and attend the services very regularly at the Lac Ste. Anne church.

Education.—The school was reopened this spring, the teacher, Severe Callihoo, a member of Michel's band, being an ex-pupil of Dunbow industrial school. He has about ten pupils.

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PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, sometimes called White Whale Lake reserve, lies due west of the agency headquarters, from which it is about thirty miles distant. This reserve contains about thirty-three square miles, or twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty acres ; about sixteen thousand of this is heavily timbered, with poplar and spruce. It is also very well watered, White Whale and Bad lakes forming part of the boundaries.

Tribe and Vital Statistics.—These Stony Indians number one hundred and fifty-one souls, consisting of twenty-nine men, forty-four women and seventy-eight children. There were ten births and three deaths during the year.

Health.—There were a few cases of scarlatina on Paul's reserve, but Dr. Harrison, of Edmonton, brought all the cases through safely.

Farmer in Charge.—Mr. W. G. Blewett is in charge of this band.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians in the past have lived chiefly by hunting and fishing, for which their reserve is very well adapted ; but they have this year put in a small crop and all have good-sized gardens, which are well kept, and it is to be hoped that under Mr. Blewett, who can speak the Stony language and takes great interest in them and his work, still further progress will be made.

Buildings.—The buildings are improving in size and finish, several new ones going up this year, of a much better class. Chief Paul especially is building a good one, with a shingled roof.

Stock.—The stock number one hundred and one head, and are steadily increasing ; some of the Indians taking more interest in cattle, for which their reserve is admirably adapted. It has to be remembered that it is only within the past four or five years that this band has at all settled down.

Religion and Education.—One hundred and thirty-six of these people are Methodists and fifteen are Roman Catholics ; the welfare of the former are looked after by Mr. Lent, who took charge of them this spring, and whose services are attended very regularly. He purposes reopening the school, which is also used as a church. A number of the children attend the Red Deer industrial school.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—Michel's reserve is about twenty-two miles north-west from Edmonton, and twenty from the agency headquarters, and consists of forty square miles, containing twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty acres, half of which is covered with poplar and fir trees. There is ample water on the reserve ; besides, the Sturgeon river forms the northern boundary.

Tribe.—These are Iroquois Indians.

Vital Statistics.—They number eighty-five souls, consisting of eleven men, eighteen women and fifty-six children. There were two deaths and five births during the year.

Farmer in Charge.—This band has no farmer to look after it, nor does it require one, as this is the banner reserve of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—These Iroquois Indians, or rather half-breeds as they now are, came about one hundred years ago from Lower Canada, and are a very superior class of Indians. About fifty-five of them, eight families, live on and work the reserve, and are making a good living by mixed farming, selling their grain, cattle, pork, &c., in Edmonton or St. Albert, besides getting a considerable amount of money from the sale of dead timber, killed by the fire that swept the country some four years ago.

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Buildings.—Their buildings—in fact, the whole reserve—compare favourably with any white settlement. Many of the houses are well furnished, with good furniture, to which recently a \$120 organ was added.

Stock.—Their stock number about ninety-five head, and are always well cared for and stabled, the cows being carefully milked, and butter made regularly.

Religion and Education.—These people are all Roman Catholics, and attend their chapel regularly, which is built just off the reserve.

Their children attend St. Albert boarding and Dunbow industrial schools.

Morality.—Indians do not regard this subject in the same light as white people ; what to the latter would lead to social ostracism, is by them looked at with a very lenient eye ; not that there are not some very moral Indians, but the very large majority are the other way.

Temperance.—There have been several convictions for intemperance during the year, especially among the Indians of Enoch's band, who come, owing to their proximity to Edmonton, more frequently in contact with intoxicants ; yet it is wonderful with the temptations and inducements placed in their way, how many are temperate, some bands, especially Paul's, being nearly strictly so.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—Alexander's reserve lies thirty miles north-west of the agency headquarters. Its area covers about forty-one square miles, and contains twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty acres, about ten thousand of which is fine rolling prairie ; the remainder being covered with poplar and fir-trees. This reserve is also well watered, one lake, Sandy lake, being well stocked with fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-four souls, made up of forty-seven men, fifty-seven women and eighty children. There were twelve deaths and six births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are progressing a little, taking more interest in and increasing their farming operations, although last year their crops were mostly destroyed by hail. By the sale of what grain they had, and of hay, dry timber, a few head of cattle, besides fishing, working for settlers, together with the rations they get from the department, those who live on the reserve have made a fair living, while the hunters made a good living.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses and stables of these Indians are of a fair class, but there is much room for improvement. Their stock numbers one hundred and fifty-six head. The Indians are taking more interest in their cattle, and are consequently taking better care of them, and have stopped in a great measure, I am glad to say, killing without permission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is a nice church on the reserve, the services being well attended, the Rev. Father Dauphin being the resident missionary.

Education.—There is no school open on the reserve, the children attending St. Albert boarding school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The birth rate for the whole agency during the year was forty-four thousand, and the death-rate sixty per thousand.

There was no epidemic among any of the bands during the year ; yet, consumption and scrofula, together with old age, carried off forty-one.

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I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians on all the reserves have during the year had no trouble, and have given none, that has been brought to my notice, with the numerous settlers around the reserves.

This is my second year as agent, and I can report favourably on the general progress made by all the farming bands. Of course, there are always a few recalcitrant members, generally the very lazy ones, who are only too glad to take bad advice from dastardly outsiders, who are more numerous than one would expect in this civilized age.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY,
QU'APPELLE, August 31, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with the accompanying statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The File Hills agency is situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle. This agency consists of four reserves, namely: Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okaness, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83; and Little Black Bear, No. 84. These reserves contain a total area of eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There were twelve deaths and seven births in the four bands during the past twelve months.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of all four bands has been fairly good, consumption being the cause of what sickness we had.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources of the four reserves are hay and wood, of which there is a large quantity.

The reserves are well adapted for stock-raising, in which industry the Indians have been very successful.

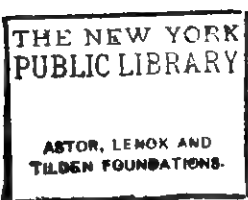
The principal occupations of these Indians are mixed farming and stock-raising; they also put up a large quantity of hay over and above what they require for their own use, and for which they find a good market.

The Indians had splendid gardens last season, and as a result had several hundred bushels of potatoes and other coarse roots to sell in the fall. The gardens this spring promise to be better than those of last year, and I am pleased to say that I have noticed a marked improvement in the way the Indians take care of them.

During the month of May and the early part of June \$1,100 worth of senega-root was collected and sold.

Our oat crop last year was very good, the average being over forty bushels to the acre all round. The area under crop this year is fully double that of last, and the yield promises to be as good. About two hundred and ninety acres were fenced with wire this spring, the Indians paying for the wire themselves.

On the whole we have had a very prosperous year, and the Indians say they were never better off than they are at present. On Okaness reserve, where we have a num-





MOUTH OF COAL MINES, STONY RESERVE, N.W.T.

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ber of good houses with shingled roofs, it is a pleasure to see how neat and clean they are kept from one year's end to the other.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency headquarters are in good repair. The office has been overhauled, and is now in good order. The implements are in good repair and are all housed during the winter.

Stock.—The cattle are increasing in number and in quality; two thorough-bred shorthorn bulls were added to the herds during the year. A number of the Indians have purchased good work teams, and the Indians jointly purchased a Olyde stallion, which will greatly improve the quality of the horses on the reserves.

Education.—The File Hills boarding school, situated near the agency headquarters, is under the management of the Rev. W. H. Farrar, and Mrs. Farrar acts as matron, and everything is in first-class running order. There are fourteen pupils attending this institution. A large number of children from this agency attend the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that I have had fewer liquor cases this year than last. No cases of immorality have come to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—The ex-pupils residing here continue to do well, and are an example to those who have not attended school.

Our second annual fair was held on June 22 last, and passed off successfully.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOLLBROKE, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Headquarters.—The agency headquarters are situated on Samson's reserve, near the Battle river.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within the agency:—No. 137, Ermineskin's (thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres), situated in the Bear's or Peace hills; No. 138, Samson's (thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres), situated on the Battle river; No. 140, Louis Bull's, on the north-western part of Ermineskin's reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them; No. —, Montana or Little Bear's band (twenty thousand one hundred and sixty acres); this was originally the Bob Tail reserve, on the south side of Battle river, near Ponoka station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

There is also a fishing reserve at Pigeon lake, containing four thousand nine hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are Crees, with the exception of a few Stonies who have joined them by marriage.

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Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and seventy-two women and two hundred and eighty-four children, or a total of six hundred and one souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the various bands has not been altogether good, owing to many old cases of consumption and scrofula. Grippe was also very severe this spring, no doubt owing to the very changeable and wet weather. Many of the Indians were allowed to visit their friends after seeding time, and have returned very much benefited in health.

The medical officer vaccinated children at last treaty payments. Those born since will be attended to at the next payments, the wet weather during the spring not being favourable.

Premises were all cleaned and refuse removed and burned. Houses were white-washed in the fall. During the summer all the Indians live in tents and teepees, which are much more healthful and can be removed from place to place, as required for cleanliness.

Resources and Occupations.—Their principal occupation is general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and a little freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Several houses and stables have been built during the year to replace old ones pulled down, and additions have been made to the cattle-sheds at Battle river.

The cattle are in splendid condition, the feed being most abundant, and the loss during the winter was very slight.

At the June 'round-up' the stock numbered nine hundred and fifty-four head, viz.: seven hundred and eighty-two full-grown adults, and one hundred and seventy-two calves, with several cows still to calve, so there is going to be a substantial increase over last year.

Education.—There are one hundred and thirty-four children of school age. The Roman Catholic boarding school on Ermineskin's reserve has forty-one pupils, who are making excellent progress under the able management of the reverend sisters, who are very much appreciated by parents who have children there. The buildings are kept in splendid order, everything neat and clean. The health of the pupils has been very good during the year.

The day school on Samson's reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church has improved since last year, the teacher, Mr. Wallace Jones, doing his best to bring the pupils along. The attendance is still somewhat irregular on the part of some of the children whose parents roam about from the reserve to Pigeon lake to fish.

The day school at Louis Bull's reserve is also under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and is doing remarkably well under the present teacher, Mrs. Goodhand.

Religion.—The Indians on Samson's and Louis Bull's reserves are principally Methodists. Ermineskin's are almost all Roman Catholics, and the members of the Montana band, with two or three exceptions, are pagans. Three buildings are used for divine services, which are regularly held and fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, with a few exceptions, are law-abiding and fairly industrious; some are certainly improving, and doing much better than hitherto.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grain crop last season was very fair, many of the farming Indians have had their own flour since threshing, last fall. Some few who had large crops were allowed to sell a little wheat. They have also supplied the beef contracts for destitute Indians, forty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six pounds, besides having raised and killed about twenty-five thousand pounds of beef for the use of their own families. The amount received for beef was judiciously spent in purchasing wagons, mowers, horse-rakes, bob-sleighs and some few heifers,

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those Indians who have a large herd being allowed to sell a heifer to their neighbours, thus keeping the money amongst themselves; the remainder was spent in clothing, tea, tobacco and provisions.

The grist and saw-mill has been kept at work gristing wheat into flour and making lumber both for general repairs at the agency and for Indians building new houses.

There has been a good deal of repairs made to the waste-gates and banks of the reservoir, new bridges over the Battle river, and on the reserve trails; all of which has been done by Indian labour, supervised by myself and staff.

The prospect looks bright for good crops this year, there having been plenty of rain and warm weather, with no frost to speak of.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have received great assistance from the staff, who have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CANNINGTON MANOR, July 4, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the western part of Moose mountain, and has an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is thirty-eight, being one less than last year. There are at present living on the reserve thirteen men, thirteen women, four boys and eight girls. There were two deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been good, and all were vaccinated during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The reserve is suited for mixed farming; there being plenty of good arable land and enough timber for buildings, fuel and fencing. Hay of the best quality is plentiful. Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians. They had a good crop of grain last fall, out of which they provided their own flour during the winter, and had a good quantity of wheat to sell, and also seed for last spring. Hunting, as a means of livelihood has been given up by many Indians of this band. The earning of the band during the year were over \$2,000.

Buildings.—The buildings are about the same as last year but are better kept in repair than formerly.

Stock.—The stock consists of ninety-one head. The Indians sold and killed for their own consumption during the year thirteen head. The casualties during the year

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were not many. The Indians looked after their cattle well during the year that is past, and at present their stock is in fine condition.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are fairly supplied with necessary farming implements. The implements are stored at the farmhouse during the winter and are put in repair and ready for spring work.

Education.—There are five children of school age in the band, three of whom attend school—two at Qu'Appelle and one at Regina.

Religion.—With the exception of the children attending school these Indians are all pagans. The Rev. F. T. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary, who resides on White Bear's reserve, continues to visit these Indians and is always well received.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are under the supervision of Farmer W. Murison. They are on a fair way towards self-support.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been a case of intemperance on the reserve during the year, nor has any complaint been made against any Indian of the band. Generally speaking, these Indians are moral, but it would not be fair to judge them from a too high standpoint as a white person's idea of morality and an Indian's are widely different.

STRIPED BLANKET'S BAND, No. 69.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated south of Pheasant Rump's reserve, and has an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres. The general features are the same as the reserve which it adjoins.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are a mixture of Cree and Assiniboine.

Vital Statistics.—The present population of the reserve is thirty-seven, an increase of one since last year. There were two births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good. I had all the Indians vaccinated during the year, and without any of the trouble that always took place in the past when vaccination was proposed. All sanitary measures possible were attended to.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this band. All the able-bodied men have a crop of some kind. Nearly all have cattle, which are well looked after.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same as last year, with one or two exceptions.

Stock.—The cattle at present number seventy-six head, and the Indians sold and killed for their own consumption, during the year, fifteen head.

The increase in calves has not been as satisfactory as last year. The casualties were few.

Education.—There are only three children of school age on this reserve, two of whom attend school at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—All the Indians living on the reserve are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, I think, making progress towards civilization and self-support. They got but little help in the way of food from the department last year. They are always comfortably clad, and seem happy and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—My remarks regarding Pheasant Rump's band apply with equal force to this band also.

General Remarks.—The two foregoing bands are under the supervision of Farmer Murison, and he works hard to bring them on. The Indians seem always to do what he asks, without any grumbling, and he is both kind and thoughtful towards them. I think both bands have made decided progress during the year.

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WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the south-east part of Moose mountain, eight miles from Cannington Manor, and has an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, and is well suited for mixed farming.

Vital Statistics.—The band at present numbers one hundred and eighteen souls, a decrease of five since this time last year. There are twenty-eight men, thirty-seven women, twenty-nine boys, and twenty-four girls belonging to the band. There were seven deaths and two births during the year. Measles was the cause of most of the deaths. White Bear, the chief, died at the ripe age of ninety-seven.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band, apart from the epidemic of measles, was fairly good. All sanitary measures were attended to as far as possible, and when the Indians moved into their tents in the spring they left their houses in a clean and tidy condition, having burned all rubbish that collected on the premises during the winter.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have the best hay lands in the district, and it will be a great source of profit to them this year, as the hay crop in the adjoining settlements will be a comparative failure. There is a large lake on this reserve, where the Indians catch fish in great quantities for their own consumption, and also for sale. During winter large quantities of dry and fallen timber are sold to the settlers in the neighbourhood. The women tan hides and other skins for the white people of the district, and get well paid for their work.

Mixed farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of this band. During the past year the men who were able to work were busy with their farms and stock, breaking new land, and summer-fallowing, cutting and hauling fire-wood and dry logs for sale, and attending to their live stock, cattle, ponies and horses.

Crops.—The acreage under crop this year is about two hundred and fourteen, an increase of sixty-six acres over last year. We had a good return from our grain fields last fall, having threshed nearly three thousand bushels of grain on this reserve. At present the prospects for a good crop this year are very slight, owing to the long-continued drought, but should we get rain within the next few days we may possibly get back enough for seed next spring, which is more than the majority of the white settlers in this district are going to do. Our hay lands are in fine condition, and what we lose in grain we shall more than make up in hay.

Stock.—The cattle and horses on the reserve at present number one hundred and fifty-three head; this does not include the ponies, which are the private property of the Indians. Some oxen were exchanged for horses during the year, and these are now classed as 'stock under government control,' in the same way as the cattle for which they were exchanged. The Indians killed for their own consumption and sold during the year thirty-four head of cattle. The casualties were few. These Indians, with few exceptions, take good care of their cattle, and keep the stables comfortable, and well supplied with hay.

Buildings.—The buildings are much the same as last year.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age on the reserve, seven of whom are attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle or Elkhorn.

Religion.—The Indians of the band are for the most part pagans, but the Rev. F. T. Dodds, who labours with them in the interests of the Presbyterian Church, informs me that he can notice a change for the better going on with some of them, and if kindness and patience can work a change in an Indian, both Mr. Dodds and his good wife should be rewarded with the conversion of the whole band.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has made good progress during the year towards self-support. The Indians received only one hundred pounds of flour from the department since last September.

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One of the band, Red Star, threshed seven hundred and ninety bushels of No. 1 hard wheat last fall, and many others between two and three hundred bushels. Twelve good work horses were purchased during the year, and they are being made good use of.

A painted Indian is very seldom seen, and the sun dance is a thing of the past, so far as my Indians are concerned, and I have not heard it mentioned even this year. This is a step in the right way, for if there was one thing that tended more than another to keep the Indians back, it was and is the sun dance.

Several new sets of team harness have been purchased during the year, and they are well taken care of.

The band earned during the year over \$5,000.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of the band has been good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I feel encouraged at the progress made in the agency during the past year, and it has been only by constant and hard work that this progress has been made. The change for the better is most noticeable on White Bear's reserve. Three years ago these Indians had about fifteen acres under crop; they have over two hundred acres this year, and are still breaking up new land. As I am quite alone here, my time is fully taken up with my work, both in the office and on the farm.

Last year was the first in the history of the agency that a supplementary estimate for flour did not have to be sent to the department.

I have, &c.,

HENRY ROSS HALPIN,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY,

QU'APPELLE, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the reserves under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 20 and 21, range 18, west of the 2nd principal meridian. It contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

The 'bench' lands are, with some exceptions, of a rather light character, and successful grain-growing is not certain, except in wet seasons. That part of the reserve which lies in the valley of the Qu'Appelle river consists of valuable and extensive hay meadows, and from these the principal earnings of the Indians are derived.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees, of the 'Plain' branch of that nation.

Population.—The population consists of one hundred and eighty persons, i.e., eighty-three males and ninety-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition. These Indians have continued in good health throughout the year, and there has been but little occasion for the services of the

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doctor. The houses and premises are, in the main, kept clean and the water supply free from contamination.

The water of the Qu'Appelle river, which is used by the Indians when camped on the hay grounds in the valley, is not good during the low stage of the river, and causes some little sickness during the hot weather. I am endeavouring to induce these Indians to sink a few wells in the neighbourhood of their camps, so that good water may be obtainable at such times as the river water is unfit for domestic use.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are making steady, if somewhat slow, advancement in farming, and when the seasons are favourable they succeed fairly well.

Their chief sources of livelihood are, however, the sale of hay and fire-wood in Regina, and thus far they have made a comfortable living, and have been able, with their surplus earnings, to equip themselves fully with work horses, wagons, harness and haying and harvesting machinery, of which not a few have as good an equipment as the majority of white farmers.

The supply of dry fire-wood is, however, becoming exhausted, and the difficulty heretofore existing in getting these Indians to increase their herds of cattle is passing away, greater eagerness to become cattle-owners being now noticeable.

Efforts are being made also to improve the horses owned by these Indians, with a view to putting them in position to have good heavy draught teams of their own, and to dispose of some to neighbouring farmers. This reserve is admirably adapted for horse-raising, and there is no reason why these Indians should not in time be able to meet in part the want for which horses have now to be imported from Ontario and the United States.

More attention has been given this season to the better cultivation of the farms, and during the past spring a considerable area of new land was broken up in readiness for next season.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Some improvement has been made in the dwellings and stables during the year, but the absence of any kind of suitable building timber seriously retards progress in this direction.

One house has been this year erected on the 'bench'—the beginning, I trust, of the long planned for abandonment of the village system. It is hoped that, the ice having now been broken, the movement will progress until all the better class of these Indians will ultimately reside permanently on their several farm holdings.

The stock on the reserve is increasing slowly and, as already stated, there is evidence of an increased desire on the part of the progressive element to own larger herds, and in this they are receiving great encouragement.

The working Indians of this band are very well equipped with the machinery, implements and tools requisite for their occupation. All of these are now their private property by purchase from earnings—the day of free government issue of such things having passed away, greatly to the benefit of the Indians.

Education.—This band continues to send a few children to the Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools, but the pagan element, which largely predominates, is still pronouncedly averse to parting with their children. There is reason to believe, however, that the spirit of opposition to the schools is diminishing, and that ere long substantial progress will have been achieved in this respect.

Religion.—As above stated, the majority of this band continue pagans. The Rev. Campbell H. Monro, missionary of the Presbyterian Church, removed to this reserve last spring from Pasquah's reserve, and there is reason to believe that he has already acquired some influence over the Indians, Chief Piapot, who is the head of the pagan element, having recently voluntarily offered the use of his lodge to the missionary for religious services. The reserve is also visited at times by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church from the mission of Lebret.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Many evidences of material progress have been noticed throughout the year. Last spring these Indians seeded and planted one hundred and twenty-five acres of land without receiving assistance of any kind from the department—the first time in the history of the band that it has been possible for the Indians to do this work without aid in provisions.

Notwithstanding the extremely discouraging appearance of the crops this season, and the sod having been very much hardened by the protracted drought, these Indians cheerfully responded to the call to break up new land, and succeeded in getting about thirty acres ready for next year, besides preparing some summer fallow.

Before the breaking of new land was commenced last spring, a personal canvas of all the Indians was made by myself and the farmer, and every one was urged to do something either towards increasing his farm or to make a beginning in that direction. As a result, several Indians who had never farmed before have now made a small beginning, and have got some land ready for next season. Many, however, are still loth to begin, and claim that they can make a better living with greater ease and certainty by selling dry wood and hay than by the somewhat uncertain grain-farming, and state that when the dry wood has become exhausted they will return to the friends and relatives whom they left in Montana, and who pick up a precarious living about the towns of that state.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year only one case of an Indian of this band having obtained intoxicants came to my notice, and this resulted in the breaking up of a low 'den' in Regina, and the imprisonment of a white man who had conducted it, for a term of nine months at hard labour. When it is considered that these Indians are in Regina very frequently, selling produce, and invariably have money in their possession, it speaks well for their integrity that there should be no more cause for complaint in this respect.

An improvement is noticeable in the dress of the better class of these Indians, and they seem to take more pride in their improved appearance. One man, having a suit of clothes that did not fit him to his liking, took them in to a Regina tailor and had them refitted.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains approximately sixty square miles of land, and is situated immediately east and adjoining the reserve of Piapot's band. The greater part of the reserve is on the uplands on the south side of the Qu'Appelle river. The valley portion contains a considerable area of valuable hay meadows.

The 'bench' lands are well adapted for grain-raising, but require more than a normal amount of moisture to ensure success. The hay supply is ample for all requirements. Building timber is scarce.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux, with a small admixture of Crees.

Population.—The population is composed of ninety-seven persons, i.e., forty-two males and fifty-five females. The number of young people on this reserve is very small, and it must be only a matter of a few years before the band ceases to exist.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians continues remarkably good. Living as they do under canvas for the greater part of the year and frequently moving their camps from place to place as the exigencies of their work require, the sanitary conditions are naturally all that could be desired. The houses are only occupied in the winter, and while they are invariably kept too hot, they are clean and fairly wholesome. Considerable improvement is noticeable in this respect during the past year. Last autumn many of the dwellings were lime-washed inside and out before being occupied, which added much to their cleanliness and appearance. This improvement was favourably commented on by Inspector McGibbon when he inspected the reserve.

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Resources and Occupations.—This band, like Piapot's, derives a considerable portion of its earnings from the sale of dry fire-wood and hay. This season, however, the acreage under crop was considerably increased, and had the conditions been favourable, the Indians would have harvested a large quantity of grain.

Stock-raising is also followed to a considerable extent, but more can be done in this respect and will be ere long.

Building, Stock and Implements.—The lack of suitable building timber on this reserve also prevents the erection of a good class of houses and stables, but such material as is available is made the most of and the dwellings are, considering the circumstances, fairly good and the interiors comfortable.

The band has a good herd of fine cattle, all of which are held by individual owners. The 'round-up,' which has just been held, shows a gratifying increase and a fine lot of calves. A thorough-bred Galloway bull raised at the agency ranche was placed with this herd last year. These Indians sold thirteen prime export beef steers last fall, realizing the very satisfactory price of \$3.37½ per hundred pounds, without dockage for shrinkage. The money derived therefrom was carefully expended—about three-fourths going to pay for working equipment in the form of mowers, rakes, horses, harness, wagons, etc.

In respect of implements and machinery this band is now thoroughly well equipped, and were it not that the reserve is the furthest from market towns where the Indians dispose of their produce, it could be regarded as self-supporting. During the winter it is, however, necessary to keep the Indians constantly at home hauling the hay required for the agency ranche, and it is during this period and in consequence of this work having to be done that it becomes necessary to issue provisions to them—the issues being practically payment for services rendered and for the use of the private equipments of the Indians.

Heretofore this band has been somewhat careless in the matter of protecting implements and machinery, and it is, therefore, gratifying to observe some improvement taking place in this respect. Having to pay for such things makes the Indians more careful than they would be with government issues. Last spring they readily subscribed money for the purchase of a seeder, and last autumn they also purchased a binder. Heretofore the grain had been sown by hand, broadcast, and a binder hired at so much per acre to take off the crops, which materially increased the cost of production.

Several of the progressive Indians have been permitted to sell their ox teams and replace them by horses of a good class, and I am much pleased to observe that the policy has proved successful, the Indians referred to now taking a greater interest in their work and displaying more activity and energy.

Education.—As stated elsewhere, there are few children on this reserve, and of these several would, in so far as physical condition is concerned, hardly be eligible for admission to the schools. I have kept constantly before the parents of this band the advantages that the schools offer to their children, but find it well-nigh impossible to overcome their dislike to part with them.

Religion.—There are no resident missionaries on this reserve, but occasional services are held in the houses or lodges, as the case may be, by missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. The impression made on the Indians appears to be slight, however.

Characteristics and Progress.—It affords me no little pleasure to be in a position to report a marked improvement in the bearing of the Indians of this band. From ranking as the most backward in the agency, if not in the whole district—they have become much more actively interested in their work, and this season they put in a larger acreage of crop than the Indians of Piapot's band, who previously ranked ahead of them.

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In spite of all the disadvantages of the unfavourable season, they took hold of the work of breaking up new land for next year's crop, with considerable energy, and succeeded in getting a total of fifty acres prepared, in addition to summer-fallowing. This work was done with but little assistance from the agency stores and under conditions of weather, heat and drought, that would have discouraged even white farmers.

The 'village system' obtains on this reserve also, and seriously militates against individual progress. I have, therefore, lost no opportunity of inducing the Indians to leave the valley and take up separate holdings on the 'bench,' and have also endeavoured to discourage community work as far as possible.

As a first result, a new farm with a good house on the premises, has been commenced near the agency head-quarters in a good location, and there are signs that the example thus set will be followed by others in the near future. When this end has been secured, more substantial progress may be looked for.

The Indians of this band have hitherto marketed their grain, etc., under the direct supervision of the farmer for the reserve. With a view to encouraging individualism and greater independence of spirit, I have, however, endeavoured to effect a change and have the Indians transact their own business (subject of course to the permit system) as much as possible. The effect is a deeper interest in their work and a more noticeable spirit of self-reliance.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are somewhat prone to excess in their native dances, and I have frequently had occasion to warn them that greater moderation must be shown. Latterly, however, there has not been much cause for complaint, and I think that as their material interests increase and they have more work to occupy their time, these customs will pass away entirely.

Intoxicants continue to reach these Indians at intervals through half-breeds residing at Qu'Appelle Station and other neighbouring towns. Thus far it has been well-nigh impossible to get any hold on these intermediaries, but from information now in my possession I expect shortly to be able to bring certain long-suspected persons to justice.

PASQUAH'S BAND, No. 79.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band adjoins Muskowpetung's reserve on the east. It has an area of sixty square miles and a very picturesque frontage on the Upper Qu'Appelle lake.

A considerable portion of this reserve, both in the Qu'Appelle valley and on the bench lands to the south, is covered with poplar timber of medium size and willow brush. The soil is excellent quality, and the reserve as a whole is well adapted for grain-raising. Hay is scarce, and in consequence of this drawback cattle-raising has to be limited to a comparatively small herd.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and forty-one persons, consisting of fifty-five males and eighty-six females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—While on the whole the health of these Indians has been good, the mortality has been greater on this than on any other reserve in the agency, chiefly among infants and young people.

As these Indians are well housed and clad and have always had a sufficiency of good food, and as there have been no epidemic diseases or neglect of due sanitary precautions, I am thus far completely at a loss to account for the comparatively heavy death-rate here.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, supplemented by the sale of dry fire-wood and willow fence pickets, also fishing in the Qu'Appelle lakes are the main sources of livelihood of these Indians. Being advantageously situated with regard to convenience to markets at three different towns in the vicinity of the

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reserve, the Indians of this band are entirely self-supporting, receiving nothing from the department except the ammunition and fishing twine due them under the terms of the treaty, and occasionally some slight assistance in provisions when some work of a public nature is being jointly constructed on the reserve.

The cultivation of brome grass for fodder has been this season commenced on this reserve with a view of offsetting the lack of sufficient wild hay, and it is hoped that by this means it may be possible to increase materially the cattle herd in the hands of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are divided into two groups, viz. : those living in the valley of the Qu'Appelle lake, and those who have removed therefrom and now reside on their farms on the bench. Formerly all lived in the valley, but, as the result of many years of effort and persuasion, the better class of these Indians are now, as stated, on their several holdings, and are reaping the benefits ensuing from nearness to their work and better opportunities for enlarging their farms. The bench houses and stables are very creditable, and it is gratifying to observe each year that this class is being steadily added to by continued removals from the valley.

This season three good one-and-a-half-story dwellings are in course of erection, which, when finished, will reflect credit on their several owners.

The houses in the valley, occupied by the old-time element, are comfortable and kept in good order, but are small and of the shack type.

All stables are good and are, with hardly any exceptions, kept well repaired and comfortable—some particularly so.

The stock here are of a good class, but the Indians, with some few exceptions, do not take the interest in them that they should, being more given to grain-growing than to stock-raising. Last autumn a number of 'culls' were sold out of this herd and were consumed by their owners, and the herd now consists of none but profitable stock. A thorough-bred Durham shorthorn bull has been put with this herd this season in place of the Galloway formerly used.

On this reserve, also, several of the more enterprising farmers have been permitted to exchange their oxen for good teams of medium heavy draught horses, and improvement is noticed in every instance where such a change has been made, in the willingness and capacity of the Indian for work.

The band has again this season added to its stock of working machinery, implements, &c., by private purchase, assisted by myself, and these Indians are now well equipped. Among the purchases were two new binders, one double-gang plough and one combination plough.

Education.—The majority of the children of this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools. There is no local day school on the reserve.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong principally to the Roman Catholic Church, which has a very neat and substantial church edifice on the reserve, where services are conducted regularly by the clergy of the Lebret mission. The Presbyterian missionary formerly resident on this reserve has transferred his headquarters to Piapot's reserve, and no services are held here at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have worked very satisfactorily during the past year, the only subject for complaint being their proneness to absent themselves at times to attend sports, shows, races, &c., in the neighbouring towns. This year they have given closer attention to the directions of the farmer regarding the better cultivation of their fields. The houses are also being steadily improved, both as to construction and furnishings. One member of this band has protected his buildings against loss by fire by taking out a policy of insurance for a considerable sum. This man is progressive, and last spring put in, in very good order, a crop of grain that would do credit to any white farmer.

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The following list shows the value of the possessions of four of the principal Indians of this band, including the value of land to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres apiece, viz:—

Thomas Stevenson.....	\$4,340
Samuel Cyr.....	3,295
W. Geo. Thorne.....	2,300
Antoine Cyr.....	2,190

The movement to abandon the 'valley' holdings and settle on the 'bench' farms is increasing, and it will not be long ere all but the 'old school' Indians will reside on their several farmsteads.

The progressive element is rapidly strengthening and evincing a desire to control the public affairs of the reserve, and I trust the day is not far distant when this band will be in a position to ask for and receive some modified form of municipal government.

These Indians last fall voluntarily subscribed towards a bonus for the rebuilding of a grist-mill at Fort Qu'Appelle, which had been destroyed by fire.

Although within a few miles of the point at which the Half-breed Scrip Commission held sittings for several weeks and where large numbers of half-breeds, among whom were to be found not a few relatives and friends, applied for their withdrawal, none of the Indians of this band evinced any desire, though some are practically half-breeds, to withdraw from treaty, but remained on their reserve and attended to their work.

Forty acres of new land has been got in readiness for next crop, and some summer fallowing has been done on this reserve.

The acreage under crop this season was increased seventy-five acres over that of the previous year, and everything promised well. Unfortunately the season has proved most unfavourable, and only light returns can be looked for.

Temperance and Morality.—But one instance of an Indian of this band procuring an intoxicant was brought to my notice during the year. Three months' imprisonment was given him, and to my personal knowledge the result has been beneficial, there have been no further indications of infractions of the law in this respect.

These Indians, like Muskowpetung's band, and in fact all Saulteaux Indians, are rather too fond of dancing, and I have had to speak pretty plainly and severely to them on the subject, in consequence of which greater moderation seems to be now the rule.

General Remarks.—A narrow strip of land lying along the eastern side of this reserve, and consisting of a tier of fractional sections cut off when the reserve was surveyed from the adjoining Dominion lands, has been recently surrendered by the band to be sold for its benefit, and as good prices are likely to be realized therefrom, it is hoped that substantial benefit will accrue to the Indians in affording means to procure material for further improving their buildings and in the construction of permanent public works on the reserve.

STANDING BUFFALO'S BAND, No. 78—(SIOUX).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band covers an area of seven square miles, lying in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd principal meridian.

The soil is a sandy loam, rather light for successful grain-raising, except with abundant moisture, but grows root crops well. The reserve is deficient in hay, and what is required for the stock is in the main procured under permit on Dominion and other outside lands and on Muskowpetung's reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux or Dacotah, as they style themselves, formerly resident in Minnesota, United States.

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Population.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, composed of eighty males and ninety-two females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The past year has shown a continued state of remarkably good health among these Indians. Their houses and premises are always kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm to a considerable extent, and this season increased the acreage under crops from seventy-five acres the previous year to one hundred and thirty-two acres this year. In addition, fifty-five acres of new land has been broken up within the year ready for next crop.

Cattle are also raised, but owing to the difficulty in procuring sufficient hay, the herd has to be kept within small limits. To meet this difficulty, the cultivation of brome grass on this reserve has been commenced. The grain crop this season is, I regret to say, almost an entire failure, but vegetables are fairly good. The principal source of livelihood of these Indians is in the large earnings for work performed for the farmers of the surrounding district, by which they are enabled to live very comfortably. They are regarded as capable farm hands by the white farmers and are continually in demand.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables here are of a good class and are kept comfortable.

The movement from the valley to the 'bench' holdings has continued throughout the year and only three houses now remain in the old village.

As above stated, the cattle herd on this reserve is small, numbering only fifty-five head all told. If the growing of brome hay, commenced this year, proves successful, it will then be possible to increase the number of cattle considerably, as the soil here would grow good hay crops. A fine Polled Angus bull was this spring put with this herd in the place of the Galloway formerly in service, and a material improvement in the quality of the stock is looked for in consequence.

In machinery and implements these Indians are thoroughly well equipped, having this year added considerably to their stock by the private purchase of seeders, ploughs, &c. harrows, harness, &c., paid for out of earnings.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are principally, though perhaps in many cases only nominally, Roman Catholics, and their children attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

With but an occasional exception, they seem to appreciate the advantages offered by the school and are willing to allow the attendance of the children, but not before they have reached seven years of age, and this, with the consent of the Indian Commissioner, has been conceded them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sioux are more ambitious and desirous of advancement than the Crees or Saulteaux, and consequently are more energetic and enterprising. I have been much impressed by the progress of the Indians of this band during the past year and with the evident determination not to rest satisfied with what has been achieved. The loss of this season's crop is naturally a severe blow to them, but it is gratifying to note that there are no accompanying signs of discouragement.

These Indians, in conjunction with Pasquah's band, voluntarily subscribed towards the Fort Qu'Appelle mill bonus before referred to, which speaks well for their enterprising spirit.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year I have had to deal with only one case of procuring intoxicants by an Indian of this band, and this was in the case of a man who resides the year round in the town of Qu'Appelle, where he makes a living working out.

Upon conviction of having given the intoxicant to other Indians, he was committed for four months with hard labour, and I do not anticipate any further infractions of the law in this respect.

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During last winter some trouble was experienced with some of the Sioux, who persisted in keeping up protracted dances, in the face of a long continued warning on my part. I endeavoured to abstain from employing forcible measures as long as possible, but finally had to threaten peremptory action, which secured the desired results, and since then I have heard nothing of dances of an objectionable nature.

AGENCY BEEF HERD.

This herd numbers now one hundred and ninety-eight head of first-class cattle, mainly of the Galloway strain. They came through last winter in excellent condition, and we were able to carry over to next winter about one hundred tons of the hay put up last season.

The beef steers appeared to be diminishing in size and weight, and a change of bulls was, therefore, determined upon, and last fall two Durham bulls were substituted for the old Galloway bulls, the latter being sold and the proceeds applied against the cost of the new animals. The new bulls having been brought from Ontario and not being acclimatized, there has this season been a decrease in the calf crop, but as the bulls came through last winter well, and have now become thoroughly used to their new surroundings, better results are anticipated next season.

What is known locally as the 'ranche hay section,' situate about four and a half miles from the stables, was last fall inclosed with a substantial wire fence, the cost of the same being defrayed from the proceeds of cattle and dressed Galloway robes sold.

This hay meadow, now that it is inclosed and protected from the Indian horses and cattle pasturing in the valley, is a valuable property, and it is proposed further to enhance that value this fall by constructing a dam and irrigation system, for the purpose of periodically flooding the grass, should seasons prove lacking in sufficient moisture, as is somewhat frequently the case. The work will be done entirely without cost to the department.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Reservoirs.—The work of supplementing the somewhat meagre natural water supply on some of the reserves by the construction of dams in coulees, has been continued throughout the year, one large and very good dam having been built on Pasquah's reserve, and another on Piapot's reserve rebuilt. The reservoirs thus created are of great value and convenience to the cattle-owners who reside on the 'bench' lands, and their presence makes it easier to induce others to remove from the villages in the valley.

Earnings.—The Indians of the four reserves have, during the past fiscal year, earned from all sources the aggregate sum of \$24,683.94, being an increase over the previous year of \$5,673.28, to which may be added \$1,000 received the previous year for hay supplied the North-west mounted police under contract, which opportunity we did not have last year.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., purchased from Earnings.—Forty-eight heads of families on the four reserves have during the past year purchased mowers, hay-rakes, binders, wagons, work harness, ploughs, and in some cases good teams of draught horses, to the total value of \$5,375, the greater part of which has been paid in full, and the balance to be met from proceeds of steers yet to be sold for export, of which there will be some thirty-five head, all in prime condition to ship, and for which we expect to realize the highest market price.

Agricultural Operations.—The total acreage under crops on the four reserves has been increased two hundred and fifty-nine acres in the past two seasons, and one hundred and twenty-nine acres of new 'breaking' prepared in addition. A noticeable

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improvement has also been made this season in the better cultivation given the lands and the more intelligent interest taken in the work by the more progressive of the Indian farmers. It is extremely unfortunate that the season has proved so unfavourable, and as a result even an average of a 'quarter crop' can hardly be looked for.

Medical Service.—These reserves are under the charge of Dr. O. C. Edwards, who visits once in two months, or oftener, if called upon. During his absence in the new Treaty No. 8 district, the care of the Sioux and Pasquah band of Indians has devolved upon Dr. C. E. Carthew, of Qu'Appelle Station, and that of Muskowpetung's and Piapot's bands upon Dr. Kalbfleisch, of Balgonie.

Immediately on the presence of small-pox in Manitoba becoming known last spring, prompt measures were taken to vaccinate as many of the Indians as could be persuaded to undergo the operation, with the result that quite a number of those most likely to be exposed to risk of contagion were successfully treated.

Education.—The Indians of the Muskowpetung's, and particularly of Piapot's, bands still continue averse to allowing their children to attend the industrial schools. I have availed myself of every favourable opportunity to endeavour to overcome this prejudice by reasoning and counsel, but I fear that nothing short of compulsion will secure the desired end.

Inspection.—This agency office and reserves were visited and thoroughly inspected in November last by Inspector McGibbon. He expressed himself as much pleased with the evidences of material progress, the comfort and general cleanliness of the Indian houses, and the ample preparation made for the proper wintering of the cattle on the reserves and agency ranche.

Staff.—I wish again to testify to the thoroughness of the work performed by the members of my staff, and to the prompt manner in which they have responded to every requirement.

In this connection I beg to be permitted to thank the department for the recognition of their general efficiency in granting an increase of salary in each case at the opening of the fiscal year.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, July 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

In January last I commenced my duties here as Indian agent, having been transferred from Saddle Lake agency to fill the position held by Mr. George G. Mann for many years, who at the same time was transferred to Saddle Lake agency.

The reserves coming under the control of this agency are six in number, namely: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemistikooseahwasia, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121; Paskaseahkeewein, No. 122; Keeheewins, No. 123; Chipewyan, No. 124.

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SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles north of Fort Pitt, on the Saskatchewan river, and contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres. The northern part is hilly and sandy, and partially covered with poplar and spruce. The centre of the reserve seems to be old lake bottom, and is interspersed with poplar groves and scrub. The soil is variable, sand and loam, and there are several hay marshes. Towards the south the land improves and hay, in wet seasons, is plentiful. The agency headquarters are situated on this reserve.

Vital Statistics.—Nine births and thirteen deaths occurred in this band during the year. The population is now two hundred and seventy-two, made up as follows: seventy-eight men, ninety-five women and ninety-nine children.

WEEMISTIKOOSEAHWASIS BAND, No. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve borders upon the west side of Seekaskootch reserve, and contains an area of fourteen hundred and eighty acres. The surface is rolling, the soil is light, and there are numerous poplar groves and some good hay swamps.

Vital Statistics.—The number of births during the year were seven, and deaths four. The population is one hundred and eleven, made up of thirty-two men, forty-three women and thirty-six children.

OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, No. 121.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twenty miles northwest of the agency, on the southern and western shores of Frog lake. With the exception of the southern portion, which is very hilly and partially wooded with poplar and spruce, the country is open, rolling land, interspersed with groves of poplar. The soil is chiefly sandy loam, and several hay swamps are to be found throughout the reserve.

Vital Statistics.—There were three births and seven deaths recorded in this band during the year, and the present population is eighty-five, namely: thirty-one men, thirty-two women and twenty-two children.

PUSKEEAHKEWEIN BAND, No. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve forms the northern boundary of Ooneepowhayo's reserve and a portion of the western. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand six hundred acres. The surface is undulating, with poplar groves scattered all over. The soil is sandy loam, and hay swamps are scarce.

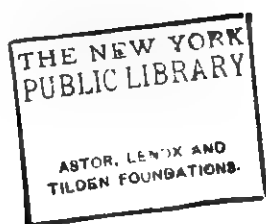
Vital Statistics.—No births or deaths occurred in this band during the year, and the population at present is twenty-six, made up of four men, ten women and twelve children.

KEEHEWIN'S BAND, No. 123.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about thirty-five miles northwest of Frog lake, on the trail leading to Moose lake. The country abounds with poplar groves, and the nature of the soil is rich loam. There is a large alkaline lake, forming part of the northern boundary, in which there is an island of about one hundred and twenty acres thickly wooded with spruce.

Vital Statistics.—Six births and ten deaths occurred in this band, and the population consists of thirty-two men, forty women and forty-five children—one hundred and seventeen souls all told.

Tribe.—The Indians of Seekaskootch, Weemistikoosahwas, Ooneepowhayo, Puskeeahkewein and Keeheewin's bands belong to the Cree nation.





AT WILLIAMS LAKE RESERVE, B.C.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—Throughout the year the health of these bands has been very good, and no epidemic has attacked them. The houses and premises are in some instances kept very clean, and on the whole are up to the average.

The most industrious Indians of these five bands live on Seekaskootch and Weemistikoosahwas reserves, and are treated as one band, under the head of Seekaskootch band. These are the only Indians who receive any material help from the department. The remnant derive their living by hunting and fishing.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief industry of these Indians is stock-raising, in which they have been fairly successful, the sales for the year realizing about \$2,500. Grain-growing is not carried out to any great extent, and the little that was attempted proved a failure last fall. About fifty-five acres of barley and twenty-five acres of oats were sown this spring, and owing to favourable weather the prospects are good. The potato crop was fairly good, and this season's crop promises well.

The chief occupation of the men is attending to their cattle. After hay-making is over, in which work they are helped by the women, and their little grain crop and root crop is saved, they commence getting their houses and stables ready for the cold weather, and in winter they are kept busy hauling hay to their stables, and sometimes logs, a distance of about twenty miles, to the mill. The most of their ploughing is done in the spring, and from the time their seeding and fencing is finished until hay-making season comes round again many of the men find work freighting and bringing stores of supplies down the river for the missions and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The women are industrious, and are generally found making clothes or moccasins for the family, tanning hides or general house work.

Buildings.—The houses are small and mostly built of logs. In summer they are nearly all uninhabited, as the owners find more comfort and are healthier under canvas. For winter they are re-mudded and whitewashed, and made warm. All the stables are built of log, and in some instances are very good and well kept. I do not know of any new houses or stables having been erected during the year.

Stock.—The stock was well wintered, and came out in the spring in good condition and continued to thrive, as feed was good and plentiful this season. The natural increase is satisfactory.

Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with mowers and rakes, most of which have been derived from the sale of cattle. They are all well provided with wagons.

Religion.—There are two mission churches situated close to the agency headquarters, one Roman Catholic, the other Church of England. Both have good congregations, and the more regular attendants seem to be sincere in their belief.

Education.—There is a boarding school in connection with each mission, both of which have their complement of pupils, and are being successfully conducted.

Temperance and Morality.—None of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but in respect to some their moral character cannot be so well spoken of.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, No. 124.

Reserve.—A reserve for these Indians has not yet been surveyed.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Vital Statistics.—Twelve births and four deaths occurred during the year, and the population is now two hundred and forty, comprised of sixty-seven men, seventy-seven women and ninety-six children.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The greatest trouble with these Indians seems to be weak eyes, otherwise they are fairly healthy. The sanitary condition of the houses and premises is fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—This band receives very little assistance from the government beyond their treaty money. They have been fairly successful in raising stock, but are chiefly dependent upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Chipewyan houses are built of logs, and display some good workmanship. They are warm and comfortable in the winter.

The cattle are generally in good condition, and came through the winter fairly well.

Their implements and wagons are sufficient for their present requirements.

Religion.—All the members of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and there is a large congregation at the mission church every Sunday.

Education.—There is no school connected with the mission, but ten of the Chipewyan children attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion Lake; formerly there was a day school close to the mission, but it was closed on account of irregular attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any drunkenness having occurred among these Indians, nor have any cases of immorality been brought to my notice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From my short experience with the Indians of this agency, I am unable to say much with regard to any qualities peculiar to them or to notice any material progress among them, still I see there are some very industrious ones, who will no doubt eventually become self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, October 8, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man's river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Peigans have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The lately constructed Crow's Nest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the north-east to the south-west corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

This reserve is composed of undulating prairie land and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water, to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year, while the Old Man's river, which flows through the reserve, and

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Beaver creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open seasons.

Tribe.—The Peigans are a portion of one of the three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans—that form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Peigans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the 'North Peigans,' in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe—the 'South Peigans'—who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is five hundred and nineteen, of which total number one hundred and twenty-four are men, one hundred and seventy-two are women, and two hundred and twenty-three are children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, and improvement is noticeable in the cleanliness of dwellings.

Resources and Occupations.—Many years of fruitless efforts having demonstrated the fact that on account of climatic conditions and the quality of the soil this reserve is unsuitable for farming, no further attempts in that direction are being made. Root crops, however, do fairly well when unmolested by gophers, a good crop of potatoes being the general rule. The reserve being favourable for stock-raising, and its inhabitants naturally inclined to that occupation, special attention is being directed to the cattle industry.

Cattle.—The year was again a prosperous one for the Indian cattle, the Peigan herd now numbering nine hundred and fifty-seven, as compared with seven hundred and seventy-four for the previous year, from which were turned off last fall eighty-one head for beef. For the animals butchered the Indians received over \$3,700, most of which was expended, as in previous years, upon wagons, harness, and various supplies of permanent value. Two hundred and eighty-one calves were branded after the spring round-up, and there is a marked improvement this year in the quality of the calves, the result of the department's investment in shorthorn bulls, of which we now have eighteen head.

Buildings and Implements.—More or less building is continually in operation on the reserve. While it cannot be claimed that dwellings are increasing in number, because an Indian generally destroys an old house upon the completion of a new one, it is easily seen that a change for the better is taking place in the houses. Dirt roofs are giving way to shingles, unfloored cabins are almost a thing of the past, and several individuals have provided for the erection of frame houses during the course of the present year.

Twenty-three new wagons for freighting and haying purposes were purchased during the year, with a corresponding quantity of harness, half a dozen mowers and rakes, also many smaller implements, all of which were bought by the Indians with their own money derived from various earnings, the department having long ceased to supply such articles to them as of old. The working equipment of the tribe is rapidly increasing, and should it become possible to improve the prevalent breed of horses, the wage-earning capabilities of these Indians within a few years would be of no mean order.

Education.—The boarding schools in charge of the Anglican and Roman Catholic divisions of the Christian church are supported by the department in connection with this agency. In these institutions are some fifty Peigan children upon whom a vast amount of toil is expended by the members of the respective school staffs, in their successful efforts to keep the children clean, and in less successful endeavours to endow their pupils with the rudiments of an English education. While we may not expect to find many brilliant scholars among the graduates of these Indian schools, there is no reason to suppose that the training of the children will be without due

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influence upon the tribe as a whole, and upon the next generation, as the families of parents who in their youth went to school will be differently reared from those of thoroughgoing Indians whose first acquaintance with civilization dates within living memory.

Saw Mill.—As compensation for 'right of way' of the Crow's Nest railway across the reserve, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company paid the Indians through the department, something over \$2,100, which the Peigans decided to invest in a saw-mill. The investment having been approved by the department, the necessary machinery was ordered in due course, and it arrived late in the fall, when it was transported to a convenient site on our timber limit in the Porcupine hills, fifteen miles from the agency head-quarters, where the mill was immediately built and operated for a trial cut of fifty thousand feet before winter set in.

During the fall and winter a number of Indians, under the direction of a white man, were busy at the limit getting out saw-logs and hauling them to the mill, where a total of thirty-three hundred logs was finally yarded ready for sawing. On June 1, the mill was put in operation again for the season's work, two hundred and thirty thousand feet of manufactured lumber being the result when the logs were all consumed, which, with the fall cut of fifty thousand feet, made a total of two hundred and eighty thousand feet for the first year.

The lumber turned out of the mill is of good quality, consisting of surfaced boards, sized dimension stuff, ship-lap, matched flooring, V joint ceiling, and drop siding, to which other classes may be added as experience suggests, the plant being capable of making almost any kind of lumber.

As the individual Indians did their logging on shares with the mill, which of course is tribal property, a large quantity of lumber went to the working Indians, and the rest was hauled to the agency head-quarters and piled for sale to offset mill operating expenses. Seven Indians have material on the ground for small frame houses to be constructed immediately, and when to these are added numerous lumber roofs and floors to log buildings, it may be considered that a fair beginning has been made.

The mill machinery was purchased from Messrs. E. Leonard & Sons, of London, Ontario, and consists of a fifty inch rotary rig, with trimmer or slab-saw, double edger, and a planer, matcher, and moulder, all driven by a 11x10 Leonard clipper engine, running at two hundred and seventy revolutions per minute, coupled with a boiler of the locomotive fire-box pattern made by the same firm. The horse-power is between thirty and thirty-five, and the capacity of the mill is ten thousand feet per day in the red fir of the Porcupines, which is notoriously tough wood to saw. The saw-mill through-out is first-class for its size. The large and small saws, planer knives and other cutting tools are duplicated to prevent delay in sharpening, which important work is further facilitated by a Rodgers semi-automatic filer and a planer knife-grinder, both driven by power. Except on the planer all belts are rubber of good width and quality, the main belt driving the saw being of five ply thirteen inches wide. There is not a piece of cheap inferior machinery in the mill, and the Peigan Indians are to be congratulated for their enterprise in making such use of their money, especially so from the fact that the saw-mill project is entirely unassisted by government grants towards either first cost, freight, construction, insurance, or running expenses. In all such matters the Peigan mill stands upon its own foundation, without the support of public money, and upon all lumber not consumed on the reserve the Indians pay to the Interior department the same dues as are exacted by law from ordinary lumbermen; therefore, no cry against pampered Indian competition can apply here.

Reserve Fence.—A boundary fence was constructed by the Indians this year, inclosing all that portion of the reserve lying south and east of the Old Man's river. The fence is thirty-two miles long, of four barbed wires, on red fir posts thirty-three feet apart. The posts, some five thousand in number, were cut by the Indians on

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their limit in the Porcupines and hauled a distance of about twenty-five miles. The item of barbed wire amounted to fifty-two thousand pounds. The work was completed in six weeks, some sixty Indians being employed. The possession of this large inclosure is expected greatly to simplify the management of the Piegan cattle, which in past years have been difficult to keep on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area, including the south-western portion occupied by Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

The north and west portions of the reserve are undulating prairie land, while to the south-east it is more level. There are numerous poplar groves and a few clumps of spruce. The reserve is adapted for stock-raising, and the pastures and water supply are good. There are small swamps scattered throughout the reserve, which in seasonable years, when rains are frequent, produce a good supply of hay. Saddle lake, which produces whitefish, and jackfish, is situated close to the northern boundary, about half-way between the north-west and north-east corners.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, is two hundred and forty-two, consisting of sixty-six men, sixty-nine women and one hundred and seven children. During the past year there has been an increase of six by births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few standing cases of consumption and scrofula, the general health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Sanitary measures were strictly observed during the spring months.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians follow mixed farming and stock-raising, and the latter is the principal industry from which they derive a living.

Buildings and Stock.—During the spring four new log dwelling-houses were erected on this reserve. In summer all the people live in tents.

The cattle on this reserve are in good condition and number five hundred and five head.

Education.—The day school is situated on a portion of the Saddle Lake reserve, and is under the auspices of the Methodist mission, Mr. Chas. W. Leonard, teacher.

The boarding school is on Blue Quill's reserve, under the management of the

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Roman Catholic mission. There are fifty pupils enrolled as boarders, and satisfactory progress is being made.

The majority of the Indians of Saddle Lake band are Methodists, the remainder being Roman Catholics.

There is a Roman Catholic church on Blue Quill's reserve, in charge of the Rev. Father Grandin, and nearly all the Indians of Blue Quill's band belong to that faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. During the year they have purchased the following articles with their earnings :—ten wagons, three mowing-machines, and four sets of work harness.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND, No. 128.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, with an area of eleven thousand two hundred acres. It is a long strip of land of about twelve miles in length, running north and south, along the shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes.

The greater part of this reserve is rolling prairie, wooded with poplar and a few patches of spruce. In favourable seasons grain and roots can be successfully grown.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is three hundred and twenty-one persons, made up of seventy-four men, ninety-six women, and one hundred and fifty-one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, no epidemics having visited the reserve during the winter and spring.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming and raising cattle are the industries followed on this reserve, and in both of these the Indians have been fairly successful. A number of the Indians engage in freighting and trading. A good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, and this contributes largely towards their support.

Stock and Implements.—The cattle in the hands of these Indians number four hundred and ninety-five head.

A fair supply of machinery is also owned by this band.

Education.—On this reserve there are two day schools, both under the direction of the Methodist Church. The one at Goodfish lake is situated towards the south end of the reserve, and the other at the north end, near the mission.

Religion.—The Indians of the reserve mostly belong to the Methodist denomination. The church is situated at the north end of the reserve, Rev. E. B. Glass being resident missionary. The Indians belonging to the Roman Catholic faith are visited by missionaries from Blue Quill's reserve.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This band numbers eighteen persons in all, composed of four men, eight women, and six children. They obtain their living by hunting and fishing.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, No. 130.

These Indians also make their living by hunting and trapping, and live in the Heart lake district, which is about one hundred and five miles north of this agency. The band is made up of fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-five children, altogether sixty-seven souls.

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BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 181.

These Wood Crees support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing.

The population at the last annuity payments was one hundred and three, composed of twenty-three men, thirty-five women and forty-five children.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I took charge of this agency only on January 18 last, being transferred from Onion Lake agency, therefore I cannot give a very full report on this agency.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, October 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1900, with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is situated south-west of Calgary, and is bounded on the north by the Elbow river and on the south by Fish creek. It comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th initial meridian, and contains sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The agency headquarters are on the Fish creek, about nine miles south-west of Calgary.

The soil is a dark loam with clay subsoil. The land is rolling and well wooded in ranges 3 and 4 with poplar, spruce and jack-pine. The country is well adapted for stock, and the Indians are taking more interest in this industry than formerly.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sarcees or Beavers. They originally came from the far north.

Vital Statistics.—Sixty-seven men, eighty-seven women and forty-nine children constitute the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good. The usual sanitary precautions imposed by the department have been observed as closely as possible. The deaths are principally from scrofula and consumption, and although medicines are regularly supplied to those who are suffering, little can be done, it appears to me, for these diseases more than alleviate the sufferings of those who are afflicted. Dr. Lafferty is the medical officer for this reserve. He visits the reserve when sent for.

Resources and Occupations.—Cattle and grain-raising are the principal industries here, and I am pleased to say that the former industry is on the increase and greater interest is being manifested in it than formerly. The old prejudice against stock-raising is gradually dying out. The crop turned out well last year, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one bushels being the quantity received from the thresher. Roots were also a good crop, some one thousand three hundred bushels being the quantity realized by the band and five hundred and five tons of hay and other fodder. The money realized from the sale of their crop, hay, wood, &c., after paying

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expenses for threshing and putting aside enough for next year's seed, was judiciously invested in the purchase of wagons, mowers, horse-rakes, harness, saddles, food and clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Several new buildings were erected during the year—built of logs with shingled roofs and painted—the walls being well plastered both inside and out with lime and whitewashed. The Indians are gradually improving their dwellings with furniture and cooking stoves, and are making their homes more home-like and comfortable. Most of the houses now contain chairs, cupboards, tables cooking stoves, box stoves and some are divided into rooms with good up-stairs, and are quite a contrast to the Indian dwellings of a few years ago.

Education.—With a boarding school on the reserve and an industrial school a few miles away, both under the auspices of the Church of England, these Indians are highly favoured in the way of education. The pupils are making fair progress in their class-work in the boarding school, more particularly the girls, who seem more apt and brighter than the boys. After the boys attain a certain age they are drafted into the industrial school to complete their education.

Religion.—There is an Anglican church on the reserve, with the venerable Arch-deacon Tims as incumbent. Services are held regularly on Sundays in the morning and afternoon, which all the pupils attend and some of the Indians on the reserve. Speaking generally, these Indians do not display much interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are most indolent. Those who are industrious make a comfortable living. They have a good market in Calgary for all kinds of produce, and the more enlightened ones are very keen at a bargain, and are well able to look after their own interests when disposing of their hay, wood, &c., to the white man, who, in some cases, tries to get ahead of them.

Temperance.—Temperance, I fear, is not on the increase altogether. Every precaution is taken to keep down the liquor traffic. The half-breeds who live around Calgary and who are related to many of these Indians give us the most trouble. There were some nine convictions during the year for drunkenness, and several half-breeds have received heavy sentences for supplying the Indians with liquor.

The Calgary detachment of the North-west Mounted Police has been most vigilant and has given me great assistance in keeping down the liquor traffic, and I would here thank the detachment for its valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—STONY RESERVE,

MORLEY, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in central Alberta in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary. The Bow river divides the reserve in two, Bear's Paw's and Chiniquy's bands living on the south side, and Jonas's band on the north.

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Its area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It is estimated that nearly one-third of this is covered with timber—spruce, Douglas fir, jack-pine and poplar.

The land back from the river benches is very hilly. Much of the soil is light and stony.

The Canadian Pacific Railway follows the Bow river, and Morley station is within half a mile of the agency headquarters.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux nation. They have intermarried largely with the northern Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is six hundred and twenty-six, made up of one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and sixty-six women, one hundred and sixty-eight boys, and one hundred and fifty-seven girls. This is an increase of twelve for the year.

Health.—With the exception of consumption and scrofula, these Indians have had no serious sickness. Grippe was prevalent in the spring, but was of a mild type.

Resources and Occupations.—As the reserve is too high to be a farming country, on account of the heavy frosts, no grain is grown except for green feed; but in favourable years, small gardens of potatoes, turnips and onions supply the industrious with vegetables.

Stock-raising is the main industry, although the sales of dry fire-wood, posts and rails, last year, gave a revenue of some \$3,000.

Fish are plentiful in the neighbouring lakes and streams, and in certain seasons they supplement the rations of the Indians considerably.

A very promising seam of coal has lately been found on the reserve, about three miles south of the railway station, and several Indians are at present working at it.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians have comfortable log houses. A few new ones have been built and much work has been expended on improvements to the houses.

Stock.—As there has been a yearly decrease in the number of cattle for several years, the Indians do not take as much interest in this industry as I should like to see. With improved facilities for handling and wintering stock, there is no reason why the number of stock should not increase each year, as the reserve is naturally a good stock range.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are not very well supplied with these, and it is not necessary, as this is not a farming country. Wagons for drawing wood are quite common among them, and a few have mowers and hay-rakes, while still fewer own ploughs for preparing land for green feed. •

Education.—There are no day schools open on the reserve, but the McDougall orphanage boarding school accommodates fifty pupils, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping the school full. Mr. J. W. Niddrie is the principal, and is proving very successful in his work.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists. The Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., is the missionary-in-charge. He preaches weekly to large congregations of Indians, who seem to take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have always been noted as hunters, and as long as the game lasts it will be a hard task to get many of them to work steadily. The great majority do not know how to work, and the few who do want such exorbitant wages for their very imperfect work that few of the settlers care to hire them.

They seem to work well at the dry wood business, because it brings in immediate returns; but the sale of this wood does not increase their wealth, as in nine cases out of ten, before the wood is loaded on the cars, they have taken its value from the trader in canned vegetables and fruit, jam, fancy tea and other luxuries.

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In the matter of dress and of house-keeping, gratifying progress has been noted. Many of the women can bake quite nicely. In Jonas's band quite a number have begun to milk cows.

Temperance and Morality.—None of the Stonies are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

With the exception of a very few, they lead exceedingly moral lives.

General Remarks.—The seam of coal mentioned above appears to be so extensive and easily worked that I have great hopes that it will give profitable work to a large number of Indians. It has been tested and found to be the very best of coal for black-smithing purposes.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—SWAN RIVER AGENCY,

COTE, August 21, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Agency Headquarters.—The agency headquarters are situated on Côté's reserve, on the Assiniboine river.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within this agency :—Côté's reserve, No. 64 ; Key's reserve, No. 65 ; Keesickouse reserve, No. 66 ; also, a fishing reserve at the mouth of Shoal river, Lake Winnipegosis, occupied by a portion of Key's band.

Côté's reserve is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine river, close to the Duck mountain, and has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres.

Key's reserve is on the Assiniboine river, sixteen miles north-west from the agency headquarters. It has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Keesickouse's reserve is adjoining Côté's, on the Assiniboine river. It has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres.

The quality of the land varies. Côté's reserve is rich, heavy clay. Key's, some of it rather light, a good deal of scrubs and sloughs. The same may be said of Keesickouse's reserve.

Vital Statistics.—Côté band numbers sixty-one men, seventy women, sixty-six boys and sixty-five girls, in all, two hundred and sixty-two souls; Key's band, forty-eight men, sixty-one women, fifty-five boys and sixty-six girls, making two hundred and thirty ; of this number one hundred and sixty-six souls live at the fishing reserve, Shoal river, Lake Winnipegosis; Keesickouse's band numbers thirty-seven men, fifty-one women, thirty-seven boys and thirty-four girls, in all, one hundred and fifty-nine ; making a grand total of six hundred and fifty-one Indians.

There is an increase of four over last year. During the year there were thirty-nine births and thirty-seven deaths, making an increase of two ; this together with two from other bands, makes up the total increase in population.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fair. There was rather a severe epidemic of measles among the children, and the after-effects caused a number of deaths, chiefly at Shoal river; otherwise we had nothing save the chronic cases of scrofula and tuberculous disease which it appears it is almost impossible to eradicate.

The medical attendant, while on his visits here, usually makes up a large quantity of scrofula mixture for this class of patients, which is dispensed from the office as required.

Two kilns of lime were burned during the year, one on Côté's and one on Keesickouse's reserve; all the houses have been whitewashed inside and out, all rubbish and refuse gathered up and burned. All Indians heretofore not vaccinated have been so by the doctor at the annuity payments, when all are here.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians here is stock-raising, it is the only thing that can be depended upon; but it entails a good deal of work in securing the hay and attending and feeding the stock. The Indians have now nine hundred and one head of cattle, two hundred and two head of horses, and one hundred and fifty head of sheep, making a total of twelve hundred and fifty-three head of live stock, representing a money value of \$33,853. This stock required the harvesting, curing and hauling home to their respective barns some three thousand tons of hay, which in itself is a lot of work.

The Indians sold during the year seventy-five head of three-year-old steers, for which they received \$3,196; sold beef to the value of \$239; also killed and consumed for food fifty-six head, at a money valuation of \$1,680, making a total derived during the year from their cattle of \$5,115.

The crops of oats, barley and roots has been very good, in fact, the first crop the Indians have had in five years. They were so encouraged by this that they put in, this past spring, one hundred and fifty-eight acres more than last year.

Education.—There is on Côté's reserve a boarding school, under the management of the Presbyterian mission, with thirty-three pupils on the roll. The attendance is regular.

On Key's reserve there is a day school, with nine pupils; at Shoal river, a day school, with nineteen pupils; on Keesickouse's reserve, a day school, with eleven pupils on the roll. There are also thirteen pupils at the Regina industrial school, four at Elkhorn, and one at the Qu'Appelle industrial school. The graduates from the industrial schools are doing fairly well; in some cases, they have been loaned cattle, which, in a few years, if taken care of, will put them on a good footing. These ex-pupils are all anxious to get stock, working horses, &c.

Religion.—The spiritual welfare of the Indians of Côté's band is under the charge of the Presbyterian Church; that of Key's band, both here and at Shoal river, is under the management of the Church of England, and that of Keesickouse's band under the Roman Catholic mission. Each of these bands has a church, and services are well attended. A good many Indians are still pagans, and will probably remain so, they being of the old 'Big Injun style,' and the superior attitude of the Christianized Indians towards their pagan brethren has chilled the latter against any advances on their part, and they are regarded by the missionaries as hardened and set in their beliefs.

Characteristic and Progress.—I am glad to say the Indians are advancing, if slowly, in a very decided and permanent manner; for example, last year they sold and killed more cattle and realized more money than this year, still the money went further this year, there were fewer applicants for relief than formerly; further, nine Indians, heads of families, have been granted the privilege to manage and dispose of their property without any advice from the agent. They are doing well, are not a bit wasteful; they receive no help. Of course, there is 'an eye that's watching' to pre-

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vent any abuse of the privilege given them. Again, they have put in a crop this spring of one hundred and fifty-eight acres more than last year; they seem more cheerful and better off in their houses and in their personal appearance; of course, this does not apply to all, and the strictest personal supervision must be maintained; if released, the Indian would drift down to his original starting point.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that during the year seven Indians were sent to jail, for terms varying from one month to six, for giving liquor to each other, and they refusing to disclose where they obtained it, except in one case: the presiding justice of the peace did not consider his evidence sufficient. Four were fined for being drunk. Of course, the Indians were to blame, but the parties who sold it were more so.

In regard to their morality, excepting a very few cases, it is very good.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA--TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, August 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves and Tribe.—There are seven reserves in this agency, viz.: Muskowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poor Man's, No. 88, all Crees; and Fishing Lake, No. 89, and Nut Lake, No. 90, and Kinistino's. These last three reserves belong to Yellow Quill's band, the members of which are Saulteaux.

The reserves immediately around the agency headquarters are situated in townships 26 to 29 and ranges 14 to 17, while the Indians of Yellow Quill's band, composing three small bands, viz.: Fishing Lake, who live some fifty miles away; Nut Lake, some one hundred, and Kinistino, about one hundred and fifty north from the agency headquarters—and all situated in townships 33, 38 and 30, ranges 12 and 13, excepting Kinistino's reserve, of fifteen square miles in townships 41 and 42, range 15, all west of the second initial meridian. Gordon's and Muskowequan's reserves are located in the Little Touchwood hills; Day Star's and Poor Man's, in the Big Touchwood hills. The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, alongside the old main trail leading to Prince Albert, that was once a busy thoroughfare, but since the advent of the Canadian Pacific and Long Lake railways, has been abandoned. The agency headquarters are about sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle and about eighty miles from Qu'Appelle Station, and the same from Regina.

The total area of the seven reserves is one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand of this is covered with willow scrub, small bluffs and timber. Our nearest stream is the Qu'Appelle river, fifty miles at the nearest point. On the reserves are numerous ponds and small lakes. The Fishing and Nut lakes are the only ones that contain fish.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different reserves at the annuity payments of 1900 was as follows:—Muskowequan's, thirty-six men, thirty-seven women

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and seventy-two children; Gordon's, fifty-four men, fifty-four women and seventy-nine children; Day Star's, twenty men, twenty-three women and thirty-six children; Poor Man's, twenty-six men, thirty-one women and forty-one children; Yellow Quill's, seventy-three men, ninety-six women and two hundred and ten children; a total of one hundred and ninety-nine men, two hundred and thirty-one women and four hundred and thirty-eight children; making a grand total of eight hundred and sixty-eight souls, all told.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the several bands of Indians for the past year has been fairly good, consumption being the principal cause of what illness we had. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out. The Indians, as a rule, keep clean houses; especially in the case of Gordon's and Day Star's reserves is the improvement in this direction marked.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians have very few chances of earning money here. The only cash they can earn is for freighting the department supplies, as all work done for the traders, freighting, supplying wood and hay, must always be taken out in trade, and the little wood and hay required at the agency headquarters is paid for in rations from the department's supplies. Small amounts of money and goods are obtained from the ranchers for tanning hides, for wild fruit, bead-work, cutting logs and rails, putting up log buildings, herding, &c. The Indians at Fishing and Nut lakes are still able to make a living at hunting and trapping, and during last winter obtained in the neighbourhood of \$12,000 worth of fur.

Cattle-raising will be the most reliable occupation for the Indians in this district in the future. It is at present the greatest source of profit on all the reserves in the agency, although, as an exception, we had a good crop of grain and roots and vegetables, though we had an early frost this summer.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are in good repair. A number of Indians built new houses and stables during the year. A new farm-house and ration-house, with new stables, barns, and a new well were built at Muskowequan's reserve. The work was done by Indians with the assistance of Farm Instructor Hamilton, and is a credit to him and them. The houses now built have shingle roofs, and are a great improvement over the old flat, mud-roofed houses. Larger sheds were also built for the use of the cattle on most of the reserves.

Stock.—The cattle are in excellent condition, and the number of calves this spring was very large. Five thorough-bred bulls were added to the herd this spring.

Fencing.—About five miles of fencing was built during the year, and the old fences were all overhauled and put in good order.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the reserves here have a fair name for morality. I have had only two liquor cases during the year, and in both cases the offenders were found guilty and punished.

Education.—The day school at Day Star's reserve continues in charge of Mrs. S. E. Smythe, the teacher, with a regular attendance and a good average. Here the girls are taught sewing and knitting, and the work is a credit to their zealous teacher. There is a good-sized vegetable garden well kept by the pupils, and the stock of vegetables is divided among the children as a reward for their work.

On Gordon's reserve a large stone boarding school is conducted by the Church of England, Mr. Mark Williams and Mrs. Williams being respectively principal and matron. A good average attendance is obtained. The children are happy and contented, and they like their teacher. The progress made in studies is satisfactory. The interior of the buildings and surroundings are kept very clean and neat at all times, and are a good example to the children and the Indians on the reserve, who are proud of their boarding school. There is a large vegetable garden in connection with the school that is kept in good order, and the stock of vegetables taken from it is always large, and at the last exhibition at Fort Qu'Appelle last summer Mr. Mark Williams, the principal, obtained eight first-class prizes, which speaks highly for the

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school. Next to Muskowequan's reserve is a large stone boarding school, with other buildings, under the auspices of the reverend Oblate fathers of the Roman Catholic Church. Its average attendance is thirty, being full and all allowed by the department. The teaching is excellent, being done by a professional lady teacher belonging to the reverend Sisters of Charity, which accounts for the advanced state of proficiency in all branches of studies.

The pupils gave two representations last winter, in which acting, singing and military training were well shown, by good discipline and prompt action on the part of pupils whenever they are called on to recite or otherwise without assistance. The matron and the other three lady assistants are all members of the Sisterhood of Charity, which fact is sufficient to render comment unnecessary regarding the scrupulous cleanliness and neatness and order of the interior and surroundings of the buildings. The zealous principal, Rev. Father S. Perrault, is always energetic and indefatigable in his efforts to keep the school in its good state of efficiency.

Here also there is a large vegetable garden in connection with the school, which is kept in first-class order, and the amount taken from it is abundant. Last summer, at the Fort Qu'Appelle exhibition, the different class work from this school was shown and much admired, and received honourable mention.

Religion.—Those of the Indians of this agency who profess Christianity mostly belong to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. The Rev. Messrs. Cook and Bassin attend to the Anglican denomination, and Rev. Fathers Perrault and Magnan to the Roman Catholics. There is one Anglican and one Roman Catholic chapel on Gordon's reserve, where the Indians, especially the half-breeds, attend divine service regularly every Sunday.

At Muskowequan's there is also one Roman Catholic church in connection with the boarding school of the same faith, and a good attendance of the Indians every Sunday, where a good choir, composed of the pupils of the school, under the able management of the reverend sisters, gives good music, accompanied on a harmonium by one of the sisters, who is a professional organist.

On Day Star's and Poor Man's reserves divine service is held twice and three times a month in the school-houses, but on these reserves very few Indians attend. They are still very indifferent about all things connected with religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians, especially the half-breeds, are very industrious, and some of them consequently are increasing in wealth, others remain in much the same condition. They certainly are all law-abiding, and I should say that the Indians are becoming more independent yearly, especially on Gordon's and Day Star's reserves, where the progress is more noticeable; in fact, in a few years these Indians will be independent of the government, as the half-breeds of Gordon's reserve even now do not receive assistance from the department.

On Muskowequan's, Poor Man's, Fishing and Nut lakes, although progress has been made, it has required a great deal more supervision to obtain it, there being a poorer class of Indians on the two first-named reserves, and too independent Indians on the two latter ones. On Kinistino reserve very good progress has been made by these Indians, and now since their proposed reserve was surveyed last June, they propose erecting better buildings than heretofore. They are a very good class of Indians, well dressed and well disposed towards each other, working like one family, and they have larger families than our nearer Indians. They hope before long to enjoy the benefit and advantages of the older reserves, which shows a surprising spirit in the right direction for once among our Indian community.

General Remarks.—Last winter was short and mild; in consequence our cattle came through in good order and condition, and on every reserve we had a surplus of hay, but, unfortunately, on some reserves, the prairie fires destroyed quite a few of our hay stacks. These fires were caused by fires coming in from distant prairies, and helped by very high winds, and it was no fault of our Indians, as all the surrounding

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ranchers suffered as well as ourselves in this calamity. However, on all the reserves we were fortunate enough to make more than enough hay, and in good time also before the heavy rains, and, with few exceptions, it was well stacked, hauled home, fenced and properly fire-guarded at once.

We have a good doctor in the person of Dr. Carthew, who visits the reserves once every two months, and oftener if required, and he gives great care and attention to the general health and comfort of our Indians.

I consider the general affairs of our agency to be in a progressive state, and that they promise a better condition for the near future.

Before closing I must express my thorough satisfaction with the assistance rendered me by my old and new staff, as I only took charge of this district in October last, and since I had to have another clerk, in the person of Mr. J. H. Gooderham, Mr. James Bannatyne having died, and a new interpreter, Mr. Stanislas Young, an ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle industrial school, vice John Brass, dismissed for immorality; and I must also mention the cordial help of the local constable, Mr. M. W. Fyffe, of the North-west Mounted Police, who, at all times, has rendered me valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my work of inspection for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Extent.—The limits of the Battleford inspectorate coincide somewhat nearly with the boundaries of the district of Saskatchewan, omitting, however, the Pas agency in the east, and including the Saddle Lake agency in northern Alberta and the Moose Woods reserve in Assiniboia.

Population.—The population consists mainly of Crees, with a few Sioux, Chipe-wyans and Stonies, and aggregates about four thousand nine hundred souls. This shows a sleight increase, which is due, however, in part to the admission of Indians who had not previously accepted treaty. Though the subject may be referred to in greater detail in connection with the reports of the different agents, it may be remarked here that in respect to numbers the bands of 'plain' Indians throughout this district are barely holding their own, while the 'wood' Indians show a somewhat rapid increase. The chief cause of this is that the conditions of life obtaining among the wood Indians, though involving more exposure and greater hardships, are much more favourable to health and morality than the habits of the buffalo-hunters or their descendants; and regarding the latter it may be observed that by the natural process the culling out of the physically weak is steadily going on, and will undoubtedly continue until a stronger element, living under the more favourable conditions which are gradually being introduced, shall constitute a population of a more permanent character and with greater possibilities of development.

Moral and Material Progress.—While in some bands progress is almost imperceptible, yet in general it is satisfactory and encouraging. It is most readily perceived in matters of a purely material nature, such as the improvement of houses, the enlarge-

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ment of farms and gardens, the increase of stock, and the development of other industries. The work of the missionaries and teachers is also, however, asserting its inevitable influence over the minds and manners, habits and lives of all but the most inaccessible of the older type of Indian. Crime and wrong-doing of a serious nature have not been known during the past year among the Indians of this inspectorate. The only noteworthy evil, apart from conjugal irregularities, which are also becoming less frequent, is drunkenness, which was detected at a few points, and where possible punished, through the watchfulness of the mounted police and of the officials of the Indian Department. As a rule, however, the law in this connection is well observed.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in February and March.

Staff.—C. M. Daunais, agent, C. J. Johnstone, clerk, S. Warden, farmer, Red Pheasant's and Stony reserves; C. Nolin, farmer, Sweet Grass, D. Arcand, farmer, Poundmaker's and Little Pine's; W. R. Waines, farmer, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's; Jos. Sayer, temporary stockman in charge of the Ribstone ranches; Norman McDonald, interpreter.

Agriculture.—The extent and character of the cultivation of fields and gardens show a rapid improvement. The result of this is that in 1899 the yield of grain, roots and vegetables showed a considerable increase over previous years, while with a larger area under crop, better cultivation and early sowing, the yield for 1899 is likely to be double that of any recent year.

Stock-raising.—The cattle on the different reserves number as follows :—

	No. of head.		No. of head.
Red Pheasant's.....	385	Net increase....	2
Stony.....	115	“ decrease....	10
Moosomin's and Thunderchild's.....	388	“ increase....	58
Poundmaker's and Little Pine's.....	443	“ increase....	61
Sweet Grass'.....	247	“ increase....	7
In hands of employees.....	■	“ decrease....	18
Total.....	1,586	Net increase....	100

The hay put up in 1899 was of poor quality on account of the unfavourable haying season, but it was plentiful, and the cattle were liberally fed and wintered well. On all the reserves particular attention was given to the care and feeding of the calves, which were of a fine class, and were kept in a thriving condition. The Indians of Red Pheasant's and the Stony reserves have a sufficient hay supply near home, and accordingly put up their hay, have their own stables, and winter their cattle independently of one another. On all the other reserves of this agency the Indians are obliged to go abroad from ten to twenty miles for their hay, and in some instances from fifty to seventy-five miles. Under these circumstances it has been found necessary to allow the Indians to put up their hay in common, and to winter their cattle in ranches, where a few men take charge of the cattle of a whole reserve. This method is very objectionable, and is being discarded as far as possible, or the Indians are arranged only in small groups, since combination to a certain extent is convenient or even indispensable.

In the meantime some of these ranches are conducted in a manner very creditable to the Indians as well as to those who have the direction of their work. This is particularly true of one situated some twelve miles west of Little Pine's reserve, of which Andrew Kahnepusko, an Indian, was in charge. The ranche consisted of one hundred and ninety-six head. A stable 80x24 feet, suitably subdivided, afforded comfortable quarters for work oxen, calves, calving cows, and other cattle that might require special

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KITKATLA—CHRISTIAN INDIAN VILLAGE NEAR METLAKATLA, B.C.

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ara. The remainder of the cattle required no other shelter than the high hills almost surrounding the camp. Water was obtained at a small lake a quarter of a mile away, and the water-holes were kept in good order. A three days' supply of hay was always kept on hand in a secure corral beside the stable as a provision against a stormy spell, when it might be difficult or impossible to haul. The work of the ranche was performed by three Indians, and during their spare time they had broken in three yoke of steers for work oxen.

Houses and other Buildings.—The greatest drawback to the improvement of the Indians' dwellings and even their stables and granaries, is the scarcity of lumber, which costs from twenty-five dollars a thousand upwards.

Only in a few instances have the Indians hitherto been able to procure the lumber and shingles necessary to finish comfortable houses. During the past year one such house was partially completed, namely, on Little Pine's reserve, under the direction of Mr. Arcand. This house is of the description known as Red river frame, one and a-half stories, six well-fitted windows, panel door, floor of inch and a-half matched lumber, good cellar, roof of poles and thatch, well constructed open fireplace with chimney twenty-two feet high, and joists inserted for up-stairs floor, but no boards obtainable as yet for this purpose. Mr. Arcand's Indians took out and dressed logs for several other houses of a similar plan, and in a few instances the walls are up, but the work has had to stop there for the present. A step has now been taken towards the supplying of the lumber and shingles required throughout the agency, and the Indians last winter took out some two thousand pine logs at Birch lake, with a prospect of procuring the use of the department saw-mill from Carlton agency, to cut them into boards, scantling and shingles.

Condition and Progress.—There is a marked amelioration in the circumstances of these Indians since last report. Their need for relief as destitute in the form of food and clothing is reduced, I should say, by at least twenty-five per cent, while a few will this year be quite self-supporting for the first time. Among the more prosperous the most noteworthy is Peechaweis, of Red Pheasant's band. This is a man of less than average physical capacity, so that he works only a small farm and keeps at present but fourteen head of cattle and a few pigs. Yet he lives within his means and independently. He is well provided with implements, and has paid for them himself, and except for the want of a proper implement-shed all are well cared for. His storehouse contained seed grain, flour, beef and tallow, and all was clean and in good order. His thrift is in a large measure due to a thrifty wife. His house is small, consisting of but one room, but it is well furnished and well kept, and is not a common resort, as many of the Indians' houses are. They have but one child, a boy of twelve years, who attends the day school, and is in the third standard.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—R. S. McKenzie, agent; J. H. Price, clerk, and farmer in charge of Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves; L. Marion, farmer, One Arrow's; J. S. Letellier, farmer, John Smith's; A. J. McKay, farmer, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves, situated at Fort à la Corne.

Population.—There are at present six hundred and fifteen Indians in this agency; births during the year, forty-one; deaths, thirty-three; net increase, eight.

Occupations.—With the exception of a few of the Indians of One Arrow's and the La Corne reserves, who live mainly by hunting, nearly all engage in mixed farming, especially on John Smith's, Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves, where, in their mode of life and in the prosecution of their industries, some attempt is made to imitate the habits and methods of the settlers.

Agriculture.—On Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves, which are adjacent to headquarters, and which, consequently, receive a greater share of attention from the agent,

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farming operations are increasing in extent, and in some measure are improving in method. Some new land has been broken and considerable summer-fallowing has been done. The crop of 1899 was fair, and that of 1900 will apparently be larger than ever in the past. On One Arrow's and John Smith's there will also be a fair yield, though there is no increase in area. The Indians of the La Corne reserves have never done much farming, and the prospects for this season at the beginning of May were far from bright, as scarcely any preparation was made at that late date. In June and July the gardens on John Smith's, and in some instances on the other reserves, were clean and looking well; but, with only a few exceptions, they were much too small, and only under the most favourable circumstances would they yield a sufficient supply of roots and vegetables.

Cattle.—The Indians' herds show a steady increase. In December, 1896, they aggregated nine hundred and thirty head; in 1897, one thousand and eight head; in 1898, one thousand and forty-five head; in 1899, one thousand and ninety-nine head, and on June 30, 1900, twelve hundred and thirty-three head, including the season's increase to that date. The natural facilities for stock-raising are such as to admit of a considerable further increase on some of these reserves. The hay supply for the past winter was abundant, in spite of the bad haying season, and the cattle wintered well. At La Corne the cattle are little handled, and are consequently very wild, so much so that a few head could not be brought to the stables, and so wintered on the prairie.

Houses and Premises.—On John Smith's reserve none of the Indians live in tents at any season, conforming in this and in many other respects to the customs of civilized communities. There houses and premises were as a rule tidy and respectable. On the other reserves the Indians, with few exceptions, live in tents throughout the summer, and for the most part, I found them camped in groups, neglectful of their proper homesteads. One Indian, when asked as to the condition of his crops and garden, replied that they were looking well 'when he saw them last,' which was about two weeks previous.

Condition and Progress.—Many of the Indians of this agency are becoming very comfortable. A few are altogether self-supporting, and with a little further effort and economy many more should presently attain that condition. George Sanderson and Neesoopahtawein, of Cumberland band, have fifty and forty-seven head of cattle respectively, and Philip Bear, of John Smith's, has forty-two, while many others have between fifteen and forty head. Together with this improvement in their circumstances, a growing independence of thought and feeling is manifest.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—W. Sibbald, agent; W. Deewan, stockman, succeeded in May by T. J. Slater; Joseph Taylor, mechanic and interpreter. Mr. Sibbald assumed the management of this agency on January 1, having formerly been agent at Saddle Lake.

Location and Extent.—The agency buildings are located at the foot of a range of hills, which runs parallel with the river, about twelve miles north-west from Fort Pitt. The agency includes five surveyed reserves, two at Onion lake, two at Frog lake, twenty miles west of the agency headquarters, and one at Long lake, sixty miles north-west. Only the two adjacent to the agency headquarters, however, are regularly occupied. These have a population of about three hundred and fifty Indians, belonging to several different bands. They are all situated within six miles of headquarters, though their work, especially hay-making, takes them abroad at times to a greater distance.

Agriculture.—Of recent years no grain has been grown except barley and a few acres of oats, and this with very indifferent results. As there is at hand, however,

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a well equipped grist-mill and a threshing-machine, besides all necessary minor implements in the hands of the Indians, an effort is now being put forth to revive interest in grain-growing and to make it a success. Flour laid down at this point costs from \$3 to \$4 a sack, and is too expensive an article to import when it can be produced on the spot. Besides, there is a small but increasing demand for coarse grains both to supply the local market and to feed the Indians' stock.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle number four hundred and eighty-eight head, as against four hundred and fifty-three last year. They are for the most part cared for and wintered by the individual owners. The stables and hay corrals were properly fitted up, and with respect to the condition in which they were kept and the comfort and feeding of the animals, they are not surpassed by any I have seen elsewhere. Where the Indians had in a few instances joined together to put up their hay and winter their cattle in common, the state of things was not so satisfactory.

Government Herd.—This band of cattle, which is managed in the interest of the Indians, consists of seven hundred and sixteen head, an increase of twenty-four head since last report. Their summer range is from Frog lake eastward along the north bank of the Saskatchewan where they are herded in two bands, the steers and cows separately. They continue to be wintered at the Long lake ranches, where there are five large stables, situated at points convenient to hay and water over a space of twenty miles extending north-east from the Long lake reserve. One of these stables was built during the past season. They afford shelter for the entire herd. Over two thousand tons of hay were put up here last season. The stockman's duties are mostly in connection with these ranches.

THE CHIPEWYANS.

These Indians, to the number of about two hundred and twenty-five, occupy a settlement on the Beaver river, near Cold lake, about sixty-five miles north of the agency. Their cattle number about three hundred and fifty head and show a fair increase, but are of a very inferior class. They have mowers and rakes but few other agricultural implements, and consequently do but little farming, though the soil of that district is of the best quality.

OTHER CREES.

There are in addition a number of Crees living on the reserves at Frog lake and Long lake, which were assigned to their bands before the rebellion. With one exception they live in poor hovels, and lead a rather miserable existence, depending for a livelihood upon a scanty hunt, a little gardening and occasional employment at the neighbouring Indian office.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—G. G. Mann, agent; J. Beatty, farmer, Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's reserves; P. Tompkins, farmer, Whitefish Lake reserve; T. McGee, engineer and miller; S. Whiteford, interpreter.

Occasion of Inspection.—The inspection took place in January, the occasion being the transfer of the agency from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. Mann, who had for many years been agent at Onion lake. The season proved entirely favourable for the transfer, among other reasons because it afforded the least possible interruption in the management of the Indians' industries and the affairs of the agency generally.

Industries.—Agriculture has long been established as one of the leading industries on these reserves. In recent seasons, however, it has proved a partial failure owing to drought and the destructive work of gophers, which have led many Indians to abandon their old farms and in some instances to seek a new location. Meantime,

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in order to supplement their meagre income, those who have the necessary equipment of teams, harness and wagons devote much of their spare time to freighting and hauling wood for sale at the agency, schools and missions, while a few engage in trading, with fair success. At the date of my visit one enterprising Indian, Moses Jesse, had almost completed arrangements whereby he was to deliver some five hundred pine saw-logs at Battleford, the intention being to cut them during the winter and haul them to the river bank and float them down in the spring. For this purpose he made application through the agent for a permit to cut the timber on government lands on condition of the payment of the regular dues.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle number one thousand and thirteen head, a net increase of sixteen. To maintain this herd, the hay lands of the reserves are fully taxed, and of the five hundred head belonging to the Whitefish Lake reserve about two hundred were this year wintered at ranches established by the Indians outside of the reserve. Some of these ranches were well fitted up and comfortable both for men and animals; others were newly established and but poorly fitted up. The cattle were everywhere well looked after and were in good condition.

Grist-mill.—The grist-mill on its new site was in excellent running order and doing good work.

Progress.—Some of the most advanced Indians I have met are to be found in this agency, self-supporting and independent, managing, for the most part, their own affairs and exercising much good judgment.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Staff.—W. B. Goodfellow, agent; T. E. Jackson, clerk; P. Anderson, farmer, Sturgeon Lake and Wahspaton's reserves; W. McBeath, farmer, Sandy Lake and Big River reserves; Rev. T. Clarke, overseer, William Charles' reserve; Rupert Pratt, interpreter.

Population.—The present treaty population of this agency is seventeen hundred and thirty-six; births during past year, seventy-eight; deaths, thirty-six; net increase from natural causes, forty-two. About half this population is located on the eight surveyed reserves; the other half occupy mainly the wooded country to the north, where, by common consent, each hunter appropriates for his own use a large tract with more or less definite boundaries, within which his rights are respected almost as scrupulously as those of a settler on his homestead.

Industries.—The occupants of the three oldest reserves, Mistawasis', Muskeg Lake and Sandy Lake or Ahtahkakoop's, are now established, though only on a small scale, in mixed farming, for which the natural conditions are favourable, while they are absolutely prohibitive of stock-raising as a main industry of the considerable population without the aid of the products of the farm as a supplementary fodder. Each family has on an average about eight head of cattle and cultivates from eight to ten acres of grain and a small garden.

Agriculture.—In 1899 there was a considerable increase in the area of wheat, a great part of which was clean and very promising until damaged by the heavy rains which set in immediately before harvest time. The crop of the present season, though not so heavy and not so large in area, is still a good crop and will turn out a larger quantity of good grain, especially wheat, than has been harvested here for some years.

Gardening.—While the gardens are mostly small and the produce limited to the commonest kinds of vegetables, yet a few of the Indians do really creditable work, including Chief Kahmenstotin, of Ahtahkakoop's band, who in this respect, as in many others, is a good model for the rest of the Indians.

Stock.—Last fall it was found necessary on account of scarcity of hay to dispose of a larger number of cattle than would otherwise have been offered for sale, including

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many cows and two-year-old steers. By devoting a larger share of attention to the raising of grain and roots, it is hoped that such a necessity may in the future be avoided. The cattle, thus reduced in number, wintered with but slight loss.

Other Resources.—Apart from the more permanent sources of income above referred to, several hundred dollars were earned during the year by freighting for the Indian department, for merchants, and others. The Indians of Sturgeon Lake band earned upwards of \$1,000 by working in the lumber camps adjacent and on the 'drive,' the inducement being greater than usual. The consequence is, however, that this season they have but thirty acres of crop as compared with one hundred last season.

New Reserves.—The Indians of the Big River and Meadow Lake reserves, show a disposition to abandon hunting and to engage exclusively in civilized employments. The members of the latter band especially expressed a strong desire to have an instructor in industries as well as to have their day school reopened. Facilities for stock-raising are here particularly good. The hay lands on and adjacent to the reserve would, it is estimated, afford wintering annually for at least twenty-five thousand head of cattle. As the department has met the request of the Indians by the appointment of a capable man to the dual position of teacher and overseer of the band, it is expected that progress in this industry will be rapid. A school-house has been erected on the Big River reserve, but the Indians here are not of a promising class and show but little appreciation for the establishment of a school among them, though an instructor, especially in his capacity as issuer of rations, would be very popular.

WAHSPATON'S RESERVE.

This is a small reserve nine miles north-west from Prince Albert, occupied by twenty-five Sioux. Their cattle are few, but are increasing satisfactorily, and are well cared for. Last season their crops were late and were a failure. This season, although the acreage continues small, they will have a fair crop of first-class grain. Being situated at a point remote from the agency headquarters and difficult to reach by reason of bad trails and swollen streams, the reserve has hitherto received but scant attention. The Presbyterian mission and school are located on the reserve, and Miss L. M. Baker, the missionary in charge, is untiring in her devotion to all their interests. In the absence of the agent her counsel in all matters is followed implicitly by the Indians.

LITTLE RED RIVER RESERVE.

This reserve is situated north-east from the Sturgeon Lake reserve, the boundaries of the two being at one point almost contiguous. It is occupied by three families of permanent residents, consisting of seventeen persons. They have about twenty head of cattle, and this season for the first time have a small crop of oats. They earn a considerable portion of their livelihood by freighting and by supplying hay to the lumber camps to the west and north. This season they will have nearly two hundred bushels of potatoes to spare, for which they will also find a ready market at the lumber camps.

NORTHERN BANDS.

In 1899 and 1900 I made the annuity payments to William Charles' band at Montreal lake, James Roberts' band, at Lac la Ronge, and the Indians at Pelican Narrows, now organized into a separate band known as Peter Ballendine's, from the name of the newly appointed chief. Of recent years these Indians have been depending more than formerly, and many of them entirely, upon the lakes for their food supply. Game is becoming somewhat scarce; but even if it were more plentiful, all

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Indians are not skilful hunters, much less skilful moose-hunters; and it is only the cunningest and hardest who can venture to leave the fishing waters and pushing inland depend upon their guns for a livelihood. The most prosperous Indians of these bands are those living on the Churchill, and hunting northward. These not only secure a good livelihood, but have earnings deposited in the banks of Winnipeg and Prince Albert, aggregating four thousand dollars.

The morality and religion of these bands is, however, their most prominent characteristic, showing the results of earnest and successful missionary effort. Their habits, manners and dress are remarkably civilized. Their lives are of the simplest nature, and to a great extent free from contaminating influences.

WHITECAP'S RESERVE.

Mr. W. R. Tucker is overseer of this reserve. It was inspected in the latter part of May.

Location.—The reserve is situated on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan, about eighteen miles above Saskatoon. It is occupied by a small band of Sioux, about fifty in all.

Industries.—These Indians do no farming, but they cultivate large gardens and raise a variety of roots and vegetables, including potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, corn, pease and beans. As yet they persistently refuse to utilize manure for the improvement of their gardens. They prefer instead to change frequently the location of their plots, breaking and fencing a fresh piece of prairie, supposing very erroneously that the results are equally good, and that there is economy of labour.

Cattle.—Their cattle number two hundred head, besides the present season's calves, which will more than make good the present apparent decrease of thirteen head. In addition to wintering their own cattle, they earned \$269 by wintering cattle for outsiders, and still had thirty tons of hay left over.

Condition and Progress.—These Indians live almost entirely by their own resources, buy their own implements and provide their own food and clothing, with the exception of a small allowance of flour and bacon during haying time. They continue to improve in respect to food, clothing, and the cleanliness and furnishing of their houses. Iron bedsteads are in general use, tables and chairs or benches are in every house, while packing boxes for cupboards have, in a few instances, given place to neat and convenient sideboards. They realized collectively \$1,615 from the sale of beef cattle, which is their chief source of income. In common with other Indians, they show a disposition to incur debts regardless of their ability to pay, but the overseer is exerting himself to check this tendency. As compared with the Sioux, living abroad from the reserves and earning a livelihood by day labour about the towns, the condition of this band is very gratifying.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

September 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twenty-second annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves and farms.

During the past year I have visited and inspected the following agencies:—Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Edmonton, Sarcee, Hobbema; Stony reserves, Morley, and the treaty supplies for Treaty No. 8.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

I arrived at this agency on August 11. My inspection lasted until September 29.

Staff.—G. H. Wheatley, agent; G. H. Race, clerk; Thomas Lauder, farmer; W. S. Cosgrove, farmer; A. E. Jones, farmer.

Indian Office.—I audited the account-books in the office, commencing at the date of my last inspection, November 30, 1898.

The cash-book was regularly kept and audited satisfactorily.

Beef Account.—The beef account is the most important we have to deal with, as it represents such a large amount of money. It received my most careful attention. Commencing November 1, 1898, I checked the whole through to a satisfactory conclusion. The other food supply accounts were similarly dealt with and balanced out correctly.

South Reserve.—Thomas Lauder, farmer. The Indians' cattle here were wintered safely. Their farming was simply in gardens and of little importance.

Hay-making was being conducted upon a rather extensive scale, but under adverse circumstances, as it rained (intermittently) every day during August.

North Reserve.—W. S. Cosgrove, farmer; A. E. Jones, farmer.

There is an irrigation ditch here. I was informed that it proved useful, although there was so much rain.

The crops consisted of one hundred and eighty acres of oats, eight of potatoes and six of gardens, all the property of six divisions of Indians living on what is termed the 'North Reserve.' All these crops promised a good yield at the time of my inspection.

Hay-making.—These North Indians filled a contract for hay of about one hundred and sixty tons to the beef contractors and twenty-five tons to the North-west mounted police at Gleichen. This latter had to be filled twice, as the first stack was spoiled by rain.

Indian Houses.—Summer is not the season to judge of Indians' houses: with one exception, I found them all closed and locked up; but the winter debris had been cleaned up from about them.

Cattle.—I had a round-up of the cattle on the south reserve. I found them count out correctly with the number on the register, viz.: two hundred and twenty-one head.

I also had a round-up on the the north reserve. I counted two hundred and forty-eight head, which was an overplus of nine head of adult cattle, from a previous round-up of the agent's, on June 30. This overplus was not explained to me.

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Coal Mine.—I visited the site of the old coal mine. It was worked for several years, with varying success, but the coal lay in 'pockets,' which gave out. These drifts are now caved in. On the opposite bank (south side of Bow river) new drifts have been opened. Some coal has been taken from these the past two winters. I am told that it promises well.

Irrigation Ditch.—I inspected this ditch from end to end. It is in fair condition, but the freshets in the river have choked the entrance. The wash-out at the head-gates was well repaired, and that portion of the works is stronger now than when they were first put in.

BLOOD AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Blood agency on October 22.

Staff.—James Wilson, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; F. Dean Freeman, issuer of rations; Dave Mills, interpreter; C. H. Clark, farmer; James Grant, farmer; H. G. Long, farmer.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, and with the exception of a small but reasonable shortage in the bacon, each item checked out correctly with the balance shown in the ledger. I checked the implement returns, and wrote off worn-out articles.

Beef Account.—I checked this throughout carefully, and observed that the vouchers issued to contractors corresponded with the certified beef-book of original entry.

I attended upon several occasions at rationing, from start to finish. The beeves were of fine quality and properly butchered. The work of rationing is done here systematically and well.

Live Stock.—I had a succession of round-ups, and completed it satisfactorily, although the cattle range north and south about forty-three miles, and east and west, between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers.

They are all legibly branded 'B,' as well as the brands of the individual Indians. The registered number of animals at the time of my inspection was one thousand five hundred and fifty-one head.

Each Indian cattle-owner here knows his own cattle, his own brand, and the number he owns; and no Indian is allowed to have a brand in his possession. Trading cattle between Indians is not allowed.

In addition to the one thousand five hundred and fifty-one head found on the range, fifty-nine head were killed for beef this year, and although there were some cows among them, they averaged eight hundred and forty-nine pounds of beef.

Farming.—I visited the different farmers' headquarters on several occasions.

Some few Indians have gardens, but farming to raise grain, except a few acres of oats, has been discontinued. Their industries consist of cattle-ranching, hay-making, coal-mining and freighting.

G. H. Long, farmer at Station No. 1, has up a large stack of hay. His house and barns are in a good state of repair. He had a good garden of vegetables.

James Grant, farmer at Station No. 3, keeps everything in order. He had a good vegetable garden; also harvested thirteen acres of brome grass and nine acres of oats. He threshed about four thousand pounds of brome grass seed.

C. H. Clark, farmer at Station No. 4, has held his present position since 1884. To him is due the Indians' hay-making every year upon such a large scale. His house and premises are in good condition and comfortable. He has a large supply of hay at his stables in order to winter the thirty-nine bulls.

Indian Houses.—But few Indians occupied their houses until November. I did not see many new houses, but several have had additions placed to them, the roofs raised and shingled. The general character of the houses improves each year, but

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while the superstition continues of abandoning a house if a death occurs in it, it is useless to encourage the Indians to build expensive ones.

Thirty-five Indians have, adjoining their houses, good stabling, corrals filled with hay, and cattle corrals. It was estimated they had six hundred and thirty-six tons of hay in stack at their own stables, while there was one hundred tons more at the agency headquarters and the different farms.

In addition to the hay put up for their own cattle, the Indians sold under the agent's direction over one thousand tons, in filling police and ranchers' contracts, to lively stables and citizens of Macleod and Lethbridge.

A type of their homesteads may be understood if I describe a couple of them.

'Iron' and son have two good dwelling-houses, both shingled roofs; wagon-shed containing two nearly new farm wagons and two buckboards (one new), a \$50 cowboy saddle, and nearly new harness for two four-horse teams, thirty-seven head of cattle (having killed for beef six head before my visit), several stacks of hay, good corrals and stabling.

'Left Hand' and some relatives have six good dwelling-houses, good hay corrals containing fifty tons, large cattle corral, stables; implements stored away neatly for winter. I rounded up seventy-three head of cattle here belonging to him and his relatives who live in his settlement.

Industrial Pursuits.—As soon as hay-making was finished, these Indians commenced hauling coal from Lethbridge for the North-west Mounted Police. The coal, one hundred and twenty tons, was delivered at the different outlying posts. The Indians finished the contract in three days.

They also delivered a large quantity of coal for the Cochrane Ranching Company, for the different Indian schools, the hospital and the agency and farms. A good deal of the coal for the farms was furnished by Indian 'Blackhorses,' from his coal mine on the reservation. The Indians are very eager to get freighting, but although the agent never misses a chance to procure it, either in single loads or in large contracts, he cannot keep them regularly employed. This, however, is not surprising; they can turn out one hundred and thirty four-horse teams, instantly, upon receiving notice that they are wanted.

Their cayuses, or small horses, are estimated to number three thousand. The Indians work comparatively few of these animals, and will only sell one occasionally. They decline to sell their better horses, and place a prohibitive price on the others.

Indian Office.—I audited the several account books. *Cash book.*—I found the cash transactions of the agency, in which the Indians were concerned, and which were closed out from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, amounted to \$17,020.22, and from July 1 to September 30 of the current year to \$1,213.57.

In addition to the above sums, handled by the agent on account of his Indians, was the annuity money for 1898, amounting to \$6,620, or a total sum since my last inspection of \$24,853.79.

I made an audit of the whole account and found it correct, and supported by proper vouchers, the balance agreeing with that shown in the official bank-book. The account is kept at the Union Bank, Macleod.

I examined and audited the other books of the agency. They are regularly kept, and the office work throughout is efficiently performed.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Peigan agency on November 8.

Staff.—R. N. Wilson, agent; John Hollies, clerk; R. S. McDonald, stockman; Neil Yellow-wings, interpreter.

My first duty was to be present and assist at the annuity payments. Chief, head-men and Indians numbered five hundred and nineteen, to whom was paid out \$2,675.

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I took stock of the goods in store and in use, and checked the ledger accounts. I found everything correct in this connection.

Food Supplies.—Beef account. I commenced by auditing the beef-book, the book of original and certified entries of receipts. From this I checked the beef ledger and beef vouchers. They proved correct.

The flour and other provision accounts were correct.

I was present at weighing in the beef and issuing rations on several occasions. I found this duty was performed in a satisfactory manner.

Live Stock.—I was too late for the general round-up, which takes place every fall, so could not check the register. I drove over the range on several occasions. I found the cattle fat. The natural increase for the year is entered at two hundred and fourteen.

These Indians have used the proceeds of their beef, both in 1898 and 1899, for the most part in the purchase of mowers, rakes, wagons, and a good deal of harness; they have bought forty-four wagons, and nearly as many sets of harness. They are now fitted out to make hay and do freighting.

The car of flour lately received, four hundred sacks, was hauled from the railway station (twenty miles away) by the Indians in a day; and eighteen thousand feet of green lumber was teamed from the saw-mill to Macleod (thirty miles) as quickly as horses could travel the distance.

The Indians delight in freighting when some money comes out of it for them; storms do not deter them; they turn out with their teams fully equipped for freighting whenever called upon.

Cash-book.—I audited the cash-book and the Indians' personal accounts, from my inspection of 1898. I found vouchers for each item of cash paid out, and the account agreed with the official bank account, which is kept in the Union Bank, Macleod.

There are one hundred and twenty-seven personal accounts with Indians, and twenty other accounts, such as 'saw-mill,' 'wagon,' 'fence,' 'herding,' 'estrays'; the others of these twenty are accounts with business men, recording the transactions between them and the Indians in which the agency is interested.

I proved each account correct, and the balances standing to the credit of each to be those shown on the October cash-book return.

Indian Houses.—I made a house-to-house visit, and while it would be possible to narrate in detail a history of each house, I cannot see that it would interest any one.

Generally speaking, the condition of these Indians is progressive since my last inspection. That their houses have not been improved to greater extent has been owing to the high price of lumber and shingles; but now that they have a saw-mill, it is the intention of the better-off Indians to build frame houses of several rooms each; when this is done, their present houses will be given to their poor relations, which will relieve the present congestion of too many inmates in several of the houses.

Head Chief Crow Eagle has a comfortable house of three large rooms, shingled, floored and lined; Minor Chiefs Black Eyes, Joe Potts, Jim Ridesahead, Goodprairie-chicken, and Thomas Badger, have shingled houses, floored, and otherwise comfortable.

The others have log houses, one story, one room, floored, and more or less comfortably furnished with all the ordinary furniture and utensils.

The saw-mill has long been looked forward to, as the Indians think it will prove to be the panacea for any domestic discomfort; while the richer ones will be able to build new houses, the poorer ones will floor theirs, and make tables, bedsteads, &c.

I found very little sickness among them.

Stables and Corrals.—There has been considerable improvement in stables, corrals and the supply of hay at each for wintering the cattle, but the unfortunate habit of these Indians (like the Blackfeet and Bloods) of keeping so many useless horses, is a great drawback for the cattle; the horses eat off the grass during the summer, from

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the river bottoms adjacent to the houses and corrals; therefore, if cattle stay about them they half starve, and out on the prairies where the grass is still good, there is less shelter, and water is difficult to get at.

However, with all these drawbacks, I find we are now on the right course. Indians begin to know their cattle and take an interest in them beyond just that (as formerly) of claiming them in the slaughter-house.

Small gardens near dwellings are frequent, and several Indians showed me their cellars containing potatoes. One man had attempted growing oats, with not much success.

Saw-mill.—The saw-mill has been in operation over one month. This has been a sort of 'trial trip' to get ready for earnest work in the spring. About fifty thousand feet of fine lumber was cut; there remain about one thousand two hundred saw-logs unsawn, and more will be taken out during the winter.

About fifty Indians engaged in the logging were to be paid for the labour in lumber.

I found the office work efficiently performed and the general work of the agency was well looked after.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Edmonton agency on March 23, and continued until April 26.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk; Henry White, interpreter; A. Guilbault, farmer; G. W. Blewett, farmer.

Indian Office.—I took stock of the contents of the storehouses, and of the goods in use, made a comparative statement of the stock-list and the balances shown on the ledger, and wrote off such articles as were worn out.

Cash-book.—I audited the cash-book from my last inspection; I found the same correct throughout; each item of expenditure was sustained by proper vouchers.

I found the office in good order, the books were written up to date, vouchers and letters were properly filed; the different registers were properly kept.

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE.

Staff.—A. Guilbault, farmer. I visited the reserve on April 11.

Cattle.—As it was so early in the spring, I did not find either the Indians or their cattle surrounded with much comfort; most of them had no hay left, and the cattle were hunting their own food in the dried grass of the muskegs.

I counted the cattle at each Indian's stable, checking the same with the stock register. There were a few differences, through deaths during the winter, and on a subsequent visit, August 16 and 17, I had a regular round-up of all the cattle of the reserve. (Mr. Bard, vice Guilbault, resigned, was farmer at my last visit.) I found a total of one hundred and fifty-three head, which confirmed the Indians' information and my own account taken in March in a fairly satisfactory manner.

Crops.—On August 17, with the agent and the chief I visited every Indian farm. While most of the crops are late, they showed to very fair advantage, and, if the frost keeps off, there will be a good yield for the acreage.

I made an estimate of the acreage in crop. It is as follows: forty-one acres of wheat; seventy acres of oats; five acres of barley; four acres of potatoes, and two and a half acres of gardens, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two and a half acres.

As these Indians this year managed their own farming operations themselves (Mr. Guilbault being engaged with his own intention of moving away), they deserve credit for what they have done; most of the gardens were well attended to.

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MICHEL'S RESERVE.

I visited this reserve on April 18. The old chief, at eighty-seven years of age, is still hale and hearty; he is the father of twenty-three children and continues to look after his own affairs. Two of his sons, ex-pupils of St. Joseph's industrial school, assist the old man in his farm work, and at the same time they are breaking land for themselves, and taking out rails to fence the same, while another son, James, has already set up for himself, having built a house and stable, and broken and fenced a large piece of land, and now lives apart from the rest of the family.

The chief's stables, byres and corrals are old and rotten. He has timber out for new ones, and lumber on the spot to finish the same in a proper manner. He had sufficient hay to last until grass grew.

He has eighteen head of cattle. His fine large house is as comfortably furnished as any farmer's house need be. He has a large implement shed, in which is stored thresher, mower, binder, rakes, ploughs, harrows and other implements not in present use.

The men were busy with spring farming operations.

I also visited the farms of Timothy Callihoo, Pierre Valade, Albert Callihoo, Baptiste Callihoo, Joseph Gladu and Louis Callihoo. All these men appear to be in a comfortable condition, and were busy at their spring seeding. The last named, Louis Callihoo, is one of the most advanced and progressive Indians in the agency. He had, all told, thirty-five head of cattle, two teams of strong work-horses, several brood mares and a number of colts and fillies, eleven sheep, twenty-two pigs and plenty of poultry, also good stables, byres, granary, implement-sheds, storehouses, pig and poultry-houses.

His dwelling-house is a good one and is kept exceedingly clean in every particular; bright stoves and tins; fine white counterpanes, sheets and pillows on the beds; it is a well furnished farmhouse; also sewing-machine, clocks, concertina, fiddle, &c., and a \$120 organ.

I counted the cattle at each Indian's farm. I found them, in the aggregate, correct with the cattle register, viz., eighty-two head of adult cattle, plus twenty spring calves, total one hundred and two.

Crops.—This band has in crop: one hundred and one acres of wheat; thirty-five of oats; four of potatoes, and two of gardens, making a total of one hundred and forty-two. These are said to promise a fair yield.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Joseph's reserve lies west and south of Lac Ste. Anne. I visited this reserve on August 22.

At the Narrows of the lake, where a few years ago there were several Indian houses and stables, there is nothing left but two unroofed houses; there were three tents at the point.

Painted Stone, headman, has a house and small farm ten miles away, but it is rather inaccessible, and he is not living there this summer.

I had a round-up of their small herd of cattle. It numbers now, including eleven spring calves, twenty-six head.

The members of this band subsist by hunting and fishing. They still prefer this life to the monotony of farming, and judging from the appearance of the dozen or so Indians I saw there that day, they are enjoying a contented and not unprosperous existence.

WHITE WHALE LAKE OR PAUL'S BAND.

Farmer Blewett is in charge here.

I visited the reserve of this band on August 21 and 22.

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The principal industry of these Indians is cattle-raising. I had a round-up of the cattle, and although it was somewhat awkward, there being no cattle corral, I can conventionally sign the return of June 30 as correct, namely, one hundred and one head.

A few Indians have gardens, but other than this they have done no farming this year: fishing, hunting and cattle-raising are the industries they prefer to engage in.

The farmer has worked well in bringing some land near his house under cultivation. His four acres of oats and one acre of wheat promise a good yield. He has a good garden, and the whole premises are very creditable to him.

ENOCH'S BAND.

It is on the reserve of this band that the agency headquarters are situated.

I cannot say that this favourable situation has improved either the manners or condition of this band beyond outlying bands.

Last winter, for the first time, an effort was made to interest these Indians in selling dry wood as fuel in Edmonton. This work commenced, but had a feeble existence, and I do not hear of any one Indian being benefited by the effort.

Living on land the 'pick of the country,' they could be independent in a few years, if they would apply themselves to farm work; but owing to their proximity to the town, with its civilized enterprises going on so near them, they are being continually attracted by offers of wages, and what they think easier jobs. These take them away from the plodding of farming.

Cattle.—At this writing I have not had a round-up of the cattle, but the June return shows there were then: twenty oxen, two bulls, twenty-seven cows, twenty-four steers, four heifers; total, seventy-seven. It appears that at that date spring calves had not been counted.

Crops.—The crops this year are estimated as follows:—seventy-five acres of wheat, sixty of oats, five of barley, four of potatoes and two of gardens, making a total of one hundred and forty-six acres. Some of these fields were, to my knowledge, very dirty. In consequence, the yield of grain will be materially affected.

The Indians are now (September 4) engaged in hay-making. The season is not propitious; although there is plenty of hay, it is difficult to secure it on account of continuous rains.

STONY RESERVES.

I commenced my inspection of these reserves on April 30. Mr. Bangs, who had been in charge about three and a half years, left the reserves for British Columbia the same evening; and Mr. Sibbald assumed the duties on May 1.

I took stock of the stores, audited the books and accounts, and remained at the reserves until the end of May.

During the time, I had a round-up of the cattle, the result being as follows:—eleven bulls, two hundred and twenty cows, one hundred and sixty-seven steers and eighty-two heifers, making a total of four hundred and eighty head. As the general round-up of the cattle was to be held in June, it was expected that the above number might be increased twenty or thirty head, as some Indian cattle had been seen off the reserve during the winter.

Farming.—But little farming is done here, on account of the proximity of the mountains. However, more than usual grain was sown, and if it did not ripen, it would make fodder.

The crops sown were: thirty-four acres of oats on the department's account; twenty-one acres, Indians half shares with department, which furnished the seed, making a total of fifty-five acres, and fifty acres on the Indians' own account. Ten acres of gardens were also sown.

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Sale of Firewood.—These Indians engaged extensively during the winter in cutting and hauling dry wood to the railway station, where they disposed of it to the neighbouring merchants, who ship it east. Since March, 1899, they sold one hundred and twenty-two carloads. Long wood sold at \$24 a car, and short wood at \$36. Some seventy Indians were engaged in this business.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Sarcee agency on June 19.

Staff.—A. J. McNeill, agent; George Hudson, farmer and interpreter; Tom Godin, assistant issuer of rations.

Agency Office.—*Cash-book.*—I audited the cash-book and found it regularly kept, with receipts on file for each item paid out.

The correspondence is kept on the file system; the letter-register is regularly written up, and vouchers are registered as issued. The work of the office is all up to date, and everything therein is arranged methodically.

I checked the receipt of goods and posting into the ledger, commencing at the completion of my last inspection. I also checked over each original entry in the beef-book, followed it along into the beef-ledger, into the returns, and to the vouchers. I found the whole checked out correctly.

I took stock of the goods in store, and found them agree with the balances brought down in the ledger June 30.

The storehouses were clean and in good order.

The ration and slaughter houses are kept in clean condition. The contractor was furnishing excellent beef.

Live Stock.—I had the cattle brought to the corral. I examined and counted them. They are all legibly branded, and are in good condition. The casualties among the Indians' cattle during the year were six; there was no loss among those belonging to the agency.

Farming.—I visited the Indians' farms. Their crops looked well. Crow Child is particularly deserving of favourable mention. His grain, fourteen acres, was well put in, his roots and garden (one and a half acres) are a pattern of neatness, and are object lessons for his neighbours.

His house is large, has a shingled roof, is floored and ceiled. It is kept clean, and is comfortably furnished with tables, lamps, clock, large cooking-stove, a box-stove, rocking and other chairs, bedstead, child's crib, delf closet, delf, knives, forks, spoons, &c., table cloths, toilet set, mirrors, pictures, pans, milk pans, &c.

Jim Big Plume's house is nearly as well appointed as Crow Child's, but being a widower, his housekeeping is not so regular.

Big Crow, Big Belly, Many Swans, Sleigh, One Spot, David One Spot, Two Guns, Many Wounds, Tom Owing-a-horse, Pat Grasshopper, Bull Collar and Jack Sarcee all have comfortable houses, and more or less land under cultivation.

Agency Farming.—There are two acres of wheat, fifty of oats, one and a half of potatoes, one of turnips and one acre of small vegetables. There is also a field of twenty-three acres of brome grass. This last is the finest crop of the kind I have seen. It is in its third and fourth years. All the crops looked well and promising.

This agency is somewhat different from those in the north, the Indians, being erratic and volatile, sometimes throw their cattle on the agent's hands in the middle of winter, so he must be always in a position to assume the responsibility by having a surplus of fodder on hand.

A bull stable was built, with corral attached, in which is a spring of water; herein the thoroughbred shorthorn bulls were wintered.

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HOBBEMA AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Hobbema agency on July 7, and completed it on August 9.

Staff.—W. S. Grant, agent; T. J. Fleetham, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter; Ewan Moore, farmer; Gilbert Whitford, farmer; John Donaldson, miller.

Office.—The duties of this office are efficiently performed. I found the work up to date, books posted, returns made up to June 30, correspondence properly filed, and everything ship-shape.

I took stock of goods in the warehouse, and found them agree with the balances shown in the ledger.

Cash-book.—I checked the receipts and expenditure of cash since my last inspection. Vouchers were presented covering each item. I found it correct throughout.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND.

One hundred and sixty-two souls were paid annuity this year, under fifty-six annuity pay-tickets.

Fifteen Indians are grain-farmers and five others have gardens only. Their grain sown is seventy-nine acres of wheat, thirty-three of oats and four of barley, making a total of one hundred and sixteen acres.

On August 9 these crops were excellent.

Eleven acres are set down as gardens, but I think this is an over estimate.

The Indians' houses do not change much; most of them have shingled roofs and are fairly comfortable.

Cattle.—Their cattle were rounded up into fine large new corrals at the farm. The registered numbers of cattle belonging to this band are: one bull, thirteen oxen, ninety-five cows, forty-six steers, forty-two heifers, twenty-one bull calves, twenty-nine heifer calves; total, two hundred and forty-seven head. They are owned by twenty-eight Indians.

SAMPSON'S BAND.

Three hundred and thirty-seven Indians were paid annuity with this band this year, under one hundred annuity pay-tickets.

Farming.—The crops of this band this year are: two hundred and thirty-six acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats and thirteen of barley, making a total of two hundred and eighty-four acres, owned by forty-four Indians.

I was much pleased with the crops of this band, they are free from weeds, and the fields are well fenced. The crops are well advanced and promise a large yield. There are gardens, but the aggregate acreage of these has not been made up.

Cattle.—The cattle of this band are registered as follows: ten oxen, two hundred and seven cows, one hundred and seven steers, fifty-nine heifers, thirty-eight bull calves and forty heifer calves, making a total of four hundred and sixty-one head. These are owned by thirty-seven Indians.

LOUIS BULL'S BAND.

This is a small band of seventy-one souls, paid under twenty-two annuity tickets, under the leadership of Louis Bull, headman.

Most of them are said to be Methodists. They have a day school under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and missionary services are held in the school-house with more or less regularity.

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Formerly the members of this band were known to be good workers, but Louis Bull has lost his health and the young men do not show that material progress I would like to see.

They form a village of somewhat isolated dwellings, but these houses are unfenced, no gardens adjoining, and have a forlorn appearance.

Their grain crop looked well. It is as follows : forty acres of wheat, thirteen of oats and six of barley, making a total of fifty-nine acres, owned by eight Indians.

Their gardens are said to be six acres. These were not well attended to, and I think the estimate too high.

Cattle.—Their cattle in the round-up (one hundred and eighteen) made a very good show. The registered numbers are as follows: forty-seven cows, twenty-four steers, twenty heifers, fifteen bull calves, twelve heifer calves, making a total of one hundred and eighteen head under seventeen different names.

MONTANA BAND.

Forty-seven Indians were paid annuity in this band this year, under sixteen annuity pay-tickets.

Farming.—Their farming this year consists of thirty-four acres of wheat, under eight owners ; in addition there are several gardens. The crops all looked well and the fields are well fenced.

The gardens are large, each one contains potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions ; two of them are over an acre each, free from weeds and the crops are remarkably good.

Four heads of families were managing the hay-making for the band. The Indians intended to winter all their cattle in two groups.

Cattle.—Their cattle are registered as follows : twenty-six cows, fifteen steers, three heifers, six bull calves, seven heifer calves, making a total of fifty-seven head.

AGENCY FARMING.

For the use of the agency employees the following crops have been sown : four acres of wheat, twenty-nine of oats, ten of barley and three-quarters of potatoes, making a total of forty-three and three-quarter acres.

The agent, clerk and each of the employees have fine vegetable gardens in addition to the above.

AGENCY CATTLE.

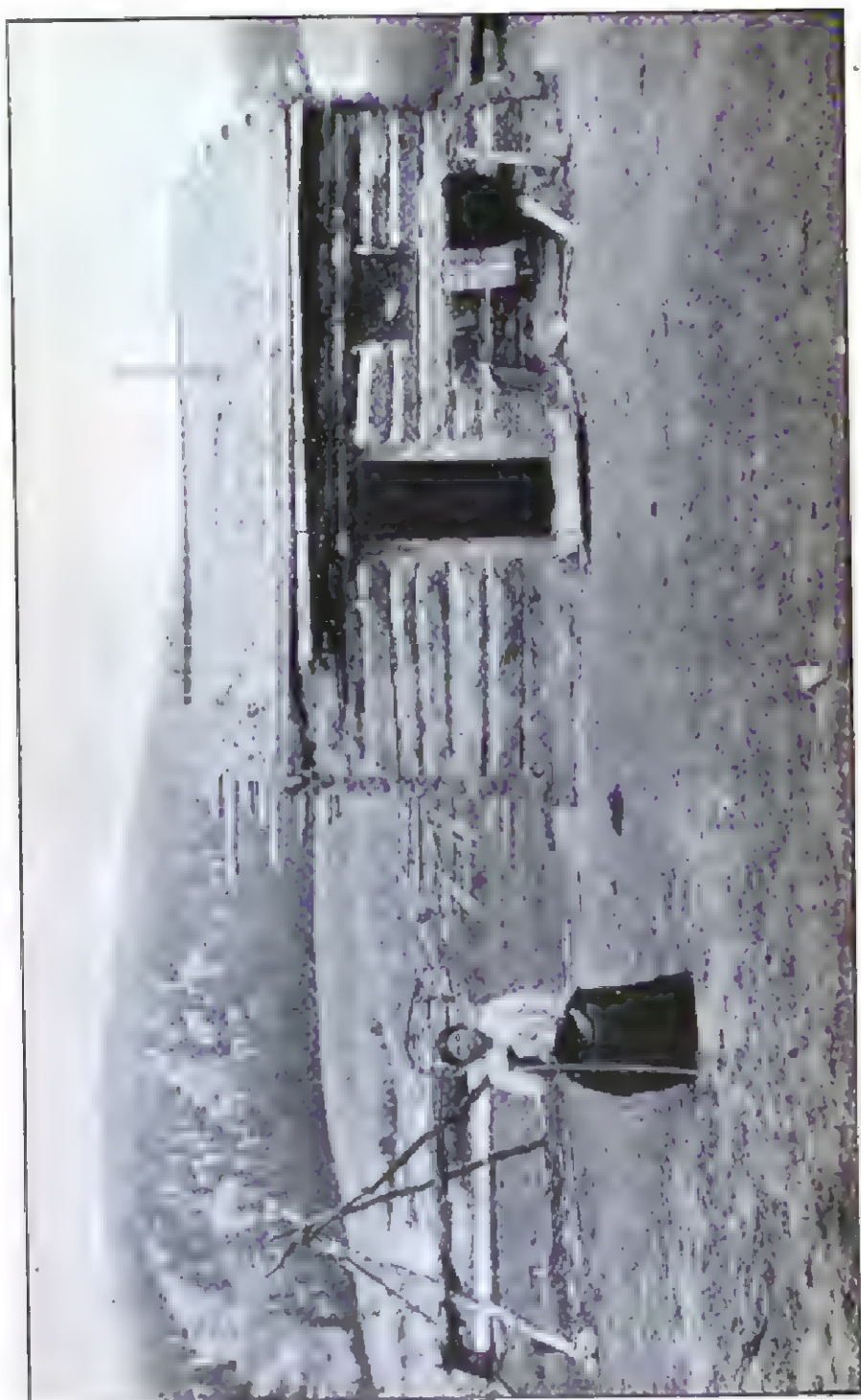
The registered numbers of cattle belonging to the agency are : twenty-one bulls, nine oxen, thirteen cows, twelve steers, seven heifers, two bull calves, two heifer calves, making a total of sixty-six head.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have visited most of the Indian farms and observe satisfactory progress since my last inspection.

The older bands are more backward than they should be in growing roots and potatoes ; this particularly woman's work is not attended to by them as well as it should be.

Although a wonderful change for the better has taken place in the environment of these Indians since Mr. Grant took charge of this agency, in March, 1897, much remains to be done ; so little satisfies an Indian's ambition, if these Crees can be said to have any ambition beyond keeping their stomachs full.



AT WILLIAMS LAKE RESERVE, B.C., OLD STYLE.

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Cattle.—The cattle are all in good condition, the spring calves were properly branded and taken on the register; all the cattle are branded 'I. D,' as well as the brands of the Indian owner and band.

Instead of being wintered in three or four camps or ranches, as was done four years ago, there are now seventeen wintering ranches.

They still form groups of stables and gangs of neighbours and friends in hay-making; but the time is not far distant when more of the good workers will find it more profitable to work each for his own hand, and put up hay for his own cattle, near his own farm, where he can winter his cattle by themselves.

Every effort will be made to encourage the sinking of wells at each Indian's house, and to induce the Indians to buy their own pumps. With plenty of good water at hand, the Indians are likely to stay at home more than they do, and the more they stay at home, the more likely a home they will make it.

As cattle in this part of the country require to be fed hay about five months in the year, a very large quantity is required here. On September 1 last, the agent informed me that he had in stack two thousand three hundred and forty-four tons, and about one thousand more tons in cock, which he expected to have in stack in about a week. Twenty-five mowers and rakes have been kept at work the whole season, and every Indian in the agency who could be persuaded or forced to work.

Flour and Saw-mill.—These mills have done excellent work during the past year, the former in gristing the Indians' wheat, and the latter in sawing their logs and lumber, shingles, &c.

The saw-mill also cut all the lumber and squared all the timber required in the construction of the new bridge that has been placed across the Battle river, opposite the agency headquarters.

This new bridge provides easy access to the Montana band reserve, where a great deal of hay is cut for the agency. It is entirely for the use of the agency and Indians. It is quite a structure for Indians to build, under the supervision of Gilbert Whitford. Had it been done by outside contract, it would have cost \$450.

A new building has been placed over the saw-mill and shingle-mill, so that they are now protected from the weather, and the workmen are sheltered when at work.

Material has been cut for a new granary, to be built as an annex to the grist-mill. There will be bins in it where each Indian can store his wheat, without having it mixed with another Indian's wheat.

Blacksmith's Shop.—When not at work in either of the mills, John Donaldson is constantly at work in this shop. Its necessity during hay time is more than ever apparent, as he is continually employed mending Indians' mowers, rakes and wagons. Sometimes the repairs required are trifling, but it would cause great delay if the Indian had to travel forty miles (round trip) to the nearest blacksmith.

Annuity Payments.—I was present at the annuity payments here this year. Six hundred and seventeen Indians were paid.

The births were thirty-eight, and deaths eighteen, during the year, making a natural increase of twenty.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., August 7, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report of inspecting agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories, from September, 1899, to August, 1900.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on September 15, 1899. Mr. W. M. Graham is agent, and Mr. Chas. Morrison, farmer.

A new blacksmith shop had been put up since last inspection and a new fence inclosing the agency premises and garden, and the whole place was in excellent order. The garden had a plentiful supply of all kinds of vegetables for the use of the house, and was an object lesson for Indians visiting the agency. An examination of the four reserves was made—fields, gardens, houses and stables—and all were found in a satisfactory condition. One seldom meets with a more thrifty and prosperous lot of Indians; all were busy at the time haying, some using the mowers, others the rakes, and others hauling to the stables, and I counted as many as twenty-five wagons thus engaged. One Indian was using the binder cutting oats and wheat, and men and women were putting up stooks.

The Indians of Okanese and Peepeekesis bands had been rewarded with a bountiful crop of wheat, oats and roots. Good care had been taken of the gardens. The fields looked pretty, dotted over with numerous stooks of fine grain. These two bands had thirty-five acres of wheat and one hundred and fifteen of oats, and a fair estimate would give a total of about five thousand bushels of grain.

The root crop on these two reserves and on Black Bear's consisted of about twelve acres, and the yield was estimated at one thousand two hundred bushels of potatoes and four thousand bushels of turnips, carrots and onions.

The hay stacked and to be stacked would total three thousand tons for feed, and two hundred tons for sale. Star Blanket's band had two acres of potatoes and turnips, which would give them all they required for use.

Star Blanket's reserve is the best one for hay, and all seemed to have plenty put up, and the old ex-chief himself was busy putting up more as a reserve supply.

The cattle were looking well, although the flies had been troublesome.

All hands being busy harvesting, I did not ask for a 'round-up' of the cattle, but made a second visit at the end of December, when I could check them off in the stables.

The bands were well supplied with wagons and implements, and the following had been added during the year, the Indians paying the cost themselves; three double wagons, \$64 each, with boxes; five mowers, \$46 each; three horse-rakes, \$24 each; one binder, \$130, and a number of smaller articles, such as forks, hand-rakes, axes, hoes, etc.

These Indians are practically free from debt, the purchases this year being provided for from sales of cattle and beef, to be made in the fall.

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About seventy head of steers and farrow cows would be available for sale and for beef; \$3.37½ per one hundred pounds was the highest price offered for live weight.

Special stables are erected for the bulls near the agency headquarters, with large corrals for exercise.

One hundred tons of the hay put up for sale were for the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and the proceeds went to the purchase of flour and other provisions.

Three kilns of lime were burnt by the Indians during the year and all houses were whitewashed outside and in. One hundred and twenty-five acres of land were summer-fallowed and one hundred and sixty acres of wire fencing made, and a number of the older rail fences had been renewed and repaired.

Fewer weeds were noticed than on former occasions and the improved style of farming under Mr. Graham's able management was producing the best results, and the Indians were being convinced that to ensure crops proper methods must be followed.

An exhibition took place on June 22, 1899, and the exhibits were entirely by the Indians themselves. It proved a great success. It entailed a large amount of extra work on the agent, but he was ably assisted by Mr. Skene, of the boarding school, and by Mr. Swarder, the efficient clerk of the Qu'Appelle school, also by the Rev. Father Hugonnard, and other friends.

A number of prizes were donated, one by the Massey-Harris Company, of a cultivator. The value of prizes given was about \$200; no money prizes were given. In going through the houses those who won prizes were proud in showing them, such as clocks, lamps, sets of dishes, saddles, bridles, dresses, suits of clothes, pictures, and many other articles. A pleasing feature of the fair was that it was purely and simply an exhibition of what the reserves produced in cattle, grain, roots and industrial work, and was free from the circus clap-trap attractions so common nowadays at the so-called exhibitions. There was no horse-racing nor dancing, nor side shows of any kind. There were over one thousand visitors. The prize-list was a long one, and the exhibits showed the handiwork of the women in many well-made articles, which must have kept them well employed during the winter.

All blacksmithing is done by one of the Qu'Appelle school graduates. Other graduates continue to do well, being industrious, and are a credit to the school and to the reserves.

The Indians were comfortably dressed and all seemed happy.

The health of the bands was good, and no visit from a doctor had been needed since April.

I heard of no cases of bad behaviour, and dancing is seldom indulged in.

In addition to the potatoes already mentioned, the agent planted a field expressly for the old women who were unable to have gardens of their own. This field, with the agent's garden, would produce two hundred to two hundred and fifty bushels in excess of the one thousand two hundred bushels from the Indians' gardens.

The agency was in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Graham was doing splendid work in bringing on his Indians in ways of self-support, and had his hands full overseeing outside operations, besides his office duties.

At the end of December I made a second visit to the agency and examined the cattle with the agent, from stable to stable. After deducting sales to date, the herd numbered, on December 31, six hundred and eight head, one hundred and sixty-four private horses or ponies, a few sheep and two hundred and sixty-five poultry.

Over one hundred visited the agent's quarters on New Year's Day and paid their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who treated them to coffee and cake. No white settlement in these parts could turn out a better array of horses, sleighs, robes, strings of bells, ribbons on horses' bridles, &c., than did these Indians on this occasion. Men, women, boys and girls were all dressed in the gayest fashion, and nothing seemed to trouble them. The older men and women who had not the fortune to possess a

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cayuse and a jumper, came along on foot, and were just as joyous as their more wealthy brethren. The day passed off most pleasantly.

The grain crop, when threshed, yielded four thousand three hundred bushels, and a quantity of oats was fed in the sheaf, so that our estimate was not far astray.

Potatoes were one thousand five hundred bushels, and four thousand bushels of turnips, carrots and onions; nearly every Indian had his cellar full of potatoes and turnips, and a quantity of the latter were sold to the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

I audited the books of the office and took the usual inventory, and found all correct. Detailed report and statements were forwarded to the Indian Commissioner.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I left the File hills on September 25, 1899, for Touchwood agency.

I commenced my inspection on September 26.

The staff consists of: S. Swinford, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk, and in charge of Gordon's reserve; Ed. Stanley, farmer, Poorman's and Day Star reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer on Muskowequan's reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer at Fishing lake; John Brass, teamster and interpreter at the agency headquarters.

The buildings about the agent's quarters were in good repair. A new rail fence with new pickets had been placed around the premises.

Nothing had been done with the agent's garden, but the clerk had a good garden and crop.

Change of Agent.—Mr. H. Martineau arrived on September 30 to take transfer of the agency from Mr. Swinford, and in company with these gentlemen, each reserve was visited by me, and inventories of all government property taken, also of the agency warehouse, which inventories Mr. Martineau accepted, and the transfer was completed on October 7, and Mr. Swinford left for Portage la Prairie to take the place vacated by Mr. Martineau.

DAY STAR'S BAND, No. 87.

Day Star's reserve was found in good order, and the Indians were busy completing haying. No grain is grown on this reserve, but they had gardens, which were fairly well looked after, and potatoes would be an average yield. One new house and three stables had been built.

Day Star's Indians are good workers, and all have good houses and stables.

An ample supply of hay had been put up, some stacked at the stables, and more at the meadows, which I examined.

The cattle were looking well.

POORMAN'S BAND, No. 88.

The farmhouse and other buildings are on this reserve, and they were in the best of order, Mr. Stanley having the idea of observing tidiness in all his work.

The crop here was eighty-five acres of wheat and oats, and six acres of roots. The wheat and oats were in stack and some still in stook. The crop was a good one, and would turn out well when threshed. Five new stables and sheds had been put up, and a lot of new fencing made. The fields looked clean and neat.

There is a Church of England mission on this reserve, Rev. Mr. Bassing, missionary, and services are held regularly in the old vacant school-house, and a few of the Indians attend.

The houses were clean and neat, and in one I noticed a new sewing-machine. I would class this reserve as one making substantial progress. There were nine children of school age on these two reserves not attending school, and I instructed Mr. Martineau to use his best efforts to get them sent to some school.

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There is a day school on Day Star's reserve for those living there, and those on Poorman's could be sent either to Gordon's or Muskowequan's boarding schools.

The number of cattle held by these two bands is four hundred and thirty (Day Star two hundred and forty-eight, Poorman one hundred and eighty-two).

GORDON'S BAND, No. 86.

The reserve of this band was found in its usual good condition.

The crop here was fifty-nine acres of wheat, thirty-one of oats, seven acres of roots, and a good yield was harvested.

An abundance of hay had been stacked. A number of new porches had been added to the houses, and every year an improvement of some kind can be noticed, such as raising roofs, adding of lean-to kitchens, porches, &c.

The houses and stables on this reserve will compare with any white settlement. The cattle were looking well, and the herd numbered three hundred and eighty-two head. Hens, geese and ducks could be noticed at many of the farmyards.

Mr. Carruthers informed me that the Indians took the best of care of the bulls (five), and without any expense to the department.

The thresher had commenced work before I left, and it was pleasing to see the Indians doing all the work themselves.

There is an Anglican church on this reserve, and it had been newly put in good order and a neat fence placed around it. One of the band, Josiah Pratt, is lay reader. This is the banner reserve of the agency.

MUSKOWEQUAN'S BAND.

The crop put in by this band was seventeen acres of oats, cut green for feed. The root crop was five and a half acres, more or less of a failure.

The cattle looked well; the herd numbered one hundred and eighty-five head. Some good stables had been put up on new locations. The farmhouse had not been completed.

FISHING LAKE.

The Indians here put up a sufficient quantity of hay, and had a fair crop of potatoes. The herd numbered one hundred and eight head, including private cattle.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are well supplied with wagons and implements.

The usual audit of the office work was made and all found excellently kept, reflecting credit on Mr. Carruthers, the clerk.

The number of cattle in the agency is one thousand one hundred and thirteen, and two hundred and seventy-two horses.

On October 11 I left Touchwood for Fort Qu'Appelle, going via File Hills, and on the 18th I left the fort for Indian Head and the Assiniboine reserve, and commenced my inspection there on October 21.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Thos. W. Aspdin is farmer in charge; Daniel Kennedy, interpreter and general assistant.

The agency buildings were in good condition; the warehouse needed some repairs, which were reported, a new roof had been put on the lean-to kitchen, and an iron chimney added in place of the brick one; a new root-house, 22 x 10 and 7½ feet

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high, with double doors, had been built. The new fence takes in a large portion of the pasturage. The posts being peeled of the bark, and with three strings of wire, made a strong, pretty fence. The roofs of all the buildings had been newly painted.

A flag-staff had been erected. Any blacksmithing required is done by Mr. Aspdin himself, and carpentry by Mr. Kennedy, without any extra cost to the department, except for material. The farmer had a large garden and a good crop of all kinds of vegetables. The Indian houses and stables showed steady progress in style and comfort.

The grain was all in stacks, twenty-five in all, which were inclosed in corrals with wire fences.

The crop consisted of two hundred and thirty-five acres of wheat and oats, and ten acres of roots, and the yield was very fair.

The Indians' gardens had been well attended to; their cellars were well filled with potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots and some had cabbages. The crop harvested was two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, three hundred bushels of turnips, seventy-five bushels of carrots, seventy-five bushels of beets and onions and one thousand head of cabbages. Wheat and oats, when threshed, would give about two thousand five hundred bushels.

The quantity of hay stacked, chiefly at the stables, was five hundred tons. A quantity of hay was over from the previous year, and was sold in the spring to settlers and people in Sinteluta at good prices.

Six new houses and five stables, besides porches and small storehouses, had been put up, additions to others in new flooring, and many houses had bedsteads, chairs, tables and stoves. No open chimneys or fireplaces were noticed. The Assiniboines seem to have a dislike to an open chimney: they think it is a backward move; but improvements in general housekeeping were plainly to be seen in many ways.

The band purchased during the year two mowers, two pair bob-sleighs, two new cook-stoves and four second-hand ones, besides lumber for flooring. Some of the new wells were giving good supplies of water, and where Indians purchased pumps, which some did, Mr. Aspdin made them troughs for watering the cattle. Seventy-five acres of land had been summer-fallowed and fifteen acres of new land broken. Some of the houses are models. Rider's is a sample; double log house, bed-room at one end, kitchen at the other, shingled roof, iron chimney, new cook-stove, shining bright, dishes, &c., and in bed-room a double factory-made bedstead; box-stove, tables, chairs, quilts as white as snow, pillows and pillow-shams in fancy needle-work, and all perfectly clean. The chief and others have also as good houses and equally well furnished.

Broken Arm was putting a wooden floor in his house, which had an open chimney. His daughter took a prize for knitting at the Wolseley fair, held on October 10.

The cattle were in fair condition. The flies had been troublesome. The herd numbered one hundred and twelve head. These Indians made a good display at the Wolseley fair in a class by themselves; whether white people refused to compete with them or not, I do not know.

These Indians are free of debt. A mission building had been put up by the Roman Catholic Church, about half a mile from the agency headquarters, on the trail to Sinteluta, and being on rising ground, it has a commanding view from all around.

The Presbyterian mission continues to be conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, and a good many of the Indians attend the various services and meetings.

The treaty payments took place on October 25, and passed off satisfactorily. Mr. Aspdin is doing very well, and has an intelligent grasp of the position he holds in the management of these Indians, and has the satisfaction of seeing progress going on, and Indians comfortably well off, and consequently contented. I heard no complaints.

On October 31 I left for Crooked Lake agency, and arrived there on November 1.

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CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

J. P. Wright is agent ; J. W. Jowett, clerk ; M. Cameron, teamster and interpreter ; J. Pollock, farmer for reserves Nos. 71 and 72 ; Peter Hourie, farmer for No. 74, which includes Shesheep's, in the valley.

The agent oversees the farming on reserve No. 73 himself.

The agency buildings were in good repair, a new fence had been made inclosing buildings, premises and garden. The fence is four rails mortised into high posts, and the whole painted red, which gave the place a neat appearance. A granary had been built alongside the mill for the convenience of the Indians bringing grain.

The mill building had been newly plastered and whitewashed with lime, and was ready for work as soon as threshing should be completed.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

This band was found in good condition ; the Indians were busy getting their stables in order for winter, as the bulk of the herd would be wintered on the reserve instead of being sent to Leech lake, the hay supply on the reserve being sufficient.

The crop put in here was one hundred and twenty-five acres of wheat, nineteen of oats, and two of roots. The crop was a good one, although a few fields were failures, but the Indians would have all they needed for flour and seed, and a considerable quantity to sell. The root crop was poor. It looked encouraging to find the Indian granaries filled to the top with the finest of grain, and where there were no granaries, a part of the house was partitioned off for the purpose.

Hay was stacked at nearly every stable, and more at the meadows.

The cattle were corralled and were in fine condition ; the herd numbered one hundred and forty-three head.

Lime was being got ready to whitewash the houses.

Shesheep's Indians live in the valley. Their houses and stables were about the same as usual ; the houses are of a poor class, but comfortable enough, and, on the whole, were cleanly kept. These Indians are an independent lot ; they will accept no cattle from the department, and they buy their own wagons and food supplies, and they live well. Their only crop was a couple of small gardens, but they put up quantities of hay, which they sell to ranchers in the adjoining settlements. They expected to get \$2.50 a ton for it in stack. Mr. Wright measured the stacks during our visit, and found six hundred and twenty tons in well-made stacks, running from twenty-five to fifty tons each. Two of the band had made a beginning in keeping cattle, one had two head, and one had eight, private, of course. I told them I would like to find on my next visit that many more had followed this good example. This reserve is one of the best in the country for ranching, having abundance of hay and water, timber for sheds, and the best of pasture and shelter.

BANDS NOS. 71 AND 72.

The affairs of these bands were found in their usual condition. A few new houses and stables had been added during the year. The crop of the two bands consisted of two hundred acres of wheat, twenty-one of oats and four of roots. The grain was in stack, waiting for the thresher, which was then at work in the valley. The crop was a good one ; the fields in the valley were the best. Cattle were corralled and were in good condition ; the two bands have three hundred and four head. Fences were in good order, stables are roomy and hay was stacked at each place. These two bands had a successful year, and their good crop would enable them to pay their debts, and tide them over the winter nicely, and they were in good spirits. The old and respected Chief Kahkeewistahaw was to have, in a short time, a bedstead, a table and a few chairs, articles the old man should have had long ago.

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COWESSA BAND, No. 73.

The reserve of this band was found in its usual good condition ; a superior class of houses and stables, pretty fields, and good fences are the features of this reserve.

The band had two hundred and seventy-five acres of wheat, one hundred of oats and five of roots, crop good, and the best was in the valley, some fields giving thirty-six bushels to the acre of the finest No. 1 wheat. The total crop of wheat and oats threshed was over twelve thousand bushels. The Indians seemed quite pleased at being able to pay for the seed given them in the spring.

Mr. Gaddie, who is regarded as the model farmer of the agency and who generally has a good crop, had the poorest this year, and this was attributed to the fact that he sowed his wheat broad-cast and the others used the seeder.

Mr. Gaddie had made a move in hauling some of the huge piles of manure in front of his stables to the fields. These manure piles were not considered signs of intelligent and progressive farming, although common in this country not only among Indians but among white people as well.

The herd on this reserve is two hundred and forty-eight head.

Since my last inspection a new building had been put up by the Roman Catholic mission for a boarding school. The mission church and other buildings are also on this reserve in the valley. The new building is frame, stone foundation, intended to be veneered with brick later on. It is three stories with high basement, and is fitted and furnished with the most approved appliances for comfort and convenience. Ventilation and sewerage are provided for on the most modern systems and the total cost is over \$8,000. The staff consisted of : Rev. Father Campeau, principal ; Rev. Father Bousquet, assistant principal, a brother and four sisters, one being the teacher. There were sixteen pupils present at the time ; they were well dressed and were clean, and they were making satisfactory progress in speaking English, reading, spelling and counting, and one or two recited very nicely.

Louison's son, who was given a shoemaker's outfit, was making good use of it and was doing good work. He sent a pair of boots to the agency office as a sample, and they did him credit.

Mr. Sutherland passed his examination as an engineer with flying colours, and obtained a first-class certificate.

The office and warehouse are attended to by Mr. Jowett, and both were found to be conducted in a business-like way.

The health of the Indians at the time was good and the best of feeling seemed to pervade the entire agency, at all events no complaints were made to me.

The agent, Mr. Wright, was constantly on the move, going over the various reserves, and he spared himself no exertion when it was to benefit the Indians.

The total number of cattle in the agency was six hundred and ninety-eight ; there were also two hundred and forty-eight horses, and some sheep, pigs and poultry.

On November 18, I left the reserve and drove to Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 21st drove to Muskowepetung's agency, and commenced inspection on the 22nd.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

The staff consists of J. A. Mitchell, agent ; Hugh Richardson, clerk in charge of Muskowpetung's reserve ; Jerome Larocque, teamster and interpreter ; J. H. Gooderham, farmer for Piapot's reserve ; S. Hockley, farmer for Pasquah's and Sioux reserves ; J. D. Finlayson, in charge of department herd and ranche.

The agent's house had been considerably improved by sheeting the outside with ship-lap and paper ; painting would be completed in the spring. A covering had been made over the well, and a small coal-shed adjoining the kitchen put up. The office had been painted. Half of the carpenter's shop had been turned into a dwelling for the interpreter. A coal-shed had been put up at the clerk's house, Mr. Richardson

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doing the work himself ; the whole place was in good order, except the fence inclosing the premises, which would require some repairing in the spring.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Houses, stables and fields were examined. These Indians had a prosperous year. The houses were particularly clean and tidy, and all had wooden floors. Ten houses had been built during the year, some new, and others in place of old ones, rebuilt. There were five new stables, and old ones altered and repaired ; six new sheds for cattle and implements. Chief Piapot's house looked well with the new factory-made bedstead given him last year.

The crop put in on this reserve was eighty-two acres of wheat, twenty-three of oats, and five acres of roots, and there were harvested one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine bushels of wheat, No. 1 ; five hundred and eighteen bushels of oats, thirty bushels of barley, two hundred and ninety-four bushels of potatoes, and two hundred and twenty bushels of turnips, carrots, etc.

Fourteen of the band had fields, and all had gardens, and looked well after them. The root crop was poor as a rule. A new dam had been made in one of the coulees, and was holding a good supply of water for the cattle, when grazing on the bench. Seven hundred tons of hay were stacked, and the stacks looked pretty all along the valley. Some were stacked also on the bench near the bluffs, forty tons were for the department's herd, twenty tons for farm stock, and six hundred and forty for Indian stock and for sale, and there were one hundred and fifty loads of straw besides.

The Indians are earning a good deal selling wood. They were getting \$5 a load for it.

The houses were whitewashed, and bedding seemed plentiful and clean, and it was pleasant to find these Indians so comfortable and cheerful.

PASQUAH'S BAND.

Improvements are noticed here every year, and this visit was no exception. Two more of the band had moved up from the valley and had nice locations on the bench.

This band also had a prosperous season. The crop put in was two hundred and seventy-one acres of wheat, oats, barley and roots, and the yield was : three thousand and thirty bushels of wheat, No. 1 ; six hundred and forty-five bushels of oats, one hundred and eighty bushels of barley, four hundred bushels of potatoes, and six hundred bushels of turnips, etc. Fifty acres were summer-fallowed, and three hundred tons of hay stacked, besides the straw.

Stevenson, one of the band, got a permit to sell a carload of wheat, and when Indians can sell wheat by the carload, it is pretty good proof that the labour and expense bestowed in teaching them have not been lost. Stevenson had a seeder, a new binder, a sulky, plough, a disc-harrow, a mower and rake, two double wagons, ten heavy working horses, all private property and chiefly paid for, a good house, fine stables, granaries, full of wheat, cattle, pigs, geese, hens ; a thrifty-looking homestead.

It was noticed where school boys and girls had settled, they had nice clean places. The cattle were looking well ; the herd numbered one hundred and thirty-two head. This reserve may be classed as self-supporting.

SIOUX BAND, No. 78.

This band is also under Mr. Hockley, and, if anything, more progress was noticed here, comparatively, than at any of the other reserves. Each house was clean and comfortable, and stables were in good order for the winter. The Indians had seventy acres under crop, and harvested one thousand bushels of wheat, one thousand three hundred of potatoes, twenty of barley, two hundred of turnips, one hundred of garden

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produce, and thirty of corn. There was a plentiful supply of hay put up, chiefly stacked at the stables. The herd numbered sixty-four head. I would like to see a larger herd here. These Indians are entirely self-supporting, and they are living very comfortably.

The ranche or department herd was examined. The stables, sheds and corrals were in the best of order, and a good deal of hay was in a corral for the purpose, and the rest of the hay was in stack on the hay section farther up the valley. Care had been taken for the comfort of the cattle. Calves were in a place by themselves, and a fine healthy lot they were. The hay section had been inclosed during the year with a two-string wire fence and strong posts. This fence is about two miles and a half, and incloses three hundred and fifty acres of the meadow. Twenty-five large stacks were in this inclosure, and the hay required would be hauled to the stables during winter.

I made a statement of the working of this herd for the year, expenses, production, and cost of beef it supplied, which I forwarded to the Indian Commissioner. The total number in the herd was two hundred and twenty-four head, and it tallied with the number in the books.

Mr. Finlayson is a capital man for the position, as he understands his business thoroughly.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

I was much pleased with my visit to this reserve and to notice the progress made during the year. The band had a larger acreage under crop than ever before, and the results were good except the root crop, which was a failure. There were one hundred and ten acres of wheat, oats, barley and roots, and there were harvested one thousand and forty-nine bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty-one of oats, seventy-nine of barley, seventy of potatoes.

The Indian stables were in particularly good order for the winter, and I never found the houses in better condition. Some were whitewashed with lime and some with white clay, but all were done inside with lime.

The old chief was cheerful as usual. I noticed the new bedstead given him by the department standing in a corner, not put up, and I asked him why he did not use the bed so kindly given him. He said he had put it up, but the slats bent too much, and the bed had no solidity, and he was afraid he would fall through, and concluded he would be safer on the solid floor, and therefore discarded the bedstead. I explained to him that the springs in the slats were equal to a wire mattress, and that there was no danger in using the bed. I also asked Mr. Richardson to put it in order for him. The chief said he would give the bed another trial, and would put some bedding under it, and if he did tumble out he would not hurt himself, but he would not risk his wife in the bed until he was satisfied as to its safety.

All the houses here but one or two had open fireplaces, and these gave a cheerful and comfortable look to the houses.

Implements were all under cover. The cattle were rolling fat. The herd numbered one hundred and seventy-one head.

The earnings of the different bands for the year in selling hay, wood, cattle, grain, freighting, working, &c., were as follows:—Piapot's, \$6,035.66; Muskowpetung's, \$1,069.42; Pasquah's, \$2,898.65; Sioux, \$5,099, making a total of \$15,102.63. Pasquah's and Sioux bands each subscribed \$25 towards the 'bonus' fund for a mill at Fort Qu'Appelle. A mill would be a benefit in selling their grain and wood.

The office and warehouse were looked after by Mr. Richardson, and in both I found care had been taken to have things correct, and Mr. Richardson was painstaking in all his work.

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The total live stock in the agency was: six hundred and ninety-six head of cattle, five hundred and fifty-nine horses and six pigs, making a total of one thousand two hundred and sixty-one.

The total crop was: seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six bushels of grain and three thousand one hundred and eighty-nine bushels of roots.

Fourteen head of cattle were sold at the rate of \$3.37½ per one hundred pounds, five weight. The average weight of the animals was one thousand three hundred and sixty pounds. Three head from the herd averaged one thousand two hundred and twenty-two pounds.

The health of the Indians at the time of my inspection was good, as I found no cases of sickness in my visits.

Mr. Munro, the Presbyterian missionary, was confining his efforts principally on Piapot's and Muskowpetung's reserves, meetings being held in Indian houses; Chief Piapot freely gives his house when required.

I returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on December 4 and made my report, and commenced my inspection of Qu'Appelle industrial school on December 8, particulars of which will be found in regular school report. On December 23 I made a second visit to File Hills agency to examine the cattle already referred to in this report. On January 4, 1900, I left for Winnipeg and Ottawa, arriving at the latter place on January 16. From January 18 to February 22 I was on leave. From February 23 to March 1, I was in Ottawa, and left March 1 for Toronto. From March 4 to 11 I was on leave, and on March 13 left for Winnipeg, arriving there on 16th.

After inspecting some supplies for Treaty No. 8 which were being shipped to Edmonton, I proceeded to Elkhorn on 22nd to inspect the industrial school and to take it over from its present management, on its being placed under government control. On April 19 I left for Brandon and Winnipeg, and on April 24 went to St. Paul's industrial school, Middlechurch, and returned to Winnipeg May 14 and on 15th went to St. Boniface school and was inspecting there until May 28.

On May 29 and following days I inspected the supplies at the Hudson's Bay Company's stores for the Manitoba agencies, and from June 1 to 20 I was engaged inspecting and distributing the supplies for the agencies in the North-west Territories and auditing the warehouse books for the past year.

On June 21 I left for the fair to be held by the File Hills Indians on June 23. The fair was a great success; the entries were in excess of the previous year. The display of horses, cattle and poultry was an excellent one, and the handiwork of the women in sewing, knitting and fancy articles of various kinds was much admired. There was a good display of bread and butter made by the women. Mr. Sherwood, of Indian Head, offered a \$5 prize for the best model of an Indian teepee, and there were about twenty competitors for this prize, and the models were most artistic. Prizes were offered for the best gardens and for the best and neatest kept houses. It fell to Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, Scrip Commissioner, and myself to judge the gardens and houses, and it was pleasing to find so many well-arranged gardens and neat, tidy houses. A ploughing competition was a feature of the fair, the first of the kind ever held by our Indians.

A large number of visitors were present from the surrounding districts, and all seemed to be much interested in witnessing the progress the Indians were making.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. McKenna, with kindly words to each as they received their prize.

There was no horse-racing nor dancing. The band of the industrial school was present during the day and played very well. In the evening Rev. Father Hugonnard had a display of fireworks, which amused the Indians very much, and this closed what was considered by all a most enjoyable day. The agent, Mr. Graham, was congratulated on all hands on the success of the fair of 1900.

On June 26 I left for Brandon industrial school, where I was engaged until July 14, when I left for Moosomin, and on the 16th arrived at Moose Mountain agency.

Particulars of schools will appear in regular school report.

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MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on July 17.

Staff.—H. R. Halpin, in charge of the agency and White Bear's reserve, No. 70 ; W. Murison, farmer at the two western reserves, Nos. 68 and 69.

Treaty payments took place at White Bear's on the 19th, and at the western reserves on the 20th, and all passed off satisfactorily.

Dr. Hardy was present and attended to vaccination where required. The Indians appeared comfortably dressed and were clean.

The crop put in on these two reserves was one hundred and sixty-two acres of wheat, twenty-two of oats, six of barley, and three and a half of gardens.

The wheat and oats looked fairly well, and promised as good yields as any of the settlers' fields, but it was too early to make an estimate. The gardens were failures. The Indians had no potatoes, not having had seed ; what potatoes they had the previous year got frozen in their cellars. The farmer had a nice patch of potatoes, and the first new ones I tasted this season were here on July 21.

The hay crop was looking well, and some pretty meadows were to be seen. About twelve stacks were left over from last year at this point, but being far away and difficult of access, there was no sale for it. A few old houses and stables had been taken down and better ones put up, with higher ceilings.

The farmhouse had been painted, and storm windows and eave-troughs added.

The surroundings of the farm premises and Indian houses were in a cleanly state.

These two bands harvested last year—1899—one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight bushels of wheat, five hundred and sixty of oats, thirty of barley, three hundred of potatoes, and one hundred and sixty-two of turnips.

These bands may be classed as self-supporting, as they get little, if anything, in the way of food or clothing, and they appear perfectly contented. They are a nice lot of Indians, good workers, and are manly in their dealings, and give no trouble. Mr. Murison was doing very well with them. They bought a new binder and paid for it themselves. They have one hundred and sixty-seven head of cattle, and these were in the best of condition, in fact, the best lot of cattle I had seen this season. The two bands have eighty-six ponies.

Two school graduates, one from Qu'Appelle and one from Regina, have pretty fields of wheat, and are doing well.

Any blacksmithing required is done by Mr. Murison, a blacksmith-shop, fairly well equipped, being one of the farm buildings.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70.

Chief White Bear died on June 17, at the age of ninety-eight. He was one of the old stock, and was a fine old man. He was completely blind the last time I called on him. The last words he said to me were 'I am glad you called, I have nothing to say, everything is all right.'

The crop of this reserve, although fair, is not quite as good as on the other two reserves ; but the Indians would have enough wheat to give them their flour and seed, and probably some for sale. They had one hundred and fifty-eight acres of wheat, forty-two of oats, eight of barley, and four of gardens. They had no potatoes for the same reason as the other two ; gardens were failures. The band harvested about three thousand bushels of grain and roots the previous year.

Six houses and seven stables had been renewed, two of them were new ones. One hundred and sixty-two acres of new land had been broken since I was here in September, 1898, and about eight hundred acres of wire fencing, made chiefly of two-string wire, the Indians paying the cost themselves

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The cattle were a fine lot ; the herd numbered one hundred and fifty-three head, and there were seventy-two horses.

The average weight of steers and cows sold in the fall of 1899 was eleven hundred pounds, live weight.

The agent's house had been painted on the outside and kalsomined inside.

The outbuildings, warehouse, stables, sheds, &c., had been whitewashed, and being surrounded with bluffs, with a small lake in front and one at the side, the view was a pretty one.

The agent's garden had a good showing of potatoes, but nothing else, the seeds not having come up. The hay meadows were examined, and some of them were really grand ; as far as the eye could reach, a moving mass of the finest hay could be seen.

The Indians had made a beginning at cutting. It is Mr. Halpin's intention to put up one thousand tons for the reserve use and for sale, as there may be a demand, the railways being now within a few miles of this reserve. Permits would be given to cut one thousand tons more. Two years ago 65 cents a ton was given to cut on permit. This year Mr. Halpin called for tenders, and \$1.40 a ton was bid.

These Indians should make a fine thing every year out of their hay ; it is the only place where any quantity can be had easy of access.

Dr. Hardy says the Indians are in a good state of health at present.

Mr. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary, is working hard among these Indians, and they enjoy his reading the scriptures to them in their own tongue, and are always glad when he calls on them.

They pay the greatest respect to the Sabbath and do no dancing, hunting or work, and they generally are dressed in their best attire and stay quietly around their houses or teepees. Mrs. Dodds is doing great work among them also, helping them in sewing, knitting and showing them how to bake bread, &c.

Mrs. Dodds accompanies the missionary and leads the singing in the teepees. Services are held at the mission also every Sunday at 11 o'clock.

The office work was examined and inventories of all government property taken, which with detailed report were sent to the Indian Commissioner, Winnipeg.

I returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on August 1. On the 11th I made a visit to File Hills agency to see the crops, and will make a regular inspection in winter when houses and stables are occupied.

The File Hills' Indians were busy haying, and had to go over a good deal of ground to get the supply required—some two thousand five hundred tons. They had made a beginning at cutting oats and wheat. Two binders were at work, and it was most gratifying to find that these Indians had been so bounteously rewarded with such fine crops ; one field of wheat of one hundred acres was the best I had seen anywhere ; the stalks were five feet six inches high, and good full heads, and an estimate of twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre would be within the mark. Oats would average from forty to fifty bushels.

Potatoes and turnips promised a large yield, and other roots were looking well and the gardens were kept in the best of condition, and there was not an idle Indian to be seen.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

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MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, December 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The inspectors and agents deal so fully in their detailed statements with the work in which the Indians are employed on the reserves, that it only remains for me to touch upon such matters as seem to call for remark since I last addressed you.

Progress.—During the winter and summer I visited some of the agencies in Assiniboia and Alberta, and noted with much satisfaction the progress the Indians are making in civilization and self-support. True, comparing one year with another lately preceding it, the advancement may not appear very marked; but looking back, as I can, over a quarter of a century of Indian history in this western country, the transition is wonderful. At Crooked Lakes I met chiefs and headmen who had signed the treaty which I and others negotiated at Qu'Appelle lakes in 1874; I had the same good fortune when visiting the Blackfeet, Bloods and Sarcees, with whom the late Lieut.-Col. McLeod and I negotiated Treaty 7, in the year 1877. The adherents of both these treaties were plain Indians, who had lived for untold generations on the buffalo chase, and were in dress and manner of life in the primitive savage state. Owing to the rapid disappearance of the buffalo, I knew what the government would be compelled to undertake in the direction of civilizing these Indians and making them self-supporting; but judging from the slow progress attending such efforts in the eastern provinces, I scarcely expected to see results that have been attained, especially among the Crees. Many of the latter have adopted mixed farming, and except the aged and widows, receive little in the way of rations from the department. The influence of old customs among them is becoming extinct, the first rough shacks which they erected on the reserves are disappearing, and their places taken by a better class of houses, furnished with modern furniture. The several tribes of the Blackfoot nation, though they have erected not a few neat dwellings, and show other signs of progress, are backward in the matter of self-support. I saw good grain on the Sarcee reserve, and on the other reserves potatoes and other root crops are raised with some success. The reserves, however, as a whole, are not adapted to agriculture, owing to their elevation and proximity to the mountains. But they are very suitable for stock-raising, and it is to be regretted that the Blackfeet and Bloods could not have been persuaded long ago to accept and care for the cattle agreed to be given them under treaty. Quite a number of the Bloods have recently been persuaded to take loan cattle, and have tended them with care. Being allowed to realize on animals that can best be spared, they are encouraged to increase their herds, and others of the band are seeking to follow their example. The Peigans and Sarcees are likewise progressing in stock-raising; but the Blackfeet are the most backward of all. An effort will be made to push forward this industry on all the reserves of Treaty 7, as the keeping of herds of cattle is the main hope on which any reliance can be placed that these Indians in the near future will become self-supporting.

Visit of Their Excellencies.—In alluding to the Indians of Treaty 7, it affords me great pleasure to mention the visit of their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Minto, and two of their daughters, to the Blood, Sarcee and Blackfoot

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reserves in September last. The honour done them by the visit was duly appreciated by the Indians; and the kind words of advice given them and assurances conveyed of Her Majesty the Queen's deep interest in the welfare of her red children cannot fail to deepen their loyalty to the Great Mother. I never saw Indians behave so well in the presence of the representatives of royalty; they referred to few grievances and proudly showed off their good horses as a sign of their advancement. Both Lord and Lady Minto conversed with most of the chiefs individually, and showed such a lively sympathy for them and their people that their Excellencies' visit will doubtless long be a pleasant memory on the reserves.

Head Chief of Bloods.—I regret having to report the death of Red Crow, the head chief of the Blood Indians, which occurred on August 28 last. He was a treaty chief, and well advanced in years. He had undergone some fatigue in crossing the river near his house to drive in his horses, and had apparently lain down on the bank of the stream to rest, with his coat under his head for a pillow, where he was found by one of his wives sleeping his last sleep. In the early years of the treaty, and during the trying times of 1885, he exercised a great influence over his people for good. He supported the agents in their efforts to carry out the policy of the department for improving the condition of the Indians, and was otherwise worthy of the high position which he held. Acting upon authority received from the department, I held a council of the Blood Indians at the agency on September 17, to consult with them in regard to appointing a successor to Red Crow. I ascertained that Crop Ear Wolf, an adopted son of the deceased, was the choice of a large majority of the band, and I appointed him head chief, instructing Agent Wilson to install him into office on his making the declaration required by the government from chiefs and headmen. This declaration he signed on October 17, and thus was settled, in an amicable way, the question of succession in this the largest Indian band under my supervision.

Health.—There has been a marked improvement in the health of the old treaty Indians during the year. No serious epidemic has occurred, the principal fatal diseases being pulmonary affections, which in the case of children are largely attributable to unnecessary exposure. I am also pleased to observe from the excellent report of Dr. Edwards, the physician who accompanied the commissioners' party that visited the bands in Treaty 8 this year, that the Indians in that region, with the exception of one tribe, are quite as healthy as those of the older treaties. The Beavers, however, of Peace river, Dr. Edwards says, physically are a miserable sickly lot. They are a conservative people and have followed the custom of close intermarriage among themselves; that and the general prevalence of scrofulous consumption is quickly cleaning them out. Whether any check can be interposed to prevent the causes which threaten the extinction within a few years of this once numerous and active tribe, is a matter for serious consideration.

Stock.—The cattle industry is now the most important among the Indians. It is the most reliable where the large reserves are situated and is the best adapted for tribes in the transition state from savage to civilized life. This year has been most favourable to stock-raising; the winter was open and the cattle came through with slight losses. To show that the season was favourable and that some of the Indians are becoming expert stockmen, I may mention that five hundred and thirty-three calves were branded on one of the Alberta reserves during the year. More Indians are asking for heifers to commence small herds; but, as the supply is not equal to the demand, it will take a few years fully to stock the reserves.

Agriculture.—In Manitoba and a portion of Assiniboia the grain and root crops suffered through drought, and in some portions of the latter district, through hail; consequently the returns are very small. This is discouraging to the Indians, as many bands had this year increased the acreage under crop. In the Saskatchewan and Alberta districts, and also at the File Hills in Assiniboia, the weather was more favourable, and the returns from the crops on some of the reserves are very satisfactory. Haying generally was delayed, owing to the wet weather at that season; but,

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with the exception of the reserves in the Birtle agency, the Indians have put up a sufficient quantity to winter their stock. The total cut on the Blood reserve was two thousand six hundred and eleven tons; of this quantity one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven tons were delivered under contracts to ranchers and settlers in the vicinity, and one thousand and twenty-four tons kept for home consumption.

The root crop, excepting small garden stuff, on the whole was good. Agent Graham, of File Hills, writes: 'The Indians have stored away a large quantity of roots for their winter's use. Every family on each of the four reserves has an abundant supply of potatoes and turnips * * * * * On the 16th of the month (October) I sent twenty wagon loads of wheat to Indian Head, in all about 800 bushels; of this quantity I had 400 bushels gristed, and brought back 120 sacks of flour and 4,000 pounds of bran * * * * * I expect to send out another consignment in the near future. We also sold 1,000 bushels of oats during the month.' Such results as these are most encouraging. Mr. Graham had also a very successful exhibition for Indians at his agency in the early summer; and at the general exhibition held at Qu'Appelle Post in August, which I had the pleasure of attending, the exhibits of the Indians from File Hills, which included fine samples of wheat in stalk of this year's growth, were among the chief attractions.

Conduct.—The general behaviour of the Indians has been all that could be expected. The alarming reports in the summer regarding an uprising of the Indians in the Rainy River district were entirely without foundation; the Indian is naturally superstitious, and in this instance was told by the medicine men that a great wind storm would pass over that region at a certain date and demolish everything in its way. This story was believed by the Indians, and they packed up their effects and moved from their reserves in a body to old places of rendezvous to get out of the way of what they thought to be an impending disaster. The white settlers not being able to speak the Indian language, misunderstood the Indians and thought they were off on the war-path.

Every effort possible is made to stop the liquor traffic, but in spite of all that the agents and the mounted police can do, I am sorry to say liquor is too often furnished to Indians. In most cases the half-breed is responsible for the infringement of the law, by buying the liquor for the Indians and sharing it with them, or in trading it amongst them during pretended friendly visits.

Sun dances, I am sorry to say, are still common among some of the bands, though the illegal features of torture of the body and giving away of presents have been to a considerable extent abandoned. The giving away evil is, however, still too frequently practised, mostly in a clandestine way. It is said also that the dances are accompanied by grossly immoral practices. While at the Blackfoot reserve last winter, I carefully inquired into these reports, and was informed by a missionary who had, unobserved, watched some of these dances, that he saw nothing of a gross character. But other missionaries report that their converts say the evil exists. The agents have been instructed to discountenance the dances in every possible way, to forbid their illegal features, and to restore to their former owners, horses and other property given away as presents. One of the drawbacks in the way of prosecution is the great difficulty to get any of the Indians to give information against the ringleaders in the illegal practices.

Dwellings.—The difficulty in getting suitable building material on a number of the reserves has been a serious obstacle in the way of erecting comfortable dwelling houses. However, this difficulty is being met by the department introducing saw-mills at points where timber can be secured. The wisdom of this step is apparent by the interest the Indians have taken in getting out logs to be sawn and building substantial houses, the more advanced members of the bands having two or three rooms and a second story.

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Education.—The education of Indians is now costing the government a large sum. The results, though in many cases satisfactory, are not all that could be desired. Supporting schools for our aborigines, however, is a treaty obligation and must be persevered in. But apart from the obligation, there is no other way that they can become truly civilized and cease to be a burden upon the country for much of the ordinary means of support. Not a few of the graduates who have gone out from industrial schools have obtained employment among settlers and villagers and earned moderately good wages; some have married other ex-pupils and settled down on reserves with a fair prospect of making a comfortable living for themselves; while too many are idle and shiftless, and have fallen back into the old habits of their parents and other relatives on the reserves. How best to guard the ex-pupils of the schools from lapsing into the barbarous ways of the band to which they belong is one of the problems with which we are confronted. To settle them in colonies apart from the reserves has been suggested; but to this scheme there is the objection that the parents of children now in most cases hostile to sending them to school, would then, with the prospect of never having them back to live with them on the reserve again, most determinedly oppose their going to school at all. It appears to me that a compromise of the two methods might be attempted with good results. Most of the reserves are large, and there is ample space on them to settle ex-pupils of the band some distance from the main camps on the reserve, and near the agent's residence. Something of this kind has been tried at File Hills, with a prospect of moderate success. I shall give this subject full consideration; and if the way seems clear for a general effort in this direction, I feel assured the department will readily lend a helping hand.

Industrial Schools.—During the year I visited the industrial schools at St. Boniface, Middlechurch, Regina, Calgary, Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn, and was much pleased with what I saw in the provision made for the cleanliness, comfort and training of the pupils. They are all instructed in the elementary branches of an English education; some of the boys are employed at trades, others at farm work and tending stock; the girls are taught cooking, sewing and other duties calculated to make them good house-keepers. Perhaps too little attention is given in some of the schools to agriculture and stock-raising, which in this prairie country, and especially on the Indian reserves, must ever be the leading industry. The moral and religious teaching imparted at these schools is of the highest importance; and though, as with white people, and probably much more so in the Indian's case, many lapses may occur, yet the good impressions received and habits formed must tend to raise the standard of conduct in the bands to which they belong.

Boarding Schools.—These schools overtake the same work as the industrial schools, so far as teaching English and moral and religious training are concerned; but in regard to industrial work, only a few of them give valuable instruction. Since my last report I have only been able to visit the boarding schools at Crooked lake, Round lake; also White Eagle and Crowfoot, on the Blackfoot reserve, St. Paul's Home and the Roman Catholic school on the Blood reserve. And during the summer of 1899, while on treaty-making trip, I visited the following boarding schools:—St. Augustine, Smoky River, the Roman Catholic and Church of England schools at Lesser Slave lake, and Holy Angels at Fort Chipewyan. These latter schools, in Treaty 8, since July 1, have been put on the same standing as respects per capita grant as the boarding schools in organized districts. The boarding schools as a whole are doing satisfactory work. The inspectors' and agents' reports almost uniformly testify to the tidy appearance of the school-rooms and dormitories, and to the careful supervision of the principals and the efficiency of the teachers. Some complaints have been made of the defective English taught; but on my notifying the

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principals of the desire of the department that the pupils should be taught to read and speak English, qualified teachers in most cases have been promptly secured.

Day Schools.—These schools are not so numerous as they were before boarding schools were established. Many of them, however, are still doing good work; and where the Indians remain on their reserves all the year round, I see no reason why they should not be almost as satisfactory as the boarding schools. The children who attend them are not torn from home; and will not have to return after several years absence almost estranged from their families, and, perhaps, discontented and idle. But the great drawback to the day schools is the migrating character of many of the Indians, especially those in the lake and river regions, who leave the reserves for months in the year, while off hunting or fishing. It is uphill work to keep schools in operation under such circumstances, and the teachers deserve a great deal of sympathy in their discouraging yet often faithful and fairly successful work.

Attendance.—The attendance at the industrial schools, on the whole, is a little larger than that of last year. No new schools of this class have been opened; but St. Paul's, Middlechurch, has had its buildings improved, and its attendance more than doubled under the energetic and efficient management of its new principal, Mr. J. G. Dagg. Regina has well held its own; but I fear it will now suffer owing to the death of its respected, whole-souled and successful principal, Rev. A. J. McLeod, which painful event occurred on the 20th of last month. His place it will be difficult to fill; but the school is so well organized that it ought to be comparatively easy now to carry on the work. Most of the other industrial schools are holding their own. Some of them, however, have suffered from the difficulty of recruiting pupils; but this, I hope, is only a temporary drawback. Only one new boarding school has been established within the financial year, namely, the one at Norway House under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Other boarding schools, in almost every case, have increased their attendance. Without including the schools in Treaty 8, which only opened on their present standing in July last, the attendance now compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

	1899.	1900.
Industrial school pupils	983	1,048
Boarding school pupils	847	964

I regret that the mortality for the year has been somewhat heavy in the industrial schools, the deaths numbering forty-two. I can scarcely account for this sad result. The pupils have every comfort, the best of medical care, and no particular hardships of any kind. I must own to an impression that the zeal to get recruits outruns discretion, and that despite the entrance medical certificates required, a number are admitted who are afflicted with the seeds of disease. The number of graduates who went out from the industrial schools was ninety-three; and other discharges for miscellaneous reasons were forty-seven.

Exchange of Agents.—As ordered by the government, three exchanges of agents were effected during the autumn, namely, the agents of Crooked Lakes and Fort Frances, those of Swan River and Duck Lake, and those of Birtle and the Blackfoot reserve. The transfer of agency property was duly made by the inspectors, and the agents have entered upon the discharge of their duties in their new positions, with good prospects of accomplishing successful work. The exchanges, I think, will do good; old ruts will be escaped, and new opportunities in all likelihood improved.

Staff.—The department's inspectors have been very persevering in their work, and are doing excellent service in reviving the operations at the different agencies. Many

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of the agents also have been faithful to duty, but there are some exceptions among agents and farming instructors, to whose indifference, I fear, a part of the backwardness of the Indians must be attributed. In regard to the staff in this office I have nothing but good to report; from the Secretary to the Messenger they are punctual, industrious and efficient.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD HOSPITAL, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report in regard to the hospital on the Blood reserve during the fiscal year 1899-1900.

As the department was furnished with a regular monthly return, I will only quote from the figures therein contained, and show what good service the hospital rendered. One hundred and sixty-one patients were admitted for treatment, and most of them were discharged either cured or sensibly improved. Out of this number we record only three deaths that occurred in the hospital. The aggregate of the days of treatment was two thousand and eighty-two, and meals to in and out-patients amounted to seven thousand and four. The maintenance of these patients, so far as the food is concerned, cost only the small sum of \$300.

The foregoing shows that the Indians begin to realize that this institution is for their benefit, and the success obtained in many instances has brought a good many to seek for relief and help in their ailments from the hands that so well and so devotedly minister to their sufferings.

The bath and other appliances for toilet use of the patients, having been in long use, are now in a condition to necessitate their immediate removal and their being replaced by others better fitted for cleanliness and hygienic purposes. The wash-basins should have a marble top, with porcelain bowl, and there should be as many as required for all emergencies and for convenience.

Thanks to the liberality of the department, a plant for the supply of water throughout the whole building has been put up.

I have, &c.,

F. X. GIRARD, M.D.

OTTAWA, November 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—During the past season I was engaged as follows :—

I assisted Mr. Surveyor Reid in connection with the subdivision survey of the Gambler's reserve until instructed by the Indian Commissioner to proceed to the Peigan reserve.

I retraced the boundaries of the Peigan reserve south of Old Man's river—32 miles—to enable the agent to construct fencing.

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I next proceeded to the Sarcee reserve where a survey of Fish creek was made with a view to settling the claim made by certain settlers to watering privileges. A separate report with accompanying plan has already been submitted.

While at the Sarcee reserve I prepared a plan of the subdivision survey of the Gambler's reserve from Mr. Surveyor Reid's field-notes.

I next proceeded to the Kootenay lakes to define the boundaries of certain sections which have been reserved as timber berths for the benefit of the Blood Indians.

I then went to the Porcupine Hills to define the boundaries of certain sections which have been reserved as timber berths for the Peigan Indians. I also retraced the boundaries of the old Peigan timber limit.

I next proceeded to locate and survey a road from Macleod to Fishburn, to take the place of the old trail which crosses the Peigan reserve and which has now been closed by the new fence.

I was finally engaged in locating and surveying a road along the south boundary of the Blood reserve, and also roads on each side of Fish creek leading from the south boundary to the Belly river at the Upper Cochrane Ranche.

Reports and accompanying plans will be prepared during the winter in connection with each separate matter noted above.

I have, &c.,

A. W. PONTON,

In charge of Surveys in Man. and N.W.T.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., December 4, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the past summer season's work.

On May 10, I left Winnipeg for Binscarth, and retraced the subdivision survey of the Gamblers' reserve; returning stopped over at Strathclair to report on the road allowance on the south boundary of the Riding Mountain reserve; from thence to Portage la Prairie, where I ran out the boundaries of parish lot 14.

I then started *via* Prince Albert to survey the reserve for the Kinistino band of Indians. Having completed the survey of this reserve, I crossed over the Barrier River valley to Nut lake to make the proposed additions to the reserve. I could find no trace, nor could I find any information, regarding the original survey of the Nut Lake reserve; all monuments and marks have entirely disappeared. The Indians informed me they did not wish any survey made until they had seen the agent. As it would be impossible to do anything here without further instructions, I reported to the department, and drove on to the Touchwood Hills to carry out the work there.

In the Touchwood Hills agency I retraced and resurveyed the boundaries of three reserves: Gordon's, Muskowekwan's and Day Star's. I had a great deal of trouble and delay owing to the difficulty of finding starting points, such as original monuments, &c. all marks and traces of former surveys being almost obliterated. I can now report that these reserves have their boundaries well defined, having large iron bars in mounds or squares at every corner, and the ordinary iron bar in mound or square at every mile.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID,

D. L. S.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AGENCY,
HAZELTON, July 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report, with tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of Agency.—This agency is bounded towards the north and west by the North-west Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and to the east by the Rocky mountains.

The cause in parts of this district of difficulty in expeditious travel in the ascent of the Skeena to Hazelton is the force of the water. Where it is most rapid there are reflex currents on the side which often run in a contrary direction. Again, from Hazelton to the south, in many parts, an abundance of streams, at certain times of the year with no little force, are encountered, and now and then alternately muskegs and fallen timber on the trails.

The climate is good in a general way, but for the somewhat late and early frosts in some parts.

Reserves.—All the bands of this agency, with the exception of that of Kitwancool, are now provided with reserves, which contain an aggregate of forty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four acres. Of these fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres may be classed under the heading of the Uppor Skeena river, and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two acres under that of the Hoquelget division.

Population.—The population of the former division consists of one thousand and seventy-six, and that of the latter division of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, or, combined, a total of two thousand eight hundred and fifteen men, women and children.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are composed of two distinctly different nations, and have nothing in common either in language or character; whence the respective classification of those of the Skeena river, the Kitsuns, ranging from Kitwangah village to its head-waters, and that of the Hoquelgets with habitations—from within three miles to the south-east of Hazelton—on the Hoquelget or Bulkley river and the lakes of the far interior towards the south.

THE KITKSUN DIVISION.

In the following account the villages will be dealt with in order ascending the river.

KITWANGAH BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of the Kitwangah river. Its area comprises three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-nine, consisting of fifty-one men, fifty-eight women and forty children. During the year there were five deaths owing to old age and natural causes, and two births, giving a decrease of three since last count.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed good health. Precautions are taken to have the premises and their surroundings kept clean, and a good many of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping, and cutting cord-wood, while the women and children gather wild berries and dry them for the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are twenty-four frame and fifty-eight log houses and four stables; of stock, two bulls, four cows and no horses. The implements are of the most useful kind, such as axes, mattocks, &c.

Education.—There are twenty-six children of an age to attend school. The school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, and is centrally located in the village.

The attendance is irregular, as school is open only part of the year, which applies also to those on other reserves.

Religion.—Of late years the Indians have shown a great desire to become Christianized. A fine church has been built, finished and nicely equipped, and an organ added. The building and furnishing of the church was done by the Anglican Church Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are very intelligent and are endeavouring to better their condition.

Their gardens of late years are becoming better, as they receive more attention, and more land is constantly being broken up.

KITWANCOOL BAND.

Location.—The village of this band, for which a reserve has not yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitsun settlements removed from the river, and is situated on the right bank of Kitwangah river, twenty-five miles from Kitwangah, and four miles below Lake Kitwancool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-six, twenty-one men, eighteen women and twenty-seven children. During the year there was one birth, and one death from old age; no change in population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no illness in this band during the year. Sanitary measures are observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during winter. In common with all the Kitsuns, these Indians have of late been giving increased attention to their gardens, and are clearing new ground.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are three frame and twenty-nine log houses here, and eight shacks at the head of Kitwangah river.

The Indians have the ordinary kind of implements.

Education.—There are fourteen children of an age to attend school. There is no school in this village; some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwangah, also at Kincolith and Ayensk, on the Nass river.

Religion.—There is no church here and no missionary stationed at the village, but the people are receiving the devoted attentions of those of the Nass and of Kitwangah.

Characteristics and Progress.—In spite of their isolation, it is gratifying to observe a distinct advance in comfort.

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KITSEGUCLA BAND.

Reserve.—Both the new and the old villages of this band are situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the former about nine miles above the latter.

Their entire area consists of three thousand one hundred and three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of both old and new villages is eighty-five, composed of twenty-nine men, twenty-seven women and twenty-nine children; decrease one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed very good health. They kept their premises fairly clean. Many of the Indians were vaccinated.

Resources.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief resources of this band. The women and children dry great quantities of wild berries for winter use.

Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are, working for the coast canneries during the salmon season, getting out cord-wood, and trapping.

More attention has again this year been paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band owns thirty-four log houses and ten of frame; the latter make up the habitations of the new village.

Of stock this band possesses three horses.

The ordinary gardening implements are used.

Education.—The children of an age to attend school number fourteen. A native teacher (Methodist) is doing his best. The attendance is still very irregular.

Religion.—The Indians are being looked after by a Methodist clergyman and are fast becoming adherents of the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—As in all bands of this district, so here, a steady improvement is apparent. The people are well-behaved, orderly and law-abiding, and their habitations with surroundings and mode of living have greatly changed for the better.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—The delta formed by the confluence of the Skeena and Hoqueltet or Bulkley rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situated, contains on the plateau intersecting the delta and its triangle at shorter base, the old Indian village on the left bank of the former, and on the right bank of the latter the new Indian village, with the agent's residence at a fair distance between the two.

The area of the reserve is three thousand five hundred and seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-one, composed of ninety-six men, ninety-six women and forty-nine children, being a decrease of three since last year. There were seven births and ten deaths; the latter from natural causes, though some to a certain extent, are traceable to the measles and grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Many have been vaccinated, and much attention was paid to cleaning of premises and surroundings.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are fishing, hunting and trapping; also great quantities of wild berries are gathered.

A good quantity of vegetables, potatoes and turnips is grown, as well as hay.

Occupations.—Opportunities for employment have of late been exceptionally good, and many of the Indians have done extremely well. Their old avocations, however, such as hunting and trapping, have not been entirely neglected.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are forty-two frame houses, fifteen of which are in the new village, and sixty-nine split cedar and log houses, and thirteen stables. There are of stock, seventy-eight horses and seven head of cattle. The Indians

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have only the common hand tools ; however, they are glad to avail themselves of the use of the government ploughs, which are lent them when required.

Education.—There are thirty-six children of an age to attend school. The same is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, assisted by the usual grant allowed by the government to day schools.

For reasons previously stated in respect to other reserves, the attendance is still too irregular to meet with desirable results. In teaching, the course prescribed by the department is followed.

Religion.—Of the whole population no more than eight are pagans, the others being Anglicans, and some claim to be Salvationists.

Characteristics and Progress.—Steady improvement has been decidedly noticeable in recent years. In the homes of the Indians corresponding advance can be observed.

KISPLOX BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated about nine miles above Hazelton, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank, at the mouth of the Kisplox river, one of the former's tributaries.

The area of this reserve is two thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-six, consisting of ninety men, eighty-seven women, and forty-nine children. During the year there were eight births and nine deaths, making a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' health has been very good the past year. Their premises were kept in very fair order. A continuous improvement is observable in that respect. Many of the Indians, with their children, were vaccinated, and some were re-vaccinated.

Resources.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal resources of these Indians.

Occupations.—Working in the canneries of the coast during the salmon season, working in the mines, hunting and trapping are the main occupations of these Indians.

They grow fair quantities of vegetables and potatoes. The women and children gather the wild berry crop.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are thirty-eight frame houses, forty-three of log and split cedar, and seventeen stables. There are thirty-eight horses ; of cattle, seven. The ordinary tools are used.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the management of the Methodist Church, and is doing very well, though much is to be contended with on account of parents taking their children with them to work, as in other localities. There are thirty-two children of an age to attend school.

Religion.—Almost the whole band is converted to the Methodist Church. A new church is in course of erection. Some of the band also claim to be Salvationists ; no more than thirteen are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians continue to advance in a very satisfactory manner. They now are law-abiding and industrious.

KISSEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated about sixty-eight miles north of Hazelton, on the right bank of the Babine, three miles above its confluence with the Skeena.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and sixty-two, composed of ninety-one men, one hundred and one women, and seventy children.

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There were during the year seven deaths from natural causes, and five births, making a decrease of two since last year's count.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good. Sanitary measures are observed, and a number of Indians and their children were vaccinated.

Resources.—The resources of this band are, catching salmon, especially in the canyon below the village, hunting and trapping; this band's hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and to Bear lake, also to Stikine.

Occupations.—Very few of these people go to the coast to work, they mostly depend on hunting and trapping, and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has forty-five log houses and nine of frame. Of stock, there are nine horses. Of late the Indians here are possessed of a great desire to acquire cattle. Of implements, there are some necessary gardening tools and others.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of an age to attend school. The school was established by, and is under the direction of, the Anglican Church Missionary Society. In spite of the usual irregularity of attendance, the children have made good progress.

Religion.—There are not many pagans here; more than three-quarters of the population have accepted the Christian faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are remarkably intelligent, and though comparatively poor, have greatly improved in their mode of life, in comfort, and in the general cleanliness of themselves and of their surroundings.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, about fifteen miles from Kisgegas, with which it is connected by an almost impassable trail. The reserve contains an area of four hundred and forty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of sixteen men, thirteen women, and eighteen children. No change of population occurred.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Though so remote, these people are beginning to understand the importance of keeping their premises and surroundings clean.

Nearly all of this band have been vaccinated and some re-vaccinated.

Resources.—The river furnishes a plentiful supply of salmon. The large hunting and trapping grounds are giving good returns to the few Indians; also the berry-grounds give especially large yields.

Occupations.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the main occupations of these Indians. Increased attention is also being paid to potato-growing.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians have eight log and three frame houses. They own no stock. A few gardening tools of their own are in use, and one mattock, one shovel, one hoe, one rake and one spade, government property, respectively, are lent them, for the care of which the chief is responsible.

Education.—There are eleven children of an age to attend school; there is no school, but some of the children periodically attend that of their neighbours at Kisgegas.

Religion.—Through intercourse with the people of the last-named village, the majority of these Indians have learned Christian doctrines and attend divine service.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The people are of good disposition, cheerful and obliging, and have greatly improved their condition. They plant patches of potatoes, aggregating about eight acres, while not long ago they had none.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remarkable progress, both moral and material, made by all the Kitsun villages all along, has this year been fully continued.

With the exception of Hazelton, all the villages are connected by trails with Ayensk, on the Nass river.

Temperance and Morality.—The following remarks apply to all the foregoing villages. These Indians are not, on the whole, inclined to intemperance, and by occasionally searching suspected canoes coming up from the coast, they are further deprived of the opportunity; though I must here admit that in many instances during this year intoxicating liquor occasionally reached the Indians through unprincipled white men in order to obtain certain advantages over them.

As regards morality, generally, their conduct leaves little to be complained of.

Timber and Bush Fires.—In prevention of these, the Indians have become most cautious. They build their little fires on the trails. With evidences of this fact, strangers passing through the district are often impressed. This practice accounts directly for the absence of fires formerly noticeable in every direction.

THE HOQUELGET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins three miles to the south-east of Hazelton, and terminates at Fort George, on the Fraser river, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five miles.

Remarks.—This division contains nineteen villages in its radius, inclusive of four outlying bands. They are classed in the Babine and Carrier groups, and apart from the latter, into two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Na-anees, respectively.

They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and belong to the Dini nation.

Babine Group.

HOQUELGET BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Hoquelget or Bulkley river, embracing both banks.

The reserve comprises an area of four hundred and forty-three acres, assigned to the Hazelton reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-nine men, fifty-four women and forty-two children. During the year there were six deaths, five births; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns six frame and twenty-five log houses and six stables; of stock, thirty-nine head of horses, five cows, two bulls and six of young stock.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band also includes both banks of the Hoquelget or Bulkley river. Its area comprises one thousand six hundred and ninety-three acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven ; men, fifty-six, women, fifty-nine, and children, forty-two. Deaths, five, births four ; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns nine frame houses, twenty-nine of log and nine stables ; of stock, fifty-eight head of horses, five cows, two oxen.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank, and with a timber reserve on the left bank of Babine lake, near the mouth of the lake's discharge, the Babine river. The area of this reserve is two thousand eight hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The grippe, noticeable during the months of May and June last, and followed by few serious results elsewhere, amounted here during the latter months, allied with pneumonia, to a veritable scourge. As a direct result thereof twenty-seven deaths occurred. With only four births during the year, the decrease amounts to twenty-three, leaving the population one hundred and forty-five : men, fifty-five, women, forty-nine and forty-one children.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns ten frame and twenty-nine log houses and five stables ; of stock, thirty-two head of horses, seven cows, one ox, two bulls and four of young stock.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right shore of Babine lake. The area is one thousand three hundred and thirteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—For the identical reasons stated regarding the preceding band, with only two births during the year and fifteen deaths, there was a decrease of thirteen. This leaves this band with a population of one hundred and thirty-nine, consisting of forty-five men, forty-nine women and forty-five children.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns forty-six houses of various pattern and eight stables ; of stock, eleven cows, three steers, one bull and six of young stock.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following remarks are applicable to all of the preceding villages of the Babine group.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping and the cultivation of potatoes are the main resources.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians, with the exception of the heavy affliction on the two Babine villages, on the Babine lake, has been good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. Almost all the Indians are vaccinated.

Education.—There is no school, but the people have been taught by the Roman Catholic clergy the use of a syllabary, in their own language, a system widely used in the interior of British Columbia.

Religion.—All the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and every village has a church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are tractable and law-abiding, devout in their faith and are good hunters and trappers. In spite of some falling off in the returns from the latter source, their general condition continues steadily to improve.

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Carrier Group.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village of this little band are situated on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart's lakes, or portage, and at the head waters of the latter lake. The reserve has an area of eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers eighteen, consisting of six men, five women and seven children. During the year there was one birth and two deaths ; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have four log houses, three stables and three outhouses ; also four horses, one cow and two heifers.

THATCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake and at the mouth and left bank of Thatce river, and comprises an area of two thousand five hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight, consisting of fifteen men, seventeen women and sixteen children. There were during the year three deaths and four births, making an increase of one.

Buildings and Stock.—There are thirteen log and one frame house, also three stables ; of stock, eighteen horses, twenty-seven cows, two oxen, one bull and nine young stock.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Thatce river, a left bank affluent of Stuart's lake, but at this point commonly called Trambleur river. The area of this reserve is five hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixteen, composed of two men, five women and nine children. There were two deaths and one birth.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have five log houses and one frame house, five outhouses and a stable ; of stock, seven cows, one bull, two oxen and four young stock.

TSISTLAINLI BAND WITH TSISLI.

Reserve.—The reserve of this first is at the head of Lake Trambleur, on the left bank and mouth of Tatla river. It has an area of nine hundred and eighty-nine acres, or with Tsisli, of forty-nine acres, a total area of one thousand and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirteen, composed of five men, four women and four children. There were three deaths and one birth.

Buildings and Stock.—There are seven log houses on the reserve and one stable. Of stock, eight cows, two oxen and five of young stock.

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PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the left shore of Stuart's lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Pintce river. It contains an area of seven hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-five, consisting of fourteen men, seventeen women and fourteen children. During the year there were five births and three deaths, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—There are three frame and twenty log houses and five stables ; of stock, twenty-seven horses, fifteen cows, four oxen and nine of young stock.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and near its discharge, Stuart's river. The reserve area is two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and seventy-two, composed of sixty-five men, sixty women and forty-seven children. There were five deaths during the past year and seven births, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns sixteen frame and thirty-four log houses, and nine stables ; of stock, sixty-five horses, forty-three cows, five oxen, three bulls and seventeen of young stock.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND, INCLUDING STELLA.

Reserve.—The reserve is principally located on the left bank of Fraser's lake, and at its discharge the Natleh river.

One part of the reserve comprises an area of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine acres, and the other part an area of two thousand and seventy-seven acres, respectively, or a total of four thousand and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-three, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-five women and thirty-four children. There were three deaths and nine births during the year, making an increase of six.

Buildings and Stock.—There are eighteen houses of various styles ; of stock, forty-three horses, twenty-nine cows, three oxen and fifteen of young stock.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the left bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony creek, down to its discharge into Nocle lake. The reserve comprises an area of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers ninety-four, consisting of thirty-four men, thirty-five women and twenty-five children. There were five deaths and four births during the year.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has one frame house and seventeen log houses, also four stables ; of stock, thirty-eight horses, thirty-five cows, two bulls and fifteen of young stock.

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FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is mainly situated on the right bank of Fraser river ; the reserve consists of three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-two, composed of forty-four men, forty women and thirty-eight children. There were seven deaths and four births ; decrease, two.

Buildings and Stock.—There are three frame houses, and twenty-seven of various styles, and five stables ; of stock, forty-six horses, thirty-three cows, two oxen and eleven of young stock.

TSISLATHO BAND, BLACKWATER.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river ; No. 2 on the left bank of Blackwater river, and No. 3 on the eastern shore of Natteslay or Bobtail lake, aggregating an area of four hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band has a population of seventy-six, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-four women and twenty-three children. There were four deaths and three births.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has twelve log and split cedar houses, and owns no stock.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the western shore of McLeod's lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-one, composed of twenty-nine men, twenty-four women and thirty-eight children.

There were five deaths and three births ; decrease, two.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns twenty-one houses and shacks. It has no stock.

Outlying Bands of Sikanees.

BAND AT FORT GRAHAME.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees generally congregates and camps during winter about Fort Grahame, on the Findlay river.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers ninety-five, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-one women and thirty-two children. During the last year there were six deaths and four births ; decrease, two.

BAND AT LAKE CONNELLY.

Location.—Another nomadic band of Sikanees usually camps during winter on the western shore of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and eighteen, composed of forty-three men, forty-two women and thirty-three children.

OUTLYING BANDS OF NAANEEES.

Location.—There are two bands of semi-nomadic Naanees that rove to the north of Lake Connelly, and winter on that lake's eastern shore.

Vital Statistics.—Their combined population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-five men, forty-eight women and forty-nine children. There were reported to have been six deaths and five births.

General Remarks.—The following remarks apply to all of the Carrier group and outlying bands.

Except those of the outlying bands all are provided with reserves, and their areas are given under headings respectively.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been during the year exceptionally good. They are advised of the necessity for cleanliness. Many have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their main occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping, at Stuart's lake and Fort George, boating and freight-canoeing. They are paying increased attention to potato-growing. In this the Sikanee band at Fort Grahame and that on Connelly lake have also made a beginning.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves, but the people have learnt to use the syllabic writing in their own language.

Religion.—All the Indians of this group belong to the Roman Catholic Church. At Stuart's lake there is a large church and a mission, and there are also churches at Thatce, Pintce, Fraser's lake, Stony creek, Fort George, McLeod's lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians of this group, as a rule, are very strict in religious observance. They are excellent hunters and trappers. The Sikaneees and Naanees subsist principally on fresh and smoked meat of moose and cariboo. In so remote a region there have hitherto been no opportunities of obtaining a livelihood by other means. Notwithstanding, these Indians have made distinct progress in their sphere.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there has been little, if any, trouble in regard to intoxicating liquor amongst the Indians of this group.

For their morality they always deserve high commendation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is most satisfactory to observe the steady and sustained progress made from year to year, even by those of the tribes whose opportunities appear the least.

In extreme contrast to the Indian frequently met with, of too precocious a development by outside influences, is the roving Indian, as a rule, of the far interior. A sincerity singular in degree and almost unique, is the most conspicuous feature of his character. Devout in his faith and content with what nature provides, he yet remains absorbed by a fascination for the deep recesses of the forest and banks of lonely lakes, which nature has still enshrouded with a hush of perfect silence and solitude, seldom disturbed except by the occasional plaintive note of the loon.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COWICHAN AGENCY,

QUAMICHAN, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report with a list of government property in my charge for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Agency.—The agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge, on the north, to Sooke, on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Reserves.—The area of these reserves is nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bay and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Fort Yale.

The natural features are various on some reserves, the land is rich and fertile and on others, poor and rocky.

Resources.—In some bands grain and fruit-growing is carried on to a great extent, while in others very little attention is given to farming. The Fraser canneries attract many of the Indians of the agency. As soon as their crops are in, in the spring they leave for the canneries and hop-picking, and as a general rule, their crops are spoilt before their return, either by becoming too ripe or by being destroyed by cattle during their absence. As a rule little if any cash is derived from the canneries, as the run of fish is so uncertain. Some bands depend almost entirely on fishing for immediate market; these, as a rule, are the healthiest and strongest Indians in the agency, while others who depend on the canneries are, as a rule, sickly, as so much sickness seems to be picked up from such places where so many different classes congregate. Those bands which have not sufficient good land to support them by raising products, generally depend on earning wages by other various means.

Sanitary Condition.—From the nature and location of the different reserves a good sanitary condition is maintained throughout the year. The death-rate was very small during the past year, no infectious diseases having spread among the different bands, with the exception of one or two mild cases, in which great care was taken to have it immediately checked. A few deaths have occurred from other diseases, which, as a rule, occur from the bad ventilation of houses.

Buildings.—In most of the villages, especially in the Cowichan valley, the large rancheries are being done away with, with the exception of a few which have been built for dancing purposes. Most of the Indians now live in small cottages, rendering it more healthy than when so many used to live in one large house.

Boat-building is carried on to a great extent. The male members are becoming very handy with carpenter's tools, steam-boxes, &c., in which they take a great interest, and it is surprising the wonderful way in which they excel.

Stock.—The Indians in the Cowichan valley and Saanich own considerable stock, especially cattle, and in some villages they make a good return from them; stock during the past year fetching a good figure in the summer, but in the winter their cattle become very poor owing to scarcity of food and bad shelter. In other reserves on the coast of this agency they have very little pasture lands, rendering it impossible to raise much stock.

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Farming Implements.—The Indians of this valley and Chemainus are continually buying new machinery, such as mowers, reapers, threshing-machines, &c. As a rule quite a return is made from these machines, owing to the white settlers, who are continually hiring them.

Education.—Throughout the agency much good is being derived from the different schools, more especially the Kuper Island industrial school. Great credit is due to the principal, the Rev. Father Donckele, and his assistants, the sisters of Ste. Anne, they having taught their pupils many useful trades. Much good is also derived from the different day schools which are carried on to a very good advantage.

Religion.—Throughout the agency the Indians are mostly Roman Catholics and attend regularly to the services of that church, with the exception of the Nanaimo band and a few of the Comox who are strong Methodists.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year very few of the Indians have been convicted for drunkenness, although some cases have been reported around the large towns where the temptations are greater. The morality of the Indians on the whole has been very good during the year.

Characteristics.—More interest has been taken in cultivating land for agriculture than in previous years. Owing to there being a much better market for products some of the bands did very well in selling fishing boats of their own make to fishermen on the Fraser.

General Remarks.—Under this head I would refer to the following facts regarding some of the bands :—

The Songhees band of Victoria earned considerable wages, owing to the scarcity of white labour in the city. Other of the smaller reserves around the city, such as Discovery island, Beecher bay and Sooke, make their living principally from fishing for immediate market and peddling them around the city.

In Cowichan valley a great deal more has been made from farming than from the canneries, the band having without doubt some of the most fertile land in the agency, and in consequence farming is carried on to a great extent. The Indians that own good lands such as these, very seldom go to the canneries, owing to farm produce being a good price and a good market close at hand. Although they may never have a large amount of money on hand at a time, they seem never in want. The Saanich Indians, although they waste considerable time at the canneries, do very well in the winter, as a general rule, being employed by the white settlers in cutting wood, fencing, &c. These bands are making better progress every year.

The Valdez island Indians, although they have no land fit for agriculture, spend most of their time fishing and boat-building, and also make a good return from fish oil.

The Comox and Nanaimo, like the Cowichan valley Indians, make very good return from agricultural products, such as oats, roots, fruit, &c., they being near a town and therefore having no difficulty in obtaining a market for their produce.

The Chemainus band seem to get quite a bit of employment at the Chemainus saw-mills and at Oyster bay, where quite a town is going ahead ; they also derive quite a bit of employment in the coal mines.

Throughout the whole agency the Indians have been progressing favourably.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians in this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in the Chilliwack district, forming a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres, viz. : Aitchelitz, KwawKwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Vital Statistics.—The nine bands named have a combined population of two hundred and ninety-six, a decrease of one since last census. During the year there were nine births and ten deaths ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature having occurred. Their villages are kept clean, and in a sanitary condition, and nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians on these reserves engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them working for their white neighbours, and at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are nearly all frame. They are kept clean and in good repair.

Their stock is of the variety usually found on the farms of their white neighbours, the small Indian ponies in many places being replaced by good serviceable draught horses. Most families have their own farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by these Indians in educational matters, the Roman Catholic Indians sending their children to the school at St. Mary's mission, and those of the Methodist religion to the Coqualeetza institute, both of which schools are doing an excellent work for these Indians.

Religion.—These Indians follow respectively the Roman Catholic, the Church of England and Methodist persuasions, and are attentive to religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, fairly industrious and law-abiding, but it is difficult to get them to persevere.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

BANDS ON BURRARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

These bands, known as the Skawamish Indians and occupying reserves containing a total area of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six acres, are as follows :—Burrard Inlet No. 3, False Creek, Mission Burrard Inlet, Kapilano, Skawamish, Howe Sound and Seymour creek.

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Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these six bands is three hundred and sixty-three. During the year there were six births and twelve deaths. Four of the deaths were caused by drowning—upsetting of canoes—there was one suicide; the remainder were from natural causes.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. The Indians have all been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging and loading vessels with lumber at the saw-mills. A little gardening and farming is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses and outhouses. Their stock are well cared for and are of good breed. Their implements are in good condition.

Education.—A boarding school has been opened adjoining the mission reserve on Burrard inlet by the Roman Catholic bishop, with four sisters in charge as teachers, also a chaplain. This now fills a long-felt want, and is much appreciated by the Stawamish Indians.

Religion.—These Indians are all either Roman Catholics or pagans; those of them professing the Roman Catholic religion are regular attendants at church, and take great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, the younger members being obedient to the advice given by the older Indians, and more especially to the advice of the older chiefs, who are men of good sense, and who advise their Indians wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate and moral; a few only are given to drink.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, and about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and seven, a decrease of three since last census. There were two births and six deaths during the year, also one Indian left the band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature—excepting consumption—having made its appearance among them. Of the six deaths, two were from consumption, and one from old age; the other cases were those of children. The village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them at hop-picking and working for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, with good barns and stables. Their stock are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is manifested in education. Most of the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one who became a Methodist while a pupil at the Coqualeetza institute. They have a nice church at their village, which they attend regularly.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Indians occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles upstream, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and fifty-nine. There were four births and six deaths during the year, making a decrease of two since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good, and no sickness of a serious nature made its appearance among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, dairying, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. James, of Scowlitz, is milking twelve cows during the season, and Johnny Leon, chief of Chehalis, is milking five cows. Other members of the bands milk one or two cows each.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable frame dwellings. They have fairly good barns and stables, and take good care of their stock, putting up plenty of hay for them during the winter. They have good farming implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—Most of the children of school age of these bands attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, with the exception of five who belong to the Anglican Church; they are attentive to the instructions received from their pastors.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing, and live much more comfortably than in former years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five. No births nor deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting. Being near New Westminster, they furnish the local market with most of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings. They do not keep much stock, preferring to make a living by fishing and hunting.

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Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, containing a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is four hundred and eighty-one. There were twenty-two births and twenty-two deaths during the year. Quite a large percentage of the deaths was due to consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good and, excepting consumption, no sickness of a contagious nature has made its appearance among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and the majority of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors, and agricultural pursuits are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, and keep them in good repair. The barns and stables are mostly log buildings.

Their horses are mostly small Indian ponies. Their cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals of good breed and are well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay having been cut to feed them during the winter.

Farming implements are also well taken care of.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have three churches: one at Douglas, one at Skookum Chuck, and one at Pemberton Meadows, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are a simple-minded, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, and are strictly honest, few only of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

EWAUWOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about two miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about seven miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-eight. There was one birth and two deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition; and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and agriculture, a little mixed farming being done by each family.

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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, and keep them in good order.

Their stock is of the same variety as that usually seen with their white neighbours.

Their farming implements are well cared for, and, although not numerous, are suitable for their requirements.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by the Indians of these two bands. Most of their children of school age are attending school at St. Mary's mission or at All Hallows, Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics; a few belong to the Church of England. They are a simple-minded, good people. There is a church at each village, and services are held frequently, and well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding people, and are obliging and kind to their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser river, on the north and south banks of the river, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-seven. There were three births and three deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance among them.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in agriculture and fishing, each family doing more or less mixed farming and fruit-culture; also poultry-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their cattle and horses, putting up a good supply of fodder for them during the winter.

They have a good supply of farming implements including a threshing-machine, of which they take good care.

Education.—The greater number of these Indians have been educated at the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's mission, and all of them are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of good sense and above the average in point of intelligence. To him in a great measure is due the credit for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, and show a good example to other bands.

HOMALKO AND KLAROOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet, and Malaspina straits. They contain a combined area of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—These bands have a population of one hundred and sixty-five. There were four births and five deaths; no other change in the population during the year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition ; and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, logging and farming constitute the occupations of these Indians. Only a little farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by these Indians are mostly good comfortable dwellings, although some of them are not so ; and their dwellings are of the poorest description. Their stock are never housed and are allowed to run wild. They keep no horses.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are attentive to their religious duties. They have a church on their reserve at Squirrel cove, and one at the mouth of Bute inlet, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, and as a rule provide for all their requirements, very seldom expecting or asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people. It is to their credit that there is not a half-breed in either of the two bands.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight. There were three births and three deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and farming. Being near New Westminster, they find a ready market for all the fish they can catch during the whole year. Each family does a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of a similar grade to those found with their white neighbours, and are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—A number of these Indians send their children to the Indian school at St. Mary's mission, the parents being anxious to give their children an education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held, and they are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their priest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral people, but owing to their close proximity to New Westminster and the ease with which they can procure liquor, quite a few of them have become addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LANGLEY AND WHARNOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on MacMillan island, in the Fraser river, about twenty miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-eight. There were two births and four deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has on the whole been fairly good, although several of them appear to be consumptive and are not strong. They keep their villages clean and in a good sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—All these Indians do more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling-houses, which are kept clean and in a good state of repair ; also fairly good barns and stables. Their cattle and horses are of good breeding and are well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Many of these Indians have been educated at St. Mary's mission Indian school, and all of them take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They practise their religion faithfully and are good people. They have a small church on each reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people and are not given to the use of liquor.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, close to its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-two. During the year there were three births and five deaths ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village has been kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their horses and cattle are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians are anxious to have their children receive a good education. Some of them have their children at Coqualeetza institute, some at St. Mary's mission and some again at Kuper Island school.

Religion.—Seventy-nine of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists and three are pagans. Few of them are religiously inclined, and it is difficult to get them to break off from their old customs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and on the whole are improving, although quite a few of them prefer to live as they did in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about thirty miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

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Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty. During the year there was one birth and one death ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their stock are of the usual breed found among the white settlers ; they are well taken care of, as are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians take considerable interest in educational matters, most of the younger Indians having attended the mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's mission, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves in New Westminster and at Brownsville, on the south bank of the Fraser river, opposite New Westminster, comprising an area of ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians number sixty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings are kept clean, and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, supplying a good deal of the fresh fish required for the local market.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings. A few of them own their dwellings, which they occupy in New Westminster and on which they pay taxes. Very little farming is done by them ; just a few garden patches. They do not go much into stock.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in education ; none of their children, however, are at school, as the school at St. Mary's mission is full.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and good people. They do not belong to any particular band, but have come here and settled from several parts of the province.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate, moral people, some of them being exceedingly good. A few of them are addicted to the use of liquor ; these, I am sorry to say, are immoral, as well as intemperate.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHAM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Nearly all of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. Their stock are of the same variety usually found among their white neighbours, and are well taken care of. They take good care of their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians do not trouble much about education, and very few of them can either read or write.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but pay little attention to religion. They have a small church at Skweaham, but it is seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good people, follow their own old customs a good deal, but are improving slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and unfortunately can always find unscrupulous white men and Chinamen to procure it for them. They are, as a rule, moral.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. There was one birth and one death during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are well cared for and are of a similar grade to those found among their white neighbours.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians, nearly all of them doing more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Education.—These Indians take an active interest in education, most of the children of school age attending the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are much attached to their religion. They have two small churches on their reserve ; one belonging to Indians who are members of the Church of England and the other belonging to those of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate moral people.

POPCUM AND SQUATITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-nine. There were four deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians, each family doing a little mixed farming, and during the fishing season fishing for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, which they keep in fairly good repair. Their horses are small Indian ponies. Their cattle are of good breed, and are well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, and most of the parents are anxious to send their children to school. A few, however, take no interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-six of these Indians belong to the English Church; ten to the Methodist Church, and twenty-three to the Roman Catholic Church. The members of each denomination have their own church and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line and fronts on Semiahmoo bay. It contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-two. During the year there was one birth and two deaths. Two women left the band, one having married a Lummi Indian and one a white man.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is fishing, a little mixed farming or gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses, which they keep in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours and are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school, and owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, there is no room for any of the children of the band at the school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, but, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, they can easily procure liquor. On the whole there is little to find fault with.

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SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-six. There were ten births and twelve deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, hand-logging and gardening are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings, which they keep in good repair. Their stock are allowed to run at large during both summer and winter, and on the whole do fairly well.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics ; they have a beautiful church at their village, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, kind people, easy to get along with. They are honest in their dealings with their white neighbours and with each other.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people. Drunkenness is practically unknown among them, and, to their credit, there is not one half-breed in the band.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, at Sumass Bar, on the north bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass, on Sumass lake ; and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. There was one birth and one death during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of good grade and are well cared for. Their implements are also well cared for.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school. Those who have show a marked improvement over those who have not.

Religion.—Of this band twenty-three are Methodists and thirty-five are Roman Catholics. They are all very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple, easy-going people, rather indolent but not troublesome.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate, moral people, few only of them being fond of liquor.

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SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Malaspina straits, and contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and sixteen. There were five births, nine deaths, and two women left the band by marriage during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good, and their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and hand-logging, only a little farming being done by them.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians are improving their dwellings a good deal. Their stock run wild through the bush.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority and scrupulously honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. To their credit there is not one half-breed in the band.

SKWAWAHLOOK'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby creek and Hope. It contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-three. During the year there were no births, and but one death ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They take good care of their stock during the winter. They also take good care of their farming implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are attentive to their religious duties. They have a small church on their reserve, where religious service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority, and are on very good terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people.

TCHEWASSAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty. There were three births and four deaths, no other change in the population, during the year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season ; the rest of the year they work on their farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They have a good grade of horses and cattle, also good farm implements, which they take good care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's mission is constantly full. A few of them have sent their children to Kuper Island school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very religiously inclined. They have no church on their reserve, and when they attend church they go to Kiekiet reserve (Brownsville), which they usually do at Christmas and at Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, a good-natured, simple-minded people ; having enough for the present, they have little thought for to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but I am sorry to say they are not a temperate people. Owing to their location being in the centre of the fishing industry, a great many worthless white men, who congregate in the locality, will procure liquor for them any time they have money to pay for it.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-nine. During the year there were two births and two deaths; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season, and the rest of the year work on their farms. A few work as section hands on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They do not keep many cattle or horses. Their horses are the usual Indian ponies.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children, and are anxious in this respect to see them on a par with their white neighbours. Those of them who are Protestants send their children to All Hallows' school, and those who are Roman Catholics send their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—Thirty-two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, and fifty-seven are Roman Catholics. They are very attentive to their religious duties, and all good Indians, each denomination having its own church in the village, where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, easy to get along with, and live in harmony with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are on the whole steadily improving, more especially is this noticeable when visiting their homes, which are better furnished and are kept cleaner than formerly, good stoves, cooking utensils and furniture of various kinds being found in nearly every house. Those of them who have been educated and who have taken up housekeeping show a marked improvement in their homes as compared with those of their less fortunate neighbours who have never received any education. The four schools in this agency, viz., All Hallows' at Yale, St. Mary's Mission school at Mission city, Coqualeetza Institute at Chilliwack, and Squamish Mission school, have been very well attended, and the pupils attending them are making good progress and show the good training they receive in the examinations held by me when inspecting these schools on my periodical visits. To the principals in charge of these schools, and to their staff of assistants, too much praise cannot be given for the care and attention bestowed on the pupils under their charge.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, July 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line, and contains approximately twenty-four thousand square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage, according to plans, of three hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four acres. Some of the plans of additions made to the reserves in the Upper Similkameen have not yet been completed. This would enlarge the area somewhat.

Means of Conveyance.—The Canadian Pacific railway, with its extension of the Shuswap and Okanagan branch, and a stretch of steamboat navigation of some seventy miles, encircles the agency, somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe, from Spuzzum, on the Fraser river, to Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan lake, a distance of three hundred and forty-two miles. Other portions, extending beyond and lying within this segment, are reached by stage lines, by saddle-horses, and in some of the more inaccessible portions—particularly along the Fraser—on foot.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap, Thompson river and Similkameen tribes, and speak the languages known as Shuswap, Thompson and Similkameen. Many of the younger ones speak very good English.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

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FRASER DISTRICT.

Reserves.—This district, extending from Spuzzum to Nesikup, the western boundary of the agency, contains the following reserves, viz. :—Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Kanaka Bar, Boothroyd's and Lytton. These reserves are again divided among various bands of Indians.

The same natural features characterize all of the Fraser reserves : 'bench' lands along the river's banks at various elevations from high-water level to several hundreds of feet in height, in places a succession of benches extending to a background of rugged, timbered mountains. These terraces, with their houses, gardens, small orchards and small cultivated fields, form generally a very picturesque landscape. Below Lytton, outside of the small area cultivated, little open ground or natural pasturage exists. From Lytton to Nesikup, up the Fraser, the natural character of the country becomes more open, with fairly good grazing lands. More irrigation, too, is required to raise crops ; the facilities for irrigation are good, but the amount of tillable land is limited.

Resources and Occupations.—The bands below Lytton grow principally small patches of timothy and clover, hay and vegetables, as well as small quantities of fruit—apples, plums and small fruits. The Indians depend more on mining, when the stage of water is suitable, fishing in season, and hunting to some extent. Also, many of them get employment on the railroad, and give good satisfaction as section hands. Above Lytton they farm more extensively, and have more horses and larger herds of cattle. They also follow mining and fishing extensively.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. The villages during winter are kept in fairly good sanitary condition. On the opening of spring the great majority of the Indians abandon their houses and villages and live in tents, either on their little plots of ground or scattered along the river, as their mining operations require. This has a sanitary effect on the older ones, but the children are sometimes exposed to the inclemency of the weather in early spring. Vaccination has been attended to.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of their buildings are of hewn logs, very substantially built, and roofed with cedar shingles principally. Around Lytton and Kapatsitsan (North Bend) a good proportion of the houses are frame.

Of stock, the Indians have a number of horses, mostly for riding and packing, and some cattle. They have sufficient farm implements for their limited requirements.

Education.—A few children from some of the bands have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and All Hallows, Yale. Some of the Spuzzum band have attended the provincial day school recently opened near the latter place, and they have made good progress.

Religion.—All the Indians profess Christianity, and belong either to the Roman Catholic or Anglican denominations. They have good churches and attend service regularly.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserve.—The area of this reserve is four hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-eight. During the year there were four deaths and five births.

Progress.—During the year they have built a fine bridge across Spuzzum creek to connect their reserve with the road leading to the railway station. This was a heavy undertaking, and it had been under contemplation for several years.

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BOSTON BAR BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands include Tquayum, Kapatsitsan and Scuzzy, embracing a combined area of six hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Tquayum is seventy-three. There have been three deaths and two births during the year.

The population of Kapatsitsan is fifty-three. There have been five deaths and three births.

The Skuzzy reserve has become almost deserted, and the population merged in that of Tquayum and Kapatsitsan.

Characteristics and Progress.—These bands are industrious and well-behaved. They work largely for wages, fish, hunt and mine for gold, and do not lay up much for a rainy day. Some little improvement is being made in adding to their very small garden patches.

BOOTHROYD BANDS.

The reserves of these bands contain five hundred and sixty and one-half acres, and are occupied by Nkatsam, Sook and Kamus bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Sook-Kamus bands is seventy-two. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

The population of Nkatsam band is eighty-four. There have been four deaths and one birth during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, causing little, if any, trouble. They make a comfortable living by working on the railway, by mining, fishing and from the produce of their lands. One old house has been replaced by a new one, and others improved. Also considerable improvement has been made in fencing during the year.

KANAKA BAR BANDS.

The reserves of these bands contain an area of one thousand and sixty-three and one-half acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Hlukhlukatan band is fifty-six. There have been five deaths and three births during the year.

The population of the Siska band is thirty-two. There were no deaths and no births during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and steady, and are very well-behaved. Their condition remains much the same from year to year.

LYTTON RESERVES AND SKAPPA.

These reserves, thirty-two in number, contain ten thousand five hundred and sixty and a fraction acres. They are occupied by the Klikumcheen, Nkya, Spapium, Nhumeen, Stryne, Snahaim, Skapp, Yeut, Nesikeep and Skappa bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Klikumcheen band is one hundred and thirty-eight. There have been four deaths and seven births during the year.

The population of the Spapium band is thirty-four. There have been three deaths and one birth during the year.

The population of the Nhumeen band is thirty-five. There have been no deaths and one birth during the year.

The population of the Stryne band is fifty-seven. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

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The population of the Snahaim band is forty. There has been one death and no births during the year.

The population of Skapp band is twenty-two. There have been two deaths and three births during the year.

The population of Yeut band is forty-one. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

The population of Nesikeep band is thirteen. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

The population of the Skappa band is eighteen ; no deaths and no births during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—All of these bands are industrious and law-abiding and succeed for the most part in making a good living. The opportunities of increasing their tillable land are limited, still some progress has been made in this direction and in the improvement of their fencing. Four houses, three log and one frame, and one kitchen, have been built during the year. Also several new wagons have been purchased.

Temperance and Morality.—Few cases of drunkenness occur among the Fraser Indians and they are generally good-living people.

THOMPSON DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Thompson river from Lytton to Kamloops, and includes, with its tributaries, the Bonaparte river and Deadman's creek, the following reserves : Nicaomin, Cook's Ferry, Oregon Jack creek, Ashcroft, Bonaparte and Deadman's creek. At Kamloops the Thompson is divided into the north and south branches, the Kamloops reserve being situated at the confluence and being bounded on the west and south by these branches respectively. The north Thompson reserve is fifty miles up the north branch, and Neskainlith, Adam's lake and Kuaut on the south branch and Shuswap lake, the source of this branch.

NICAOMIN AND SHHAHANIH BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, eighteen in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson, between Lytton and Cook's Ferry, on Nicaomin creek and on the lower Nicola river.

They contain twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres.

They consist of small, irregular and detached bench lands lying along the rivers, at different elevations, and mountain grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nicaomin band is fifty-one. There were no deaths or births during the year.

The population of the Shhahanih band is seventy-nine. There have been four deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands generally has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising on a small scale, mining, fishing and hunting, and working as labourers on the railroad or for farmers and stock-raisers in the Nicola country. Those settled on the Nicola do some freighting and packing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, well put together and comfortable.

Their stock consists of horses and cattle, chiefly the former, and a few pigs.

Of farm implements, they have ploughs, harrows, wagons and harness sufficient.

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Religion.—All but two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. Two belong to the Roman Catholic faith. They have no building.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making some progress in improving their houses and lands.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, fifteen in number, are located along both banks of the Thompson, and on the higher plateaus and in the valleys adjacent thereto, from Cook's ferry to Ashcroft. The reserves in the Oregon Jack group are also included, making an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six acres.

The country consists of bench lands, with open or sparsely timbered bunch grass hills and mountain meadows. Around Cook's ferry the benches are dry and unproductive. Further up the river, in the vicinity of Spatsum, they are better adapted for cultivation. The bands occupying these reserves are Nkumcheen and Spatsim, the latter including the small bands known as Paska and Nepa.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nkumcheen band is eighty. There were three deaths and no births during the year.

The population of the Spatsim band is one hundred and thirty-seven. There have been seven deaths and one birth during the year. Five of these deaths were due to a drowning accident.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, mining, fishing and hunting, and various occupations as cowboys and labourers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and covered with earth. They are inferior to those on many reserves, but building material is hard to procure.

These Indians raise horses of average quality, and other domestic animals.

They are well supplied with ploughs, harness and other farm machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-conducted. The Spatsum band is making good progress in farming.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on the right bank of the Thompson, mostly on an elevated plateau several hundred feet above the river. They contain five hundred and seventy-seven acres. The country consists of open benches and rolling bunch grass hills. The benches are suitable for cultivation, and with water for irrigation would produce well. The hills formerly afforded good grazing, but the bunch grass has been much eaten off.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has been among them. Their houses are very well kept during the winter, and during the summer they are for the most part abandoned.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming on a small scale, as nearly all their land requires irrigation, and they have but little water; fishing and hunting; as farm hands and cowboys; freighting on the Cariboo road, and cutting and hauling wood to Ashcroft town.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, of inferior grade.

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They possess a number of horses and a few cattle.

They have sufficient farm implements for their requirements, and wagons and harness for freighting and hauling.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They are unable to make much progress on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation purposes. During the year some improvements have been made in their houses.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Anglican Church. They have one building and are good attendants.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Bonaparte river, a tributary of the Thompson, and on Hat creek, a stream flowing into the Bonaparte.

They contain sixteen thousand one hundred and thirteen and a fraction acres. The natural features are some brush lands along the creeks, benches, where irrigation is required, natural meadows and bunch grass hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-four. There have been three deaths and four births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly old, small and poorly furnished inside and out. These Indians have a fair proportion of rather good horses, and some cattle. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, wagons, harness and saddles, according to their needs.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and stock-raising, fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working for stockmen in the vicinity as cowboys and farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but they are unable to raise much on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation. As they work largely for wages, they spend as they go. During the year one good log house has been built, several others improved, and their church completed.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR SKICKISTIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek, an affluent of the Thompson, and extends from its mouth up some twelve miles.

The area of this reserve is twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres.

The natural features consist of rolling bunch grass benches and hills, the benches suitable for cultivation, if watered, some brush and meadow lands higher up the creek—a magnificent grazing reserve, but unprotected by fencing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. There have been seven deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and the general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good, and regulations have been fairly carried out.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are of a poor order of log cabins, roofed with earth for the most part. They have fair-sized bands of good saddle horses, and some cattle, also a fair proportion of farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a good church edifice.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They have become too much attached to the pursuit and life of cowboys, to the neglect of the cultivation and improvement of their own lands. While they make good wages at this occupation, they do not make any provision for the future. Some improvement has been made in clearing and fencing land.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is principally situated at the junction of the North and South Thompson rivers, immediately opposite the city of Kamloops.

It contains thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres.

The natural features of this reserve consist of extensive river flats and benches, containing fine meadow and grain lands, with a sufficient and convenient quantity of water for irrigation purposes; the slopes facing the rivers are open bunch grass hills, furnishing excellent pasturage, and the mountains higher up are timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-one. There have been twenty-two deaths and seventeen births, decrease five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and the general health has been good. Sanitary regulations are fairly observed about their houses and village. The garbage accumulating during winter is collected and burned in spring, and as soon as the warm weather sets in, a good many of them remove to the fields and hills and live in tents. Vaccination has been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise grain, hay, vegetables, horses and cattle; they hunt and fish, and are extensively employed by neighbouring ranchers as farm hands and cowboys, in which latter occupation they employ their horses largely.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and buildings of these Indians are comparatively of a poor class. Many of the mud-roofed cabins of two decades ago still exist in a somewhat decayed and dilapidated condition. The buildings that have been erected in recent years are of a better order, but compare unfavourably with many other less-favoured localities.

In stock, the Indians have a number of fairly good horses, suitable for farm and saddle, and a few cattle.

They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one very respectable edifice, and observe strictly the rites and ceremonies of their church. They have the presence of the priest much among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, none of them may be said to be indolent, but many of them do too much running about, and consequently spend most of what they make, instead of acquiring property and improving their lands. Their fields present a more prosperous appearance than formerly. There are few infractions of the law among them, outside of cases of procuring liquor, which, in spite of the most careful attention and the most rigorous enforcement of the law, too often gets among them, and has in some instances led to serious tragedies.

CHUCKCHUQUALK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, four in number, are situated on the North Thompson river.

Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres constitute the area of these reserves.

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These reserves consist of large flats and low benches along the river banks, and of timbered slopes and mountains. The flats afford good tillable land, and the slopes furnish good summer grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-three. There have been seven deaths and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising, packing, and working as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have rather a poor class of log buildings, the older ones covered with earth. Those built in recent years are a great improvement, and are roofed with shingles.

They have a few horses and cattle, and are fairly supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and manifest great interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and good people. They are making some progress in agriculture. They hunt more extensively than other bands, but this pursuit is to some extent dying out.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on the South Thompson river, three miles from the foot of Little Shuswap lake, and on Salmon arm.

Six thousand nine hundred and one acres constitute the area of these reserves.

The natural features are : on the Thompson, open bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the mountain slopes ; on Salmon arm, natural meadows and bottom, brush and timbered lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-five. There have been four deaths and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination has been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting of wood, and working as labourers for ranchers and woodmen constitute the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs and roofed with cedar shingles. They have good work and saddle-horses, and a number of cattle, and are well supplied with nearly every kind of farm implements and machinery, including a threshing-machine.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, are well looked after by the priest, and are good Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. In past years most of their spare time from their crops in summer has been occupied in building dams and irrigation ditches to store and carry water to their reserve on Thompson river. These works have recently been completed. These Indians have made very marked progress in cultivation and fencing.

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ADAM'S LAKE OR KALTEAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, six in number, are situated on the Thompson river, at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, on Adam's lake and on Salmon arm.

The combined area is seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres.

The natural features are : on the Thompson river, extensive bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the slopes of the mountains, with timber higher up ; at Adam's lake and Salmon arm, natural meadows, brush and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-three. There have been twelve deaths and nine births during the year, a decrease of three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No infectious disease has appeared among these Indians ; the comparatively large number of deaths have occurred from natural causes and among the young. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians find employment in mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting to Kamloops of wood, and working as labourers for adjacent ranchers and woodmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs, and roofed with shingles.

They have good work and saddle horses, and some cattle and hogs, and are well supplied with necessary machinery and implements for farming extensively.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church edifice, and are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. They have completed their system of irrigation works, added largely to their acreage in crop, done a large amount of fencing, and built four houses and five stables within the year.

KUAUT BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, five in number, are situated at the head of Little Shuswap lake, Little river and on Salmon arm.

The area of these reserves is seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

The natural features of these reserves are : at the head of the lake, small area of bench and open grazing land ; along the river flats and at Salmon arm heavily timbered lands, requiring much labour to clear.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-eight. There have been two deaths and seven births during the year, an increase of five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been excellent. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions about their houses and village are good. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising ; they hunt and fish, derive some revenue from the sale of wood cut in the process of clearing land, and as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a superior class of buildings, mostly of logs, while several of them are boarded outside with rustic, and lined inside with dressed lumber. They are all substantial buildings, well finished, and roofed with shingles.

The Indians possess a fair proportion of horses and cattle, and have a number of ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines and horse-rakes, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one of the finest church edifices in the agency, and are good people.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hardworking Indians. They are not so favourably located as many bands, having to clear most of their land; but they are making commendable progress. During the year about fifty acres of land has been cleared, and a good deal of fencing done.

Education.—Children from most of the Thompson bands are attending the industrial school at Kamloops, and a system of shorthand Chinook has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Thompson Indians are on the whole comparatively moral, but the tendency among several of the bands is towards intemperance. The Skichistin, Tluhtaus and Kamloops bands have probably a tendency in this direction more than others, the opportunities for disreputable whites and half-breeds to traffic in liquor to Indians being greater. I am pleased to report, however, that very many convictions for violation of the Indian Act in this respect have, within the year, been obtained, and the offenders severely punished. The appointment of a paid Indian constable on Kamloops reserve has been the means of bringing quickly to justice many offenders—Indians and whites.

NICOLA DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Nicola river and lake from Lower Nicola to Douglas lake, and includes the Hamilton creek and Coldwater reserves. It is occupied by the Kwinskanah, Kwinshaatan, Naaik, Zoht, Nziskat, Spahamin and Hamilton Creek bands.

KWINSKANAH BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located along the Lower Nicola river. It contains four thousand five hundred and fifty acres. The natural features are bottoms and bench lands along the river, and grazing lands along the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have good substantial log houses, a number of horses and cattle, and ploughs, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles sufficient for their requirements.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock on a small scale, freight and pack, fish and hunt, mine a little, and work as labourers for white settlers.

Religion.—These Indians are either Roman Catholics or Anglicans, mostly the former. They have no church.

KWINSHAATAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coldwater river, ten miles from its junction with the Nicola. It contains an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six and one-half acres. The natural features are, bottom and bench lands along the river, and mountain grazing lands, lightly timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fourteen. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a good deal, and raise horses and cattle. They also fish and hunt extensively, and are employed by neighbouring farmers as labourers and stock hands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have good log and frame houses, some horses and cattle, and are well supplied with farm implements.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and remarkably hard-working. They have made good progress in clearing and fencing their land, but they do not possess much wealth. They have made good progress during the year, having cleared eleven acres of land, built two stables, and purchased three wagons, two sleighs, two mowing-machines and one horse-rake.

Religion.—All but seven of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith; seven are Anglicans. They have a good church, and are strict in the observance of religious duties.

NAAIK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, called Mammet, is situated along the valleys and slopes of the Nicola and Mammet rivers. It contains eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres.

It contains a happy combination of extensive brush and natural meadow lands along the rivers, extensive bench lands, with abundance of water easily obtained for irrigation, and sloping bunch grass foot-hills, with sufficient timber for all requirements.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-seven. There have been seven deaths and nine births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of grain, hay and other farm products. They have good horses, harness, wagons, sleighs and packing outfits, with which they freight and pack extensively, from points on the Canadian Pacific railway to Nicola, Similkameen and other places. They also procure ready employment, when not engaged in their own farming, among the numerous white settlers and stockmen of the district. They do not hunt or fish as extensively as many other bands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have numerous houses and outbuildings of logs and frame, and of superior quality. They have many good horses, which they are constantly improving, and considerable cattle and other domestic stock, for all of which they make good provision.

With farm implements, such as ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and fanning-mills, they are well supplied.

Religion.—A considerable majority of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, the rest to the Roman Catholic. The Anglicans have a fine church, and they are regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are exceptionally industrious, and some of them are consequently increasing in wealth; others remain in much the same condition from year to year. Their reserve is better fenced, cultivated and improved than any other in the agency. In a very short period, at the present rate of progress, all the available land on the reserve will be under cultivation. During the year considerable land has been cleared and broken, fencing improved, two houses and one stable built; three wagons, three sleighs, three ploughs, two mowing-machines and one horse-rake acquired.

ZOHT BAND.

Reserve.—This small reserve is situated on Clapperton creek, near the foot of Nicola lake. It contains an area of six hundred and sixty acres. There is some bench land, inferior for cultivation, and fair grazing mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty. There were no births and no deaths during the year.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, and have a few horses and cattle. They do some fishing and hunting, but subsist more on the proceeds of the labour that they do for white ranchers in the vicinity.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and are fairly comfortable.

They do not possess much stock, chiefly horses, and they have farm implements sufficient for the amount of farming they do.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican denomination, and have a small church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Several of them are old, and but little progress is being made.

NZISKAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Coldwater river. It contains an area of three hundred and sixty acres.

It contains some wild meadow, a small proportion of light bench land, and the rest is inferior grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have few natural resources. They farm little and have little stock. The majority of them are old, and two of them blind men. One of these does a considerable freighting business, with a boy or girl as guide. In other ways, by fishing and hunting, and by the assistance of their women and children, they manage to get along, but are unable to make much progress. Some improvement is noticeable in their houses.

Religion.—They belong equally to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. They have no church building.

SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are situated chiefly on the Nicola and Douglas lakes and Spahamin creek.

They contain a combined area of thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Along the river bottoms and by the margin of the lakes, brush land and low, open flats and natural meadow lands; on the lower foot-hills, some bench lands suitable for cultivation, and magnificent stretches of undulating bunch-grass grazing lands, with sufficient timber along the river and towards the base of the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty. There have been three deaths and five births during the year, an increase of two.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising, cattle and horses—the latter extensively—fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working as labourers and cowboys for the neighboring stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings, houses and stables are of a superior order, being of logs and frame, larger and better furnished throughout than the majority of Indian houses, those built in recent years showing a marked improvement.

These Indians are the most extensive stock-raisers in the agency, and have the best quality. Some of the best stallions and brood mares to be found in the province are owned by these Indians. Their cattle are also of a high grade.

They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and reaping-machines.

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Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have two fine churches, and are devout and earnest worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress. Taken as a whole, they are an exemplary band of Indians. They are probably the wealthiest and most independent in the agency. A large proportion of their range land is fenced, and they are from year to year adding to it. During the year they have cleared a number of acres of brush land, and fenced large tracts of grazing land; also added to their implements one truck, one plough and two mowing-machines.

HAMILTON CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Hamilton (or Quelchena) creek, about ten miles from its mouth. It was originally intended as a grass reserve for the Lytton bands, and is occupied mostly by Indians from these bands.

It contains an area of four thousand four hundred and forty acres.

It largely consists of open, rolling bunch-grass lands, with small benches and flats along the creek suitable for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty. There have been no deaths, and there have been two births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are few, and consist of small log houses.

The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, which, owing to the favourable character of the locality, require little provision or attention during winter.

They have sufficient farm implements for the area they cultivate.

Religion.—They mostly belong to the Anglican denomination—a few to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church building, but are occasionally visited by a clergyman from Lytton.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Nicola district are comparatively moral and temperate.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and there has been a slight increase of births over deaths. The sanitary conditions are good. The Indians keep their houses fairly clean and orderly—in many instances commendably so—and in spring collect and burn the garbage that has accumulated during the winter months. To some extent they live in tents during the summer. Vaccination has been pretty thoroughly attended to.

Education.—A very limited number of the children of this district are receiving the benefits of instruction afforded by attendance at the industrial school, Kamloops. They have also a system of shorthand Chinook, which has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Similkameen river, from Princeton to the international boundary line, and it is occupied by the Chuchuwayha, Ashnola and Shenoskwankin bands.

CHUCHUWAYHA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along both banks of the Similkameen, principally in the neighbourhood of Twenty-mile creek.

It contains, according to plans completed, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres. (Some of the plans are not completed.)

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At the junction of Twenty-mile creek with the Similkameen, the canyon of the latter opens out into some nice river benches, chiefly on the left bank, which are well watered and well adapted for cultivation. Back of the benches, on the steep mountain sides, there is considerable open or sparsely timbered land, which affords good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, hunting and fishing, mining and packing, are the chief occupations. The last-mentioned trade has greatly increased, as mining properties are being developed in different sections of the Similkameen.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have a church, and, although rarely visited by a priest, they conduct their own services regularly.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and they are fairly comfortable.

They have small bands of horses and some cattle and hogs ; also ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines and horse-rakes, to conduct their farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Little progress has been made for some years, but they are now in a position to make some money.

ASHNOLA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Similkameen, chiefly on the right bank, at the mouth of Ashnola creek. It adjoins Chuchuwayha, and extends to near Keremeos.

It contains ten thousand two hundred and five acres.

The natural features are : brush, natural meadows and bench lands, the latter requiring irrigation, along the river bottoms and banks, and steep mountain slopes, open or thinly timbered, affording good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising and working for stockmen as cowboys, in which occupation they employ their horses.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log houses, quite a number of good horses and some cattle, and sufficient farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowers and horse-rakes, also wagons and sleighs.

They provide well for their stock during winter.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no building, and are seldom visited by a priest, yet they conduct service among themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved, and are generally well-to-do. They are making some progress in farming and improving their houses, and have added one wagon to their list of implements.

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SHENNOCKWANKIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends along the Similkameen valley from Keremeos to the boundary line.

It contains an area of nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres.

There are extensive brush and meadow lands along the river bottoms, some higher bench lands, requiring irrigation, and mountain pasture lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-one. There have been five deaths and three births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, principally the raising of hay, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, some packing, and employment as labourers and stock hands with neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' houses are built of logs, and many of them are roofed with earth. They are not pretentious, but are warm in winter. The Indians have a good band of horses and cattle, and provide well for them in winter. They are also well provided with farm implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one building, and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and several of them are accumulating considerable wealth in the way of stock.

They are making progress in farming, improving and providing for their stock.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians (Similkameen) have in the past been fairly temperate and moral. The loose way in which liquor licenses have recently been granted, and the total absence of police protection, together with the large immigration of miners and prospectors into the country immediately surrounding some of these reserves, are tending to produce intemperance and immorality among some of these bands, more particularly that of Chuchwayha.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are good, and vaccination has been performed.

Education.—They are without any means of education, except that afforded two of three of the children of Shennockwankin, who have been attending the public day school at Keremeos.

OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

This district extends from the head of Osoyoos lake along the Okanagan river and Okanagan lake to the head of the latter, and includes the Spallumcheen band. It is occupied by the Nkamip, Penticton, Nkamaplix (including the Mission band at Duck lake and Kelowna), and the Spallumcheen band.

NKAMIP BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated around the head of Osoyoos lake, and extends up the east side of the Okanagan river.

It contains an area of thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight acres.

It consists largely of bunch-grass prairie, and bunch-grass hills. There is some natural meadow bordering on the lake, and higher bench land along Gregoire creek, and some distance back from the Okanagan river. These bench lands, when watered, are well adapted for growing grain and fruit.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-three. There have been three deaths and two births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising and dairying, hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and employment as farm hands and stockmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, a fair proportion of cattle, and are well provided with ploughs, harrows, land-rollers, mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles for carrying on their farming, freighting and packing operations.

Religion.—They all profess the Roman Catholic faith. They have one church; no regular priest officiates, but they are strict in the observance of religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Numerous small orchards of mixed fruits—apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries—have been planted, and are bearing nicely. Strawberries are also cultivated.

Two log houses and one stable have been built during the year.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the south-west end of Okanagan lake, and stretches south on the west bank of the Okanagan river, and also at Dog lake. It lies between Trout creek on the north and Marro creek on the south, with Nos. 2 and 3 reserves adjoining.

It contains forty-eight thousand and six hundred and ninety-four acres.

It consists of extensive natural meadow and bottom lands at the foot of Okanagan lake and along the Okanagan river to Dog lake; higher up there are bench lands, admirably adapted for growing grain and fruit, with good water facilities and magnificent grazing lands on the foot-hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-six. There have been five deaths and eleven births during the year, an increase of six.

Resources and Occupations.—In the growing of grain, hay and fruit of all kinds and stock-raising, the resources of these Indians are practically unlimited. Besides, they have good hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and ample opportunities of making a living by working for neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, and small herds of cattle; also farm implements of all kinds in proportion to their requirements.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one building, and, although only visited once or twice yearly by the priest, they take considerable interest in spiritual matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are industrious and evince quite an interest in keeping up a nice home and garden, and in looking after their farms. Others are becoming too much addicted to drink, and spend too much of their time running about. Still, on the whole, a very great improvement is noticeable within the past year, and their reserve presents a more prosperous appearance. With better means of enforcing the law against evildoers, this reserve should, in the course of a few years, regain that position it should hold, as among the first in the agency.

During the year two log houses, with shingled roofs, have been built, fifteen acres of land cleared, one mowing-machine, one horse-rake, one wagon and one plough acquired.

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NEAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are situated principally around the head of Okanagan lake, and along or adjacent to its shores. They contain a combined area of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety acres. There are some natural meadow lands along the lake shores, extensive, receding benches, admirably adapted for grain-growing, and requiring little, if any, irrigation, with extensive and excellent grazing lands on the surrounding slopes and hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population (including Duck lake and Kelowna) is two hundred and thirty-six. There have been thirteen deaths and twelve births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm more extensively than any others in the agency. They raise horses, cattle and hogs. They hunt and fish to a limited extent, and work as labourers in various ways, deriving quite a revenue from hop-picking alone, which industry is conducted on a large scale, in the immediate vicinity. They are exceptionally well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Religion.—All but one, who is classed as a pagan, belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. While some are very zealous, others show little concern about religious matters. They have three churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are becoming good farmers. A marked improvement is becoming apparent from year to year in their conduct, and their condition financially is improving. Sixty acres of land has been broken for the first time, fencing improved and two wagons acquired during the year.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated in the Spallumcheen valley, and on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. They have a combined area of nine thousand six hundred and eighty-one acres.

On the Spallumcheen, there are open prairie and densely timbered flats; on the Salmon river, mostly bunch grass prairie. No irrigation is required on these reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and one. There have been five deaths and ten births during the year, an increase of five.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend largely on farming. They raise some horses, cattle and pigs, hunt and fish, and work as labourers for neighbouring farmers. They also make considerable from the sale of wood in winter time, cut from land which they are clearing, and from hop-picking. They are well supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have an excellent church edifice, and are mostly good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. They are attempting, by a better system of farming and by growing more hay, to get their land freed from wild oats, which have overrun the reserve. But for the revenue they have derived in other ways mentioned, they would last year have had great difficulty in making ends meet.

Temperance and Morality.—All of these bands of Indians are comparatively moral and fairly temperate. Some among them are addicted to drink when they have an opportunity, and unfortunately, in so large a district and with so few officers of the law, the opportunities are all too frequent. I am happy, however, to be able to report a change for the better, more apparent in the vicinity of Penticton.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these bands. The general health has been good, and the deaths which have resulted have been from ordinary causes. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are well maintained. Vaccination has in most places been attended to.

Education.—There is no system of education among these Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to the resources and occupations of Indians in this agency mentioned, the women of the various bands assist very materially, apart from their domestic duties, in the manufacture of deer-skins into buck-skin, which they sell or make into articles of clothing, moccasins, mitts and gloves, for wear or for sale, by making baskets of cedar roots, mats of rushes, of which they make summer tents and carpets, gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance, for food or sale, and by working for white people as domestic servants.

The industrial school at Kamloops has been attended to its fullest capacity, and the pupils have made good progress in their studies and trades, and improved in their general appearance and address. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the reverend principal, the matron and the teachers in charge of this institution for the care and attention they bestow upon the pupils, and the assiduity with which they perform the difficult duties they have undertaken.

The Indian hospital at Lytton continues to benefit and relieve many Indians, and is being well looked after by the secretary, Rev. R. Small, and nurse, Miss Bonie. Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, is the attending physician.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, August 28, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, an inventory of the government property, as required by the department, having already been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the south-east portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east and the United States territory on the south, and the Okanagan agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves embrace an area of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres, a reserve of thirty-three acres and a half at the industrial school near St. Eugene's Indian village, and eleven and a half acres surrounding the Indian office at Fort Steele.

Tribe.—The reserves are occupied by the Kootenays, and a small band of the Shuswaps, known as the Kinbasket band.

Population.—The combined population of the several bands is five hundred and thirty-four, showing a decrease of seven during the past year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the several bands has been fairly good, no epidemic or disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings continues to improve. Vaccination was carefully attended to, and the Indians are beginning to understand its value as a preventive against small-pox. This disease was prevalent south of the boundary during the spring amongst whites and Indians, but fortunately our Indians escaped contagion, as the provincial authorities maintained a strict quarantine at the several exposed places.

At the St. Eugene Indian village the usual spring cleaning was attended to, all the refuse was removed and burned.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is beginning to be the chief means of making a living; a number follow packing to the mines and cattle-herding. During the past year a larger area of land was put under cultivation, as the Indians can now depend upon a good supply of water for irrigation. An effort will be made the coming fall to put in an irrigation ditch on the bench lands, which is easy to cultivate as it is partly prairie.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians rely mostly on farming, cattle-raising and hunting for a living. They are making satisfactory progress. They have built over a mile of ditch for irrigation, which (when complete) will enable them to put under cultivation some bench land around the Indian village.

COLUMBIA LAKE KOOTENAYS.

The Indians of this band follow farming and cattle-raising. They have a good market for all the hay and grain they can raise at the Windermere mines, and in the new towns that are growing up in this portion of the district. They are intelligent and industrious, and, with one or two exceptions, are self-supporting.

LOWER KOOTENAYS.

These Indians follow hunting and packing for a living. They cultivate little gardens, and cut wild hay on the bottom or over-flowed lands, which they save for cattle feeding in the winter. A few are raising cattle and are succeeding fairly well. While these Indians are not progressing at the same ratio as the other bands in this agency, yet, I am glad to say that their condition is satisfactory.

THE SHUSWAP BAND.

Cattle-raising and farming are what these Indians depend on chiefly. They continue to take the lead amongst the Indians of the agency for good farming, improved stock and neatly-kept dwellings.

Last fall three of them went prospecting and discovered a number of good quartz leads on a creek called Horse Thief Number Three. On their return they were able to dispose of a part of their interest in the claims for the sum of \$800, which they divided amongst themselves. They still retain some claims in the same locality, which, when developed, may prove very valuable.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwellings, stables and sheds on the different reserves are built of hewn or round logs, and the roofs are covered with

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shakes, shingles or poles covered with earth. Some of the houses are well built, and are very comfortable. At the St. Eugene village there are three or four frame buildings which, although small, are very neat and commodious dwellings. The high price of lumber prevents the Indians from making much improvement in this direction.

The Shuswap band purchased and paid for two improved self-binders and a threshing-machine (which had been used for a time); and the Kootenays several new mowers, rakes and ploughs.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Education.—The industrial school continues to do excellent work under the principalship of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., and his competent staff, the Sisters of Charity. During the year the school maintained its reputation for good work, the attendance was kept up without any difficulty, discipline well carried out, and the progress made by the pupils in all the classes most satisfactory, the aim of the reverend principal and his assistants being to keep the school in an efficient state.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics. They have been carefully instructed in their religion, understand its doctrines and teachings, faithfully observe its festivals, and are devout and attentive to their religious duties. They are under the spiritual care of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., (who thoroughly understands the Indian character), and his assistants, the Rev. Messrs Ouellette and Meleux. There are five Roman Catholic churches in the agency for the Indians, four on or near the reserves, and St. Eugene's, a large and beautifully finished church, at the Indian village near the St. Mary's.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the different reserves are steadily improving their condition. The majority cultivate creditably, they understand the value of irrigation, routine cropping and manuring; they save their hay and grain with much more care than formerly, and are beginning to understand how valueless their Indian ponies are, and are trying to dispose of them and replace them with cattle. Their dress and mode of living are more like their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the Indians are more exposed to temptation than formerly, owing to the advent of the railway, which has brought into the district some not of a desirable class, yet, I am pleased to say, that I know of no case of intemperance amongst them, and I can confidently add that they are free from other vices that are so common amongst Indians everywhere.

The past winter was extremely mild, and sickness was less than in former years. The Indians were fairly well supplied with food, they got good prices for their produce, which enabled them to provide for their families. The stock wintered well, and the loss was very small.

I am pleased to say that the affairs of the agency are in a most satisfactory condition, and I hope that they will continue so.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAWKKEWLTH AGENCY,
QUATHIASKI COVE, September 16, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and list of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of Agency.—This agency includes all the Indian villages and reserves that lie between Cape Mudge, on Valdez island, Gulf of Georgia, and Smith's sound on the mainland of British Columbia, and all the villages and reserves in Quatsino sound on the west coast of Vancouver island.

Area of Reserves.—The area of the reserves is seventeen thousand and fifty-two acres, the greater part of which is rocky, worthless soil.

Tribe or Nation.—All these Indians belong to branches of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No serious epidemic has appeared among these Indians. In the early part of April influenza attacked quite a number, but only four deaths occurred, and these were all old people. The health of the Indians generally has been good. I revaccinated quite a number in the spring before they started for the salmon canneries. There is some improvement in the cleanliness of the Indian houses, especially among the younger members.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are various. They earn a good deal of money generally when working at the salmon canneries, and they depend on this a good deal for their supplies during the winter. They also earn a good deal as guides and canoe men. They nearly all lay in a stock of dried salmon and halibut, and a large quantity of oulachon oil is made in the spring of each year. This year a very large quantity of this nutritious oil was made, so much that the price went down to half its usual figure. Only two of the bands in this agency engaged in fur-sealing. More or less furs are taken during the early spring. Very little attention is given to agriculture, and much of the soil is barren and worthless.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the houses are still built in the old style of split cedar boards for sides and roofs; but there are a number of small frame houses, often neatly built and painted, and these are occupied by the younger members, as they seem to prefer the privacy and comfort that the smaller houses give. Very little stock of any kind is owned by these Indians.

The owner of the stock living on the Campbell river reserve has either killed or sold all his cattle. They had become so wild that being an old man he could do nothing with them, so he thought it better to sell them and buy some more young stock to replace them. Some few pigs are kept, but they are of little profit to the Indians, as they take little care of them and lose most of the increase during the winter months.

Very few farming implements are owned by these Indians. The Indians of the Salmon river band have one plough given them by the department, but they have made no use of it, not being able to procure a team of any kind. One Indian of this band has planted three dozen apple, pear and plum trees, and these are thriving well. The dyke on the Salmon river reserve was put into thoroughly good condition this

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spring, the department kindly aiding the Indians, and it ought now to be proof against any freshet in the river. Unfortunately three of the owners of lots within the dyke died in the spring, and several other deaths occurring in this band about the same time, they seemed to lose heart and have done less this year than formerly.

Education.—All the schools in this agency, five in number, have been kept open during the past year. At the industrial school, Alert bay, a good attendance has been maintained, and good progress made under the able management of Mr. Corker, the principal, his wife, Mrs. Corker, acting as matron. Great care and attention is given to the boys whether in sickness or health. Mr. Halliday, acting as trades instructor, has taught the boys carpentering, and under his teaching several of the boys bid fair to be good mechanics. The attendance at the day schools has been fairly good and the progress steady though slow. The girls' home does not do much in the way of increasing its numbers, but the progress made by the girls is all that could be desired. Miss Carleton acts as matron.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians who profess Christianity belong to the Anglican Church, but the majority are still pagans, and very little real interest is taken in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are fairly industrious and law-abiding. No serious crime has been committed by them during the past year. As long as they still continue the custom of distributing property they will not accumulate money for any better purpose; but this custom is gradually dying out among the younger members who no longer take the same interest in it that they used to, and there is a gradual improvement in the way of living. Much of their time is spent in hunting and fishing and they seem fairly happy and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say there has been more intemperance during the past year than for some time. The opportunities for obtaining liquor have been increased by the opening of licensed houses in the vicinity of the mines, and the Indians have obtained considerable quantities of liquor from unprincipled white men who frequent these houses.

There is not so much open immorality among them as there used to be, but there is much room for improvement in this respect.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY,
METLARATLA, August 8, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, the statistical statement having been previously sent.

Vital Statistics.—The statistics show a slight natural increase of the Indian population of this agency, and an increase by immigration from Kiturnteool, a village in the Cassiar district, and from Alaska, making a total increase of fifteen for the year.

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Six Haida Indians have removed to Alaska.

The Metlakatla band shows the greatest natural increase.

The Haida Indians, who last year made their first increase, have fallen back again, and decreased one by deaths more than births.

Their young children are still weakly and difficult to rear. The same remark applies to the Kitlope band, the Oweekayno band, and the three Tallion bands. There is but little hope of these people increasing in numbers for some time to come, although there is still a remnant that is likely to survive and eventually increase.

As showing the present conditions and the spirit of the Tallion Indians, I may state that the Indians of Kimsquit, one of the Tallion bands, have repeatedly and unanimously requested the Indian agent to procure for them any orphaned and deserted children that can be found anywhere for adoption into their tribe, white children preferred, but all will be acceptable with the exception of negroes or Chinese children.

The Tsimpsean nation, the Nisghar nation and the greater part of the Oweekayno nation, numbering three thousand four hundred souls, are fairly healthy and will increase.

The houses of nearly all the Indians are situated close to the sea beach or river banks, and require but little artificial draining.

When the largest Indian village on the coast, Port Simpson, has had its rearrangement and drainage system completed, the Indians should increase rapidly. This work is being hastened as quickly as possible by the Indian managers of Port Simpson municipal affairs.

There has been no epidemic disease this year to cause unusual loss of life.

The birth and death rates have been very nearly equal and somewhat lower than in former years.

Sanitary Condition.—In sanitary matters the Indians are improving every year. They have living in their midst five professional medical men, whose best attention is given to the health of the Indians free of charge; also seven missionaries who, through long practice, are quite good doctors, all looking sharply after the health of the Indians, and all possible sanitary improvements about their places of residence.

Education.—The education of the people of this agency is carried on by five professional teachers, seven native teachers, eighteen missionary teachers, and twenty-five missionary ladies, in all fifty-five religious and secular teachers, having thirty-three churches and seventeen school-houses. There is a school population of six hundred and forty-two Indian children, five hundred and ninety of whom live in the vicinity of schools.

There are also a few Salvation Army officers who are helping to educate and improve the Indians.

Stock.—During the past year there has been a small increase in the value of farm produce, caused by the introduction of cattle, horses and sheep.

Occupations.—The fishing industry shows a marked improvement over the previous year, the salmon catch of July and August, 1899, being very good at the Skeena and Nass rivers.

Although the proceeds of the hunting industry have fallen off, yet the increase of income from all sources amounts to \$9 per head for all Indian wage-earners, both male and female, equal to an increase of \$24,000 for the year.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, September 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to June 30, 1900.

Agency.—The West Coast agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres, five acres per capita of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshahs, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Oiahts, containing one thousand seven hundred acres, mostly good land; sixty-seven acres of this Oiahts reserve are leased for mining purposes for the benefit of the Indians, there being an immense deposit of iron and also copper ore on the leased property. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered and tidal lands, with only small patches suitable for cultivation.

Principal Reserves.

Tseshah, No. 1 Reserve.—Tshaheh, west bank of the Somass river, Alberni, one thousand and thirty acres; population, one hundred and twenty-four—forty men, thirty-nine women and forty-five children and young people.

Opitchesah, No. 1 Reserve.—Ahahswinis, east bank of Somass river, Alberni, ninety-six acres; population, sixty-five—seventeen men, twenty-three women and twenty-five children.

Howchuklisah, No. 2 Reserve.—Elhlateese, at the head of Howchuklesit harbour, Alberni canal, four hundred acres; population, forty-six—thirteen men, eighteen women and fifteen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves.—Ahadzooas, part of Diana island, one hundred and fifteen acres, and Haines island, thirty acres, eastern entrance of Barclay sound; population, one hundred and sixty-four—fifty-seven men, fifty-six women and fifty-one children.

Toquaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Mahcoah, Village passage, Barclay sound, one hundred and twenty four acres; population, twenty-one—nine men, eight women and four children.

Ewlhuilhaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ittatso, Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, one hundred and sixty-two acres; population, one hundred and sixty—fifty-three men, fifty-two women and fifty-five children.

Claoquaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Opitsat, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, two hundred and fifty-five—eighty-three men, one hundred and twelve women and sixty children.

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve.—Yahksis, Flores island, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, sixty-seven—twenty-seven men, twenty-three women and seventeen children.

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Abousaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Mahtosis, Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, two hundred and fifty acres ; population, two hundred and sixty-eight—eighty-nine men, ninety-one women and eighty-eight children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Heshque, Heshquiaht harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres ; population, one hundred and fifty—forty-six men, fifty women and fifty-four children.

Mooachaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Yuquot, Friendly cove, Nootka sound, two hundred and ten acres ; population, one hundred and ninety—sixty-seven men, seventy-eight women and forty-five children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Cheshish, back of Bligh island, Nootka sound, twenty-nine acres ; population, fifty-seven—twenty-three men, twenty-two women and twelve children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Nuchatl, Esperanza inlet, sixteen acres ; population, seventy-five—thirty-eight men, twenty-seven women and ten children.

Ehattisaht, No. 10 Reserve.—Oke, Esperanza inlet, thirty-two acres ; population, one hundred and three—thirty-nine men, thirty-seven women and twenty-seven children.

Kyuqaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves.—Akteze Village island, one hundred and eighteen acres ; Kukamukamees, Mission island, seventy-five acres ; Barrier islands, Kyuquot ; population, three hundred and forty-seven—one hundred and forty-one men, one hundred and twenty-two women and eighty-four children.

Chaicclesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Acous, Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, one hundred acres ; population, forty-six men, forty women and thirty-eight children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca strait, viz. :

Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve.—Two hundred and thirty-five acres ; population, twenty-seven—nine men, nine women and nine children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve.—One hundred and thirty-two acres ; population, seventy-four—twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and nineteen children.

Clo-oose, No. 4 Reserve.—Two hundred and forty-eight acres ; population, sixty-two—eighteen men, twenty-one women and twenty-three children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve.—One hundred and fifty-eight acres ; population, forty-five—fourteen men, eighteen women and thirteen children.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four vilages has its own chief, but there is one lead chief of the Nitinaht tribe, who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon-fishing, and generally congregate there part of the winter. Wyah village is situated at the mouth of Nitinaht lake, which is really an inlet with narrow entrance from the salt water ; into this inlet, which is nearly five miles long, flow the streams from which, with the Cháwit river on Clo-oose reserve, these Indians get their supply of salmon.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Pacheena, Port Renfrew, village at mouth of the San Juan river, one hundred and fifty-three acres ; population, sixty-nine—eighteen men, twenty-nine women and twenty-two children. The Pacheenahts are a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs, but are allied to them and speak the same dialect, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts assemble at Pacheena village, Port Renfrew being the only harbour on their coast.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand four hundred and eighty-three—eight hundred and seventy-nine men, nine hundred and fourteen

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women and six hundred and ninety children ; increase of population for the year, two ; birth-rate per thousand, forty-two ; death-rate, fifty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The slight increase in the population this year is due to the return of some Indians who have been away from their reserves some time, but there is also a marked improvement in the general health of these tribes for the year just past, there being an increase in births, as compared with the year before, of thirty-four, and a decrease of deaths of sixty-nine ; this is probably owing partly to greater facilities in getting medical attendance, also to there having been no epidemic sicknesses among them this year, except influenza, which was only prevalent in a few of the tribes. On my last visit along the coast I found the villages in a fairly good sanitary condition ; most of the fish refuse is deposited on the beach and carried away by the tide. Typhoid and diphtheria are unknown among these Indians, and they are gradually learning the value of cleanliness and ordinary sanitary precautions.

Resources and Occupations.—The past year has been a favourable one for Indian sealers ; many of the schooners made good catches in Behring sea, and some of them had exceptionally good catches in the spring on the California coast, the Kyuquots engaged in sealing averaged \$280 per man for the whole season ; in all the schooners there are a few women who ship on the same terms as the men, steering the canoe for their husbands ; some also are engaged as cooks. Seven sea otters only were procured on the coast this year.

Few of the men went to the fisheries, nearly all the able-bodied men being engaged as sealers, and there was a decrease in the amount of wages earned ; there was also a decrease in the amount of dog-fish oil made. The Kyuquots made a little money selling salmon to the storekeeper for salting purposes. Fish is very plentiful at Kyuquot, and this might lead to a profitable industry.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Twenty-five new frame houses have been built and some improvements and painting done at the various villages, and a few more houses are in course of construction. Many of the young men live in comfortable cottages, some of them well furnished, clean and tidy. There is an increase of twenty in cattle and young stock in the agency, and the Alberni Indians have seven more horses and five more carts. Tom Nahwaik, of the Tseshah tribe, has bought a plough and wagon, but while sealing is the staple industry, and takes so many from their homes, there will be little permanent improvements on the reserves, except buildings.

Education.—There are six day schools in the agency receiving the government grant, two Roman Catholic, at Kyuquot and Clayoquot, three Presbyterian at Alberni, Ucluelet and Ahousaht, and one Methodist at Nitinaht. The Roman Catholic school at Clayoquot, on the Opitsat reserve, was closed for the last two quarters, but will be reopened by the Rev. Father Charles, O.S.B., the ensuing quarter.

The Presbyterian schools are all doing good work, the attendance at the Alberni school is principally made up with the inmates of the Indian Home industrial school, some six pupils attending from the adjacent village. At the Ucluelet school attendance has been irregular, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, but the pupils make fair progress ; several children from this school have been taken into the Home boarding school at Alberni. Mr. Russell at Ahousaht has built a residence close to the school, on the Mahktosis reserve ; he has a teacher to help him and a good attendance of children.

The Rev. W. Stone has had a better attendance at his school on Clo-oose reservation, Nitinaht, and Dr. Service, also of the Methodist mission, has opened a small school on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot. Besides the schools receiving help from the department, the Rev. M. Swartout has built school houses at both the summer and winter villages of the Ojats. Mr. McKee, the teacher, moves with the Indians, and has a pretty regular attendance of young children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Boarding Schools.—The Roman Catholic Church has completed and opened the Bishop Christie Indian boarding school in Clayoquot sound. It is a commodious and well-appointed building, the boys' department on the one side and the girls' on the other, with separate staircases, class-rooms and dormitories. The chapel, handsomely fitted and seated, is in the centre of the building, with entrances from the boys' and girls' side of the house. The dormitories are provided with single iron bedsteads. Accommodation and sanitary measures are all that can be desired; the laundry is at a short distance from the back of the house, with offices on each side; water is supplied from a running stream, across which a dam has been built, and a small hydraulic ram brings the water to a tank the height of the building, from which the house is supplied. The staff consists of the Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and boys' teacher; Sister Mary Placida, matron and girls' teacher; Sister Mary Clotilde, seamstress; Sister Mary Frances, cook; Bro. Leonard, foreman, and Bro. Gabriel, carpenter. There are thirteen boys and twelve girls in the institution, which I consider a good beginning, as it is a new thing to the Indians, and they are very loath to part with their children; there are three boys from Kyuquot, two of whom are sons of Chief Hakcla, a girl and boys from Heshquiaht, the rest of the pupils belong to the Clayoquot tribe; the pupils seem happy and contented and under good discipline.

The Presbyterian Alberni (girls' home) boarding school is progressing favourably under the present management; the staff consists of Mr. J. R. Motion, principal and instructor; Mrs. Motion, matron; Mrs. Cameron, teacher, and Charles Ross, an Indian lad, assistant instructor. There are twenty-one boys and twelve girls in the home, seventeen pupils have been admitted during the year from the different tribes in Barclay sound; two boys were permitted to go sealing, and another, Andrew, was allowed out on leave on account of his health, scrofulous sores having broken out on his neck. The health of the inmates has been good, only two serious cases of illness having occurred, both of the chest. Frank Muuata had a bad attack of pneumonia, both lungs being affected; the doctor who attended him said it was only the unremitting attention and nursing of Mr. and Mrs. Motion that saved the boy's life. His father, Harry Chairchemen, came to see him when he was sick, and was very grateful for the care taken of his boy; the other boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but made a good recovery.

The mission building has been thoroughly repaired and renovated, rooms and staircase wainscotted and painted, plaster repaired, walls and ceiling kalsomined and four rooms papered. This work has all been done by Mr. Motion, assisted by the older boys. The pupils take turns in working in the house and on the land. About six acres has been cleared up, some fencing done, cord-wood cut, and one hundred and sixty young trees planted. Of the former inmates of the mission, four boys are sealing, one boy died of consumption, the other is on wages at the mission as assistant instructor, two girls are in service in Victoria, one girl died of consumption, one married, and the others are living with their parents, and I can give a good report of the behaviour of nearly every one of them. The present inmates of the home seem to be quite happy and contented, and the parents seem well satisfied with the way their children are treated. The progress at school has been satisfactory, and there is an improvement in the speaking of English.

Religion.—Regular services are held in the churches at the Roman Catholic missions; the new church, St. Mark's, on the Acteso reserve, Kyuquot, is attended by the young men and women of the tribe, the chief being a regular church-goer, but the majority of the band do not show much interest in religion; the Rev. Father Sobry also pays occasional visits to the Chaicclesaht, Ehattisaht and Noochahtlaht bands.

The Rev. Father Brabant, pioneer resident priest on this coast, is still in charge of the Heshquiaht and Nootka missions, the Heshquiats are good Catholics, sober, industrious and moral; they are all married in church and have done away with superstition. The Rev. Father is paying a visit to Europe in the interest of the missions,

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and is publishing a most interesting account of his work and experiences on the west coast, particularly with reference to the Heshquiaht mission. The Rev. Father Charles, O.S.B., has taken charge of the mission on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot, in place of the Rev. J. A. Van Nevel ; services are well attended by the Indians. The Rev. M. Swartout, of the Presbyterian mission, who is resident part of the time at Oiaht, having his home at Ucluelet, preaches to the Indians in Barclay sound in the native language. Sunday services for the Indians and Sunday school for the children are held in the school-houses at Ahousaht, Ucluelet and Oiaht ; these bands are showing more interest in religious teaching. Mr. Motion, principal of the Alberni school, has services for the Tseshats and Opitchesahts at their villages, and also services for the school children on alternate Sundays ; every other Sunday the inmates of the home attending the Presbyterian church, some of the adults also attend this church, and the Alberni Indians are ready to listen to the teachings of Christianity.

Dr. Service, Methodist medical missionary, preaches several times a week, and has regular Sunday services in an Indian house on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot, and the Rev. W. Stone reports well of his work among the Nitinahts. He will be absent for a few months this summer on a visit to Ontario in the interests of the Methodist mission.

Temperance and Morality.—I may again report favourably of the temperance and morality of these tribes ; there are only occasional instances of drunkenness, and the coast has not been troubled with any boats selling intoxicants, and the majority of the men live decently with their wives.

Characteristics and Progress.—While these tribes are slowly advancing in civilization and adopting the customs of white men, the old Indians still keep up their old beliefs and superstitions and endeavour to make the young people follow in their footsteps, but with the teaching of the missionaries and increasing facilities for education their old superstitious practices are slowly declining ; the young men will tell you they do not believe in them but practise them to please the old people, acting as white men do in presenting a play.

These Indians give very little trouble to the authorities, and are amenable to the law and are generally industrious and good-tempered. They do not, as a rule, save money—they can do with very little or spend a good deal. An Alberni Indian last season came back from sealing with \$65 cash ; he spend \$60 in lumber and started to build a cottage, endeavouring to borrow money to buy windows and doors, trusting to \$5 to buy flour and groceries for himself and wife till he could ship for another season. They are mostly good to their wives and very fond of their children, the old people fishing and making money for their sons as long as they are able to work. They are generally honest in their dealings and do not repudiate a debt, but are often bad payers. The lads and young men are showing an increasing desire for education. Constant, of Heshquiaht, Mack, of Oiaht, August, of Ahousaht, John, of Kyuquot and Jim, of Chaicclesaht, have each of them opened trading stores on their reserves. Constant and August are able to order their goods and do the necessary correspondence connected with their business themselves. I now frequently receive letters from lads who have attended the various schools.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

CLINTON, August 28, 1900

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Agency.—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser agency for its western boundary.

This agency contains an aggregate of seventy-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinnah peoples. A majority of the young men and women speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, composed of nine hundred and eighty-six males and nine hundred and eighty-seven females; an increase of forty-five since my last report.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a plateau a short distance above the banks of the Fraser river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth, and contains an area of eighteen hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation and good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-one. During the year there were eight births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good with the exception of a few cases of grippe. No sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst them during the year. The dwellings are kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming. They are also good fur-hunters, but this industry is getting less every year. Quite a number find employment as farm hands with white settlers. The women dress and manufacture deer skins into gloves and moccasins, which are sold or used on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a number of dwellings and stables made of hewn timber and mostly all shingled. They have good horses and about thirty head of cattle, a few pigs, and farming implements enough for their wants.

Education.—Only a few children have received any education; these have attended the Williams lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics; they have a neat church on the reserve and take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, live very comfortably and fully up to their means.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral, and with one or two exceptions temperate.

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ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a level bench, a few miles east of the Fraser river, and about three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and contains six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven acres. A large portion of this reserve is fit for cultivation, but water for irrigation is not available, and quite a large portion is used for pasturage. There are also some very fine hay meadows from which large quantities of hay are cut every year.

The natural features are bench lands requiring irrigation, excellent hay meadows and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and seventy-two, an increase of eleven in the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A few cases of la grippe was the only sickness amongst the band during the year and these not of a serious nature. Premises are kept clean and vaccination attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers, raise quite a quantity of grain and vegetables for the amount of land they cultivate. Quite a number of men are employed as farm hands with white settlers, and the women are expert at making moccasins and gloves from the tanned deer skins.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings, mostly of a substantial nature, and shingled; good horse-stables, have good horses and quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are strict Roman Catholics, have a very neat church on the reserve, finished in modern style. A missionary of the church makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, and are becoming much better off, and follow the example set them by their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people. The chiefs and assistants are always on the alert in checking evil.

ANCHAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in a beautiful valley in close proximity to the Chilcoten river and about sixty miles from its mouth. It has an area of nine thousand five hundred and seventy acres.

The natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation, water for which is in abundance; good grazing lands and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and ten, an increase of three since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band was good during the year, a few cases of la grippe amongst them, but nothing to cause alarm. Their premises have been kept clean, refuse matter burnt up and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming and stock-raising; they own the best reserve in the agency, and have splendid hay meadows. Quite a number of men find employment as farm hands, drovers for stock-raisers, while some are employed as freighters, using their own horses and wagons.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, comfortable horse-stables, plenty of horses, and two hundred and fifty head of cattle.

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They are well supplied with farming implements, and this year added a self-binder to their farm machinery. They have good wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education, there being no schools in the neighbourhood.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, and are frequently visited by one of the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming much better off, paying more attention to raising cattle and cultivating their lands than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are a moral and temperate people.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southern portion of this agency. It has an area of four hundred and eighty-four acres.

The reserve consists of bottom lands and good hay meadows, surrounded by excellent grazing lands and timber of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-five. There was one death and no births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good. Premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, have excellent gardens and quite a number of apple trees, and an abundance of small fruit. Some of the men are employed as farm hands; while quite a number go to the coast during the fishing season, and are there engaged by the salmon canners as fishermen.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse-stables, are well supplied with horses, quite a number of cattle, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a small church on the reserve, where regular service is held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding, earn a comfortable living, and seem contented and happy.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people; isolated as they are, there are few opportunities for them to obtain intoxicants, even if inclined to intemperance. The nearest place where intoxicants are sold is forty miles distant from them.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve laid out for these Indians is along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, but the Indians manage to raise a fair supply of grain and roots. There are six thousand five hundred and ninety acres reserved for this band.

The reserve consists of bench lands following the rivers, all requiring irrigation, and good grazing along the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and two. During the year there was one birth and one death.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was very little sickness amongst these Indians. The reserve is kept clean, dwellings comfortable and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are very industrious, raising fair crops of grain and roots. Some work as farm hands for white settlers, others act as guides for tourists and hunters, and some go to the Cariboo mines as freighters, using their own horses and wagons. The women make gloves, moccasins and other articles from the tanned deer-skins, and earn considerable money from the sale of berries, which are plentiful near the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables; they have good horses, a few head of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received the benefits of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, honest and law-abiding, and seem perfectly contented and happy.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream called Canoe creek, which empties into the Fraser river about three hundred miles from its mouth. These Indians have good lands which could be cultivated, but it all requires irrigation, and there is no water to be had for that purpose. They have ten thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres reserved for them.

The reserve consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and very fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-seven; there were five deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. The chief cause of death was pneumonia. The villages are kept clean. The Indians are vaccinated regularly.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as farm hands for white settlers and as cowboys for stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings of logs, good horse stables, a great number of horses and some cattle. They have all the farming implements they require, as well as wagons and sleighs.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are building a nice church on the reserve, which when completed will add much to the appearance of the village.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, but live fully up to their means.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it joins the Fraser river about two hundred and twenty-miles from its mouth. It contains

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three hundred and ninety acres, and consists of bench lands following the rivers and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-two. During the year there was one birth and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no infectious diseases appeared among them, and all sanitary precautions are taken.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, working as labourers, hunting and fishing are the principal pursuits.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are comfortable, mostly of hewn timber, and mostly shingled. They have a few horses, wagons and sleighs, and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from Cayoosh creek, and on a bench above the Fraser river, and contains six hundred acres.

It is composed of open bench lands requiring irrigation; on the mountain slopes good grazing lands and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixteen. During the year there were two deaths and no births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, the deaths occurring having been from old age.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these few Indians. The women make some money by the sale of gloves, moccasins and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly comfortable houses, made of logs; have a few horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have ever attended school.

Religion.—All these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church of their own but attend worship at Lillooet, a distance of six miles from the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, well behaved and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley and contains ten hundred and seventy-three acres.

This reserve consists of a few small flats and meadow lands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-three. During the year there have been three births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic diseases visited this band, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise some grain, hay and roots ; work as labourers at various occupations, are good hunters, and during the winter season sell large quantities of fire-wood in the village of Clinton. The women earn considerable money gathering berries, making gloves and moccasins, and working as domestics in white families.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very fair buildings, good horses, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band attended the public school at Clinton some years ago, but the Indians have removed to a portion of the reserve ten miles distant and are now unable to attend.

Religion.—These Indians have a neat church on the reserve, and are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, honest and industrious, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on terraces on the east bank of the Fraser river, and two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand seven hundred acres.

There are open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands on the hills and mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-seven. During the year there were nine births and eight deaths. The causes of death were old age and grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of grippe, this band was free from sickness during the year, sanitary regulations being well observed. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation is farming, while some are engaged as labourers at various industries ; also in gold-mining and teaming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fair dwellings of hewn timber, and in most cases covered with shingles ; good horse-stables, good horses and a few cattle, wagons, sleighs, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a splendid church on the reserve, and a well trained brass band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very intelligent, good workers, law-abiding and industrious, making good progress cultivating and fencing their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, they are temperate and moral.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Dog creek, and contains thirteen hundred and seventy-one acres.

It consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands on the hills and mountains.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fourteen. During the year there were three births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No sickness visited these people, and sanitary regulations were well observed.

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Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as labourers on settlers' farms, acting as cowboys for stock-raisers, and hunting, are the chief pursuits.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and stables, a few good horses and cattle, and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the William Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, and make fair progress in cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral and temperate.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, about three hundred miles from its mouth, and contains two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres.

The reserve consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, the supply of water for this purpose is limited, and they are unable to cultivate much land on this account. There are good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three. During the year there were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary conditions around their dwellings good.

Resources and Occupations.—They farm and garden on a small scale. They hunt and fish, work as farm hands for white settlers, cowboys for stock-raisers, and guides to hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These people have fair dwellings and stables, good horses, a few head of cattle, and sufficient farming implements for all their needs.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have a small church on the reserve, and pay much attention to religious matters.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating their lands, they are unable to make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

KENNEDY LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains four thousand five hundred and six acres.

A portion contains bench and grazing lands, some meadow lands along the creek bottom, the remainder heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-one. During the year there were eight births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, very little sickness of any kind amongst them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good buildings, good houses, quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements and machinery.

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Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and pride themselves in having the finest church in the agency. They take a great interest in religion.

Education.—Quite a number of children of this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, law-abiding and hard workers, and make good progress in cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, trapping, fishing, hunting, are the principal pursuits.

LILLOOET BAND No. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west side of the Fraser river, near the town of Lillooet, and the remainder about six miles below, on the east side of Fraser river.

The reserve contains nine hundred and forty acres.

This reserve is situated on bench lands, a great portion of which could be cultivated, but water for successful irrigation cannot be obtained.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-four. During the year there were nine deaths and only two births. In most cases the deaths were the result of grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of la grippe, which caused the death of many, the reserve was free from any other sickness. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers at various occupations, while some are freighters, owning their own teams and wagons; quite a number make money in supplying the town of Lillooet with fire-wood, and experienced guides earn many hundreds of dollars accompanying hunters in search of bear and mountain sheep.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some good buildings, good horses and a few head of cattle. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have been attending the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, have a neat little church on the reserve, and are very strict in observing the rites of the church. Their priest visits them frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and the majority of them make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, but occasionally they are tempted to indulge in intoxicants by worthless white men and half-breeds, notwithstanding the alertness of the provincial police.

LILLOOET BAND No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

It consists of open bench lands suited for cultivation, all requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—There are only four people living on this reserve.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, houses are cleanly kept and reserve in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, fishing and hunting.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses are fairly good, a few good horses and cattle and a fair supply of farming implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican Church ; have no place of worship on the reserve, but occasionally go to church at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains an area of four thousand four hundred and fifty acres.

The reserve consists mostly of bench lands and all requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are regarded and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as farm hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing, gold-mining, and some engaged as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have not made much improvement in their buildings. They have good horses, a few head of cattle, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve and are occasionally visited by their priest. They take a great deal of interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding and are making some improvements on their reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are, as a rule, temperate and moral.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains sixteen hundred and sixty-eight acres.

This reserve consists of flats along the Fraser river, covered with brush, and on higher benches covered with heavy timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-two. During the year there were ten births and eight deaths ; most of the deaths were caused by old age and grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of an attack of grippe, the health of this band has been good. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as boatmen, hunting, trapping, fishing, and some are employed as farm hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings are fairly good, the horse-stables of a poor class. They have a number of horses and sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this band have ever attended school or received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and take much interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but prefer hunting and fishing to cultivating their lands, consequently are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

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SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND, No. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty-five acres.

It consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes and very poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-nine. During the year there were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, not much sickness of any kind amongst them. Sanitary precautions have been taken; village and houses kept fairly clean, and vaccination attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and gardening on a small scale, freighting in boats and canoes, packing with horses to the Bridge river mines, employed as labourers at various occupations, and hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are fairly good, mostly of hewn timber, and covered with shingles. They have a number of horses, a few cattle, and farming implements sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—The children from this band have never received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve. A priest of that faith makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Water for irrigation is scarce; otherwise they could cultivate more land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND, No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and about six miles from its outlet. It contains one hundred and sixty-six acres.

It is composed of bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes; no grazing lands.

Only two Indians reside on this reserve.

SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND, No. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty acres.

It consists of bench and bottom lands, all requiring irrigation, and surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-four. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been good, no sickness appearing amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and packing with horses to the Bridge river gold mines.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of buildings, good horses, a few head of cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics; they have a small church on the reserve, where they hold regular service.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hardworking ; most of their land has to be cleared, and they have made good progress in improving it.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND, No. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake, and contains eighty-four acres.

It consists of bench and bottom lands, surrounded by high mountains, heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-nine. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been good—no sickness of any kind appearing amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes across Anderson lake, hunting, fishing, while some are employed as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very good buildings, a few good horses and sleighs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church. A priest visits them frequently when services are held at a small church on the reserve.

· SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of the Fraser river and the remainder along the Cariboo wagon road, about fourteen miles south of the former.

The reserve contains three thousand and five acres.

The portion along the Fraser river is on bench lands, while that along the wagon road is meadow land—good grazing at both places.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band has been good. The village is kept clean and the houses are kept in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Principally farming and teaming, working as farm hands and cowboys for white people.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and horse stables ; good horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs, reapers, mowers, a threshing-machine and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a neat church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making good improvements on their reserves by fencing and bringing on water for irrigation.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

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STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Chilcoten valley, and on the west bank of the stream of that name, and contains four thousand eight hundred and ninety acres.

This reserve consists of bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and excellent hay meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five. There were four births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and trapping, while quite a number are engaged as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fairly good houses, horses, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, but spend more of their time in hunting and trapping than in cultivating their lands, and for this reason they do not make much progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream which flows into the Chilcoten river. The reserve has an area of six thousand three hundred and thirty-four acres.

It consists of open prairie or bench lands requiring irrigation ; hay meadows surrounded by excellent grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these people has been good ; no sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst them ; sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping and quite a number are employed as cowboys, and are also engaged as farm hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings. They have horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children of this band have ever attended school or received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, making good progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

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WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams lake valley, and contains four thousand six hundred and five acres.

It consists of good bottom lands and excellent hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-four. During the year there were seven births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Quite a number of this band were sick with la grippe and pneumonia, but only one death occurred during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Principally farming, teaming their products to the mines, working as farm hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good buildings, horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, saddles, harness and a good supply of farming implements of all kinds.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the industrial school at Williams lake.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a neat place of worship on the reserve, where there is a religious service held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people ; have made good progress during the year in fencing and ditching, enabling them to bring water for irrigation on a portion of the reserve which hitherto had not been cultivated.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these people are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are on the whole making steady progress both in the cultivation of their lands and their attention to home duties. Their dwellings are kept much neater and are better furnished ; good stoves and cooking utensils being found in nearly all the houses. The women of the various bands have contributed very much by the manufacture of gloves, moccasins and other articles of wearing apparel from the tanned deer skins, for which they find a ready market. They also sell and dry berries of all kinds, which grow in abundance. They are also engaged as domestics with white families.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, November 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herein to present my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1900.

The yearly reports received from the respective Indian agents throughout this superintendency, together with their statistical statements, were, immediately on their receipt, duly forwarded to the department.

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In connection with these reports, I may state that every agent has been repeatedly urged to comply as far as possible with the requirements of the department, so fully explained in its circular in furnishing such information as was therein particularized.

The following summary, under different headings, will, I trust, be considered satisfactory as illustrating, upon the whole, a favourable aspect of the condition of the aborigines in British Columbia.

Population.—Notwithstanding the fact that the superintendency has been free from all or any epidemics of a serious or extensive nature, the returns show a slight decrease, through deaths resulting from consumption, and in other cases from influenza amongst the old people. It is, however, pleasing to know that the bill of mortality for the period reported upon is not nearly as heavy as that of the preceding year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been exceptionally good, no epidemics nor fatal disorders of any magnitude have visited any of the agencies. A satisfactory advance in improved sanitary observances is notably on the increase, the result of constant and untiring efforts on the part of the agents of the department, assisted by the missionaries of the different denominations stationed throughout the superintendency. This important advancement in their condition is, I may say, materially aided by the growing intelligence of the Indians respecting a subject of such vital importance to their well-being, &c.

The vaccination of the Indians is periodically attended to, and every precaution taken to ensure cleanliness and good health throughout the different agencies.

The different hospitals aided by the department, continue to do good work by relieving many during the year whose sufferings without such care and attention as the management of the respective institutions under consideration are able and willing to bestow would have been great, and in many cases attended with fatal results.

To such as were destitute through extreme age, infirmity or other causes, relief has been afforded to a limited extent, and as the particular case under consideration most needed.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The desire is gradually increasing and taking effect among the Indians to live in houses built after the models of those occupied by white people, rather than to exist in the old-fashioned rancheries where for generations they congregated in families and were subjected to many evils which, in earlier days, were not noticeable among them, arising from exposure to cold and wet, and from the unsanitary condition of their surroundings, &c. In my visitations throughout the different agencies, I am continually gratified with evidence of such advancement, denoting as it does a healthy enlightenment in the direction of some of the most substantial of the benefits of civilization.

The Indians, in many localities where the reserves contain good land that can be profitably cultivated, year by year, purchase improved self-binders, threshing-machines, mowing-machines, reapers, rakes and ploughs, &c., &c.; and frequently, after completing their own work, earn considerable money by hiring to the white settlers themselves, their mowers, reapers and threshing-machines.

A steady advance is being made in acquiring a good breed of horses, which are always marketable, and in getting rid of the now comparatively worthless 'cayuse' or Indian pony; cattle are also increasing by degrees throughout the superintendency, and good serviceable stables and barns are frequently to be seen upon the reserves, which prove that the natives realize how necessary it is to have shelter and protection for their stock during the rigours of winter, and to have their grain and hay well housed, &c.

Education.—The boarding and industrial schools, of which full and interesting reports have been duly forwarded to the department, continue to do good work, and afford satisfactory evidence of results most favourable to the efficiency of such esta-

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ishments as a means of guiding the natives, young and old, to a more advanced civilization, which not only leads to present and future improvement in their manner of living, &c., but also induces a desire, especially among the younger Indians, to free themselves from the superstitious beliefs and practices which have proved such a stumbling-block to those hitherto labouring for the betterment of their condition.

It is also encouraging to notice that the suspicion and dread abiding in the minds and hearts of many of the old Indians when these schools were first started, is, year by year, dying out, and is being replaced by a wholesome realization of the advantages springing from the education and careful training of their young people, which is plainly shown by the increasing desire expressed for the admission of the children into these comfortable homes, where the greatest kindness and attention is bestowed upon the pupils, whom they are proud to see growing up under such favourable auspices. I cannot close this subject without stating that the various denominations under whose care and guidance these schools are conducted are deserving of all praise for their devotion to the work in hand; and it is encouraging to all interested in their welfare to know that the pupils, as a general rule, prove intelligent, and are in most cases desirous of profiting by the instruction afforded them, appreciating in a measure the great care bestowed upon them by their teachers and by the department.

Religion.—Religious services and observations continue to be practised by the Christianized Indians throughout the superintendency, and as the older Indians die out, the inclination to forsake the heathenish customs which had such a powerful influence over them in the past is becoming more pronounced. They are very proud of their churches and spend large sums of money upon them, either in building new ones or in decorations, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The British Columbia Indians continue to be energetic and industrious, supporting themselves and their families, except in such instances as when, through sickness, old age, or other misfortunes, they find themselves unable to do so. As farm labourers, stock-drivers, boatmen, packers, guides, loggers, fishermen, sectionmen on the railway, miners, &c., they continue to give good satisfaction and earn much money throughout the year.

At times they voluntarily turn out with their own teams, wagons and implements and improve the public roads in the neighbourhood of their reserves. They also, in some instances, have constructed substantial bridges over rivers and streams crossing the roads. Each year they extend the fences upon their land and cultivate large tracts. In some localities they raise wheat and other grain extensively, go in a good deal for mixed farming, and exhibit a praiseworthy endeavour to increase their stock and improve the breed of their horses. They are very clever as boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., and are very expert choppers. They are peaceably disposed, and as a rule law-abiding, are friendly in their relations with the white people, and strive to observe and respect the white man's law.

Temperance and Morality.—Under this head it may be stated that there are many encouraging indications of the growth of a knowledge of the evils arising from the pursuit of immoral practices and the use of intoxicants amongst the Indians, and, were it not that, unfortunately, there is in many places throughout the province an almost total absence of police supervision, the evils referred to would be of much less frequent occurrence. Everything that can be done under the circumstances by the agents, who are to a great extent assisted by the missionaries, is being done to protect the Indians and check such vices, which, happily, are not general amongst the native tribes.

General Remarks.—Every year, as time advances, proves that the days when the Indians had, to all intents and purposes, a monopoly of the work to be done each season at the canneries and hop-fields are rapidly disappearing. These sources of employment, at which large earnings are gathered in by the Indians (men and women),

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are being gradually closed against them owing to the advent of people of all nationalities, who flock into the country seeking such employment periodically. The most formidable rivals that the Indians have to contend with, numerically, are the Chinese and Japanese. The former have been co-labourers at the canneries for years, and did not so very much interfere with the natives as they found employment chiefly within the canneries, whilst the latter, who of late have been entering the country in hordes, and who compete with the Indians as fishermen, are reducing the earnings by over-competition, &c., to such an extent as to make it no longer a source of profit to the Indians, the latter having to travel long distances from their homes and to meet considerable expenses attendant thereupon.

Fortunately such a contingency as that under consideration has for some time been expected, and for years no opportunity has been lost in trying to open the eyes of the Indians to the coming situation, and to urge upon them the advisability of their devoting more attention to the cultivation of their reserves and to the fostering and development of such remunerative industries as were within reach of their native camping grounds. As a result, of late there has been a falling off in the number of those leaving their homes in search of such precarious employment, and an increase in the numbers who, remaining on their reserves, are there striving to build up industries of a more permanent and certain nature.

The appointment of a paid constable by the department to act in the city of Victoria and its environments during the months of October, November and December, 1899, and January, 1900, resulted in much good in checking the sale of intoxicants to Indians and preventing the irregularities, and at times lawlessness, that might otherwise have occurred.

Since the appointment of the Indian constable at Kamloops, there has also been a marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians through the prevention of the sale of intoxicants, and the deterrent effect of his presence among them. I may state that these appointments were found necessary on account of the inadequacy of the provincial police force.

In reference to seeds and implements, every encouragement is given to the deserving under this head. To those who are endeavouring, with a fixed desire, to improve their condition by the cultivation of available land, but who are too poor to purchase such things for themselves, tools and seed in moderation are supplied, and a careful watch kept to see that proper use is made of them.

The good resulting from the aid afforded by the construction of dykes and irrigation ditches upon some of the reserves by the department continues to prove satisfactory, and much additional land has consequently been brought under cultivation to the profit of the Indians generally.

Medicines continue to be supplied to the missionaries and other applicants who are in a position to dispense the same, as occasion requires, to the indigent sick. The demand, however, under this head is on the increase, not so much upon the grounds of necessity, but chiefly on account of the ever-growing number of missionaries of all denominations who come to labour amongst the Indians in British Columbia, all and each of whom demand, not as a concession but as a right, a liberal supply of drugs from time to time.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, December 8, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the proceedings of the Indian Reserve Commission, and of the work done respectively by the gentlemen, Messrs. Skinner and Devereux, employed in the survey of Indian lands in British Columbia during the past year.

Mr. Green was detailed to finish the survey of reserves at Pitt lake and Hope, which service was completed on March 21 last.

On April 21, Mr. Surveyor Skinner was despatched to the Skeena river where he surveyed the reserves for the Kispyoux and Kitsequecla bands of Indians. He also completed the survey of four reserves for the Kitwanger band, but owing to his believing that the others (four) laid off in 1891 by the late reserve commissioner were no longer of use to the Indians (*see* Mr. Skinner's accompanying report), he deferred the survey of these, pending further instructions.

Much unavoidable delay was experienced by this gentleman, while en route to his field of operations, from high water, and from the erratic movements of the steamers plying between Victoria and the Skeena, and Port Essington and Hazelton, on that river.

On May 1, Mr. Surveyor Devereux proceeded under instructions to the southern portion of the superintendency to complete the survey of reserves in that locality, which were but temporarily defined in the past. This work was necessitated owing to recent mining developments in the valley of the Similkameen, and to the uncertainty existing as to the actual boundaries of these reserves, a condition of things which gave rise to constant disputes which to a great extent, if not attended to, would have prevented the opening up of the country, &c.

On the completion of this duty, Mr. Devereux was instructed to examine the boundaries of the Osooyoos reserve, and, if necessary, to define them on the ground, it being impossible to find the lines, as all the old posts had disappeared.

On June 16 following, accompanied by Mr. Green and Mr. Agent Devlin, I visited the Seshelt band of Indians, for the purpose of defining additional fishing stations for their use, which had for some time been held in abeyance owing to pressure of other work. These allotments, which include some fisheries, houses and gardens, were assigned to them; Mr. Green completing the surveys while on the ground.

Subsequently I visited Valdez island, where a plot of land which had long been in the occupation of some of the Klahoose Indians, was finally secured to the latter in like manner.

On the completion of the above service I returned to Victoria, where I arrived on June 27.

On August 23, Mr. Green, in accordance with authority received from the department, proceeded to the Nass river to survey the Indian town-site at Kincolith; after the completion of that work he returned to Victoria on September 22.

Messrs. Skinner's and Devereux' reports are inclosed, together with schedules showing the reserves surveyed by them and the mileage run.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA, October 31, 1900.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report upon the past season's work.

I left Victoria on April 21 by the steamer *Tees*, en route for the Skeena river, to survey the reserves for the Kispyox, Kitsequecla, Kitselas, and Kitsumkaylum Indians, and arrived at Port Simpson on the 26th.

Leaving Port Simpson on April 30, I arrived at Kitselas canyon on May 7, the steamer being delayed by high water for three days. A further delay of four days occurred at Kitselas, during which time I made a traverse of the left bank of the river on Kitselas reserve No. 1.

The steamer *Monte Cristo* having passed through the canyon successfully on May 12, I had my camp packed across the portage, and taking passage on her arrived at Hazelton on the 14th. I left Hazelton on May 15, and arrived at Kispyox reserve No. 2. After completing this reserve on the 25th, I moved to reserve No. 1 on the 26th.

Commencing the survey of Kispyox reserve No. 1, on May 28, I completed it on June 21, having had much difficulty, owing to the rough nature of the ground and the high water in the river.

On June 22, I commenced the survey of Kispyox reserve No. 3, but was compelled to leave before completing it on account of the high water in the Kispyox river overflowing a large portion of the land, and rendering work impossible. I therefore left on the 27th and proceeded to Hazelton, where I was delayed until July 8; no canoes being obtainable to enable me to proceed down the river.

Having purchased a canoe at Kispyox, I had it brought down on July 3, and leaving on the 4th, I arrived at Kitsequecla reserve No. 2 the same day.

After completing reserve No. 2 on July 24, I made a careful search for the initial point on reserve No. 3. Owing to the encroachment of the Skeena river, by which a large portion of the timber has been washed away, I was unable to find it. From this, and finding that a new channel is being opened which will damage the land very much, I decided it advisable to inform you of these facts before making a survey.

Leaving reserve No. 2 on July 26, I moved to Kitsequecla reserve No. 1, and commenced work on the 27th. The survey of this reserve occupied me until August 31, the country being extremely rough, and the timber and brush very dense. I was able, however, to run all the lines.

From this point I moved down to Kitwanger reserve No. 2, and commenced work on the reserves for this tribe on September 3.

On September 17 I left my assistant at work at Kitwanger and returned to Kispyox, where I arrived on the 19th, and having completed the work there, I returned to Kitwanger on the 27th.

Having completed Kitwanger reserve No. 1, I moved to reserve No. 6, and made the survey there on October 4. I was unable to find the initial point, the river having encroached very much on the banks. I was also unable to find the marked tree on reserve No. 5, the river having washed it away. After a careful examination of the ground, I found the Indians had cut and sold most of the available timber for firewood, and were at that time engaged in cutting cord-wood in another place. I decided to inform you of these facts before taking any action.

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From this point I moved down to reserve No. 3, which I surveyed on October 8. Thence I went to reserve No. 7, which I found the Indians had abandoned, and moved their fishing houses, one to a point three-quarters of a mile above the reserve, the other half a mile below. I also found on reserve No. 4 the same thing had occurred. Having made inquiry, I was informed that the system of fishing has changed, and the Indians no longer use their dip-nets and fish-traps; consequently, they say they no longer use these locations.

Considering that much expense would be incurred in making surveys of portions of land no longer used, I judged it advisable to place these facts before you for your information and further instruction before making the survey. The weather being at this time very bad, I decided to cease work for the season. I, therefore, left reserve No. 4 on October 12, and arrived at Port Essington on the 14th, where I paid off the men the following day.

I was detained at Port Essington from October 15 until October 20, when, taking the steamer *Alpha*, I arrived in Vancouver on the morning of the 25th, and in Victoria the evening of the same day.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed and mileage run.

I have, &c.,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner—1900.

Date.	Reserve.	Acres.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
May.....	Kispyox No. 2.....	Work not plotted.	400 68		
".....	" " 1.....		720 07	14	00 75
June.....	" " 1 traverse.....		827 37		
".....	" " 3.....		329 93	14	37 20
July.....	Kitsegucla " 3 connection.....		59 90		
".....	" " 2.....		647 99		
".....	" " 1 traverse.....		184 00	11	11 89
August.....	" " 1 ".....		300 08		
".....	" " 1.....		1130 20	17	70 28
September.....	Kitwanger " 2.....		246 69		
".....	" " 1.....		881 95		
".....	" " 1 traverse.....		378 17		
".....	Kispyox " 2.....		162 26		
".....	" " 3.....		189 25	23	18 32
October.....	Kitwanger " 6.....		99 12		
".....	" " 3.....		65 70	2	4 82
				82	63 26

E. M. SKINNER,

Surveyor in Charge.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA, November 26, 1900.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves in the Osooyoos division of Yale district.

I proceeded to the Similkameen river for the purpose of completing the surveys begun by Messrs. Jemmett and Skinner.

The boundaries of many of the reserves in this valley were not defined on the ground by these gentlemen, owing to the precipitous character of the country and the cost of survey, which would have been very great. This was all very well as long as the country was simply a pastoral one, but since these surveys mineral has been discovered in the hills lying adjacent to the reserves, which necessitated the accurate defining of the boundaries.

The survey of Chuchuwayha reserve, No. 2, Upper Similkameen Indians, was begun on May 11 and finished on July 28.

On July 25 the work of defining the boundaries of the reserves for the Lower Similkameen tribe was begun, and reserves Nos. 9, 10, 10A, 10B, and 11 were completed on September 11.

I left for Osooyoos on September 13, arriving at reserve No. 1, two days later. The survey of the western and northern boundaries of this reserve were completed on October 20.

On October 26 I started for No. 12 reserve, Keremeos, and began this work, finishing on November 10.

Mineral claim locations were noticed upon nearly all the reserves belonging to the Similkameen Indians; more particularly was this the case upon Nos. 2 and 12A.

I inclose herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and the number of miles run.

I have, &c.,

F. A. DEVEREUX,
Indian Reserve Surveyor.

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SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux—1900.

Date.	Tribe.	Remarks.	Miles Run.	Total Miles.
Upper Similkameen Indians.				
May.	Reserve No. 2 and No. 2 B.	Boundaries	18.5	40.0
June		Base lines.....	7.5	
July		Traverse.....	14.0	
Lower Similkameen Indians.				
July	Reserve No. 11	Boundaries.....	2.5	4.5
		Base lines.....	2.0	
August	Reserve No. 10 A.	Boundaries.....	2.0	4.
		Random lines.....	2.0	
"	Reserve No. 10.	Boundaries.....	4.75	9.5
		Base lines.....	3.25	
		Random lines.....	1.50	3.
September	Reserve No. 10 B.	Boundaries.....	2.00	
		Base lines.....	1.70	3.25
"	Reserve No. 9	Boundaries.....	2.00	
		Base lines.....	1.25	7.25
October and Nov.	Reserve No. 11.	Boundaries.....	6.00	
		Base lines.....	1.25	
Osooyos Indians.				
Sept. & October.	Reserve No. 1.	Boundaries.....	18.5	26.5
		Base lines.....	4.0	
		Tie lines.....	4.0	
			98.7	

F. A. DEVEREUX,

Indian Reserve Surveyor.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Indian Home for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home, Fort William, is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between east and west Fort William, about three miles from Lake Superior.

Land.—There is one acre of land belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The home is a two-story frame building, 70 x 45 feet, painted on the outside a light cream, with basement on a stone foundation. The basement contains two small play-rooms, one for the boys and the other for the girls, two furnace-rooms and bake oven, laundry with stationary tubs, from which water is conveyed to main sewer, pantry and kitchen with hot-water tank attached to cook-stove from which hot water is carried to different parts of the building, hall and cupboards for hanging children's hats and coats, refectories for sisters and pupils. On the first floor are boys' dormitory, 15½ x 27½ feet, infirmary, lavatory with hot and cold water, music-room with stage and musical instruments used for entertainments or concerts given by the pupils at different periods during the year, chapel where the children assemble for morning and evening prayer, and a reception-room for visitors. On the second floor there are two dormitories, one 15½ x 27½ feet, for the bigger girls, and the other 15½ x 31½ feet, for the smaller girls, a sewing-room, two bath-rooms, two clothes-rooms and sisters' apartments. A detached storehouse, 12 x 20 feet, is used for provisions and clothing. The school is a few rods from the home, a frame building 20 x 44 feet, divided into two class-rooms, heated by stoves. Last fall we had a hen-house built, new fences built, old ones moved and repaired, half the cost of which the department kindly paid. We have now quite a number of hens and chickens.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for only thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was thirty, and the number of day-pupils was thirty.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The work during the year has been very satisfactory. Besides school hours, the pupils have regular hours for study in the morning and evening.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work ; cooking, baking, laundrying, gardening, sewing, mending, running sewing-machine, darning, quilt and rug-making. Gardening, splitting and carrying wood, pumping, making up their own beds, sweeping and dusting their own apartments and going errands, form the principal occupations of the boys when not in school.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school. Gardening is followed by the pupils to a certain extent.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. No trouble is spared to impart to the children a knowledge of Christianity, the duties to their Creator, obedience to the laws of the land and to

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their superiors, as well as their behaviour to one another. Their conduct has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good for the greater part of the year. We had two cases of pneumonia and a number of cases of sore throat, all of which recovered. One dear little girl died after a short attack of lung trouble. She was seven years old, and had been in the home only a short time.

The food is sufficient, substantial and varied. Cleanliness of person is insisted upon. The house receives thorough ventilation every day. All have been vaccinated.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the Kaministiquia river by means of a force pump placed in the basement, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to different parts of the house.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are in good order. Four Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers are placed in different parts of the building, and there are two fireman's axes in readiness.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used.

Recreation.—During the winter the pupils are supplied with different kinds of games, music, singing and as much outdoor exercises as possible. In the summer months the boys take pleasure in playing football, fishing and other sports. The girls enjoy rowing, singing, playing ball and other little games.

Remarks.—In concluding our report, we beg to tender our thanks to the department for the kind assistance given during the year. Our good agent, Mr. Hodder, too, made our work comparatively easy by his earnest co-operation with us in all matters connected with the home.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, August 13, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

This institution was established by 'The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England,' briefly, 'The New England Company,' in the year 1831.

Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

Land.—The land occupied by the school comprises four hundred and sixteen acres, of which two hundred (the Mohawk Glebe) are rented.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, having a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises girls' play-room, 53 feet by 33 feet, 10 feet high, boot-room, 17½ feet by 8½ feet, 10 feet high; clothes-room and lavatories, 38½ feet by 26½ feet, 10 feet high; kitchen, 29 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet 4 inches high; dining-room for officers,

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36 feet by 19 feet, height, 9 feet ; pupils dining-room, 39 feet by 29 feet, 10 feet 4 inches high.

The first floor.—Senior school, 35 feet 9 inches by 29 feet 9 inches, height, 9 feet 10 inches; junior school, 42 feet 9 inches by 33 feet 8 inches, height 11 feet 10 inches; sewing-room, 21 feet 4 inches by 23 feet 6 inches, height, 10 feet 2 inches; visiting room, 15 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 8 inches, height, 10 feet 2 inches.

Officers' Quarters and Offices.—The second floor, dormitories and sick-rooms in both boys' and girls' departments. Boys' No. 1, 21 feet 3 inches by 20 feet, height, 10 feet. Boys' No. 2, 40 feet by 29 feet 9 inches, height, 10 feet. Boys' No. 5, 28 feet 8 inches by 15 feet, height, 9 feet. Boys' No. 6, 31 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 8 inches, height, 9 feet. Sick-room, 14 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, height, 10 feet. Officers' room, 12 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 4 inches, height, 10 feet. Girls', 58 feet 4 inches by 34 feet 4 inches, height, 11 feet 9 inches ; 30 feet 8 inches by 37 feet 6 inches, height, 9 feet. Sick-room, 19 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 2 inches, height, 9 feet. Officers' room, 9 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 8 inches, height, 11 feet 9 inches.

The third floor.—Girls' dormitory, 17 feet 10 inches by 28 feet 6 inches, height, 8 feet 9 inches.

The west wing of the building forms the superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building, is fully equipped, and has shower-baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys, the basement of brick, contains clothes and dressing room, 44 feet by 18 feet 6 inches, height, 8½ feet ; lavatory with shower-baths, 14 feet 4 inches by 18 feet 6 inches, height, 8 feet 11 inches ; the upper story, frame, contains band-room, reading-room, 23 feet 2 inches by 18 feet 11 inches, height, 11 feet ; play-room, 41 feet by 20 feet, height, 8 feet 5 inches.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and seventeen horses, and there are two greenhouses.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, fifty-five boys and seventy girls, and a staff of eleven officers.

Attendance.—On June 30 there were fifty-six boys and sixty-nine girls, classified as follows :—

Standard	I.	15	pupils.
"	II.	26	"
"	III.	29	"
"	IV.	31	"
"	V.	10	"
"	VI.	14	"

125

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-eight.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario.

The educational progress has been satisfactory. Of the thirty-seven pupils admitted, twenty were totally ignorant and eleven were little better, and as few of these could speak any English or understand anything said to them, the teachers' labours have much increased and their patience been tested to the uttermost.

School Hours.—The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., in summer ; and in winter, from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standard V and VI have private study, from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

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Pupils form two divisions A and B. First week, A division attends school in the morning, B division in the afternoon; second week the order is reversed.

The pupils of standard I are in school full time throughout the year, and those of standard II during the winter months.

Farm and Garden.—Nearly the whole of our crop of wheat was winter-killed and the entire growing season was one of extreme drought; the only satisfactory crops were hay and corn.

Industries Taught.—Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, all pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses and a dairy of forty cows.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and under direction of the trade master, erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution and mission stations.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the school has been very good. There were no serious cases of sickness, though we had many cases of measles of a mild type. One girl died from cerebral abscess.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by a windmill from a well. To keep up the supply rendered necessary by the introduction of flush-closets, a horse-power has been attached to the windmill for use when there is no wind.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are lighted by electricity. Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one 'Fire King,' twelve 'Ever Ready Fire-extinguishers,' fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes and also buckets filled with water in specified places.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year, from 4 to 5 p.m.; also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the masters and governors take their vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday, and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars; they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, skipping-ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

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REPORT OF SIX NATION SCHOOL BOARD.

REPORT on the schools of the School Board, Six Nations Indian reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

This board was established in 1878. The present members are :—

E. D. Cameron, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Chairman.

Rev. R. Ashton, Superintendent of Mohawk Institution, Hon. Secretary.

Rev. J. L. Strong, Missionary.

W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of Public Schools, Brantford.

Joab Martin, Albert Hill, Aug. Jamieson—Representing the Council of the Six Nations.

The nine schools are inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, the board's superintendent. Of the teachers, four are whites and five Indians.

Attendance.—The table appended shows an increase of twenty-four on the roll, and ten in the average attendance.

There were two hundred and nineteen school days. Five pupils made full attendance, twenty-one attended over two hundred days, sixty-two from one hundred and fifty to two hundred days, two hundred and three attended less than fifty days.

Nearly twenty-five per cent of children of school age never enter a school.

The teachers make constant inquiries after absentees, and the board offers to the children money prizes : highest attendance, \$3 ; next, \$1.50 ; two hundred days, \$1 ; one hundred and seventy-five days, 75c. ; one hundred and fifty days, 50c.

Since the organization of the board twenty-two years ago, seven school-houses have been built, and the other two have been improved and refitted.

The average attendance of pupils has increased from one hundred to two hundred and five.

The cost per pupil on the average attendance was \$14.66.

R. ASHTON,

Hon. Secretary.

REPORT for the Year ending June 30, 1900.

School	Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	Rate percent of average upon the Register No.	School.	Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	Rate percent of average upon the Register No.
1	Mr. Peter Hunks.....	36	15.6	43.3	7	Miss N. Latham	98	36.3	37.0
2	Mr. John Clark	59	20.9	35.4	9	Mr. C. A. Park.....	44	22.3	50.6
3	Mr. E. Bearfoot.....	65	22.5	34.6	10	Miss S. Davis.....	80	26.8	33.5
5	Mr. J. Lickers.....	58	28.4	48.9	11	Miss T. Davis.....	57	21.3	37.3
6	Mr. P. Adams.....	23	11.0	47.8					
Totals, 9 schools							520	205.1	39.4

R. ASHTON,

Hon.-Sec.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,

MUNCEY, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure that I transmit to you my annual report of the condition and prospects of this institution. I am happy to say that this jubilee report is presented under the most favourable conditions and with the brightest prospects in the history of this school.

Location.—Our location is on the south bank of the River Thames, and is beautiful for situation. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site. Our nearest station is Muncey, on the St. Clair branch of the M.C.R., about a mile from the institution. We are thirteen miles from the rising railway city of St. Thomas, and twenty miles from London.

Land.—The two hundred and four acres of land assigned for the industrial farm is all that could be desired in quality, but not in quantity. To make up for the lack in quantity, we lease through the department about three hundred acres of the Onseida reserve just opposite and reaching from the river bank back to high-water mark. This land is annually overflowed, and as a consequence it is nearly as rich as the valley of the Nile. It is the choicest of pasture land and is principally used for that purpose. With a grant of only \$60 per pupil to cover all expenses and very largely to do all the labour part of the improvements, and no other source of supply but the farm, it requires the utmost economy to cover expenses. If the department would relieve us of the burden of rent by adding about three hundred acres to our farm, it would wonderfully assist.

Farm.—It will give some idea of our farming operations to say that, our jubilee harvest will include 100 acres of excellent wheat, 60 acres of first-class oats and barley, 60 acres of corn in excellent condition, 200 tons of hay in the barn in prime condition, 20 acres of roots and fruit which promise an abundant return. With capacity for 300 tons of ensilage, we are able to handle to advantage 220 head of live stock, with horses, hogs and poultry in like proportion. Having all modern appliances for harvesting, grinding and threshing, the work is largely a recreation.

Buildings.—At present, apart from the group of buildings proper, we have two comfortable residences, one for the foreman over all departments on the farm, the other for the foreman over the live stock. When present improvements are completed on the old institution, it will furnish hospital accommodation, there being two wards for the girls and two for the boys, baths, lavatories and all complete. It will also furnish two school-rooms and a home for the cook and family and watchman and family. Our extensive buildings and the amount of loose property, together with untimely visitors, make a watchman a necessity. The work of remodelling the old institution is being pushed forward as rapidly as the multifarious other claims on the staff will admit. We expect to have all completed by Christmas. With its elevated slate roof, new and modern windows and doors, together with a complete covering of cement finished in squares, it will not be recognized as the building of former years.

School-room.—Under our system of careful classification we have all the advantages of a graded school, so that two professional teachers have handled an average of

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over one hundred pupils successfully. Our text-books, promotion papers, examinations for entrance to the high school and public school leaving, are all the same as the public schools of Ontario. We are subject to the county school inspector.

The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher, while the corresponding inspection of the girls' department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is one hundred. Our average for the year is slightly in excess of that number. The completion of the two attics for dormitories during the year affords accommodation for fifteen more girls and the same number of boys. This year our pupils represent sixteen reserves.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sabbath school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the scriptures, judicious questions, illustrations with the use of the maps, blackboards, charts, and plenty of music. We are blessed with a missionary and church on two sides of the institution at less than a mile, to which the pupils go once a Sabbath, accompanied by an officer. The church that furnishes the best music or the brightest service with plenty of illustrations is the 'drawing card.'

Sanitary Condition.—An abundant supply of living water, first-class ventilation, and complete system of sewerage, account in part for the excellent health of the pupils.

Heating and Lighting.—Our hot-water heating system in the main building and annex is not only economical, but it and the lighting by acetylene gas, lessen the danger of fire. A system of hose and chemicals is so located as to provide against an incipient fire in any part of the building.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SHINGWAWK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,

SAULT STE. MARIE, September 18, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh industrial schools, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and a half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres, which is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, with principal's residence adjoining, and forming the main block, 160 x 74 feet, with south projection, 17 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 2 inches, and north wing, 21 x 27 feet; all three stories except principal's residence, which is a two-story building.

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First floor, main block, fourteen rooms, viz. :—

Dining hall, 58 feet by 20 feet 7 inches ; kitchen, 30 feet 6 inches by 16 feet ; staff dining hall, 20 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 9 inches ; furnace-room, 11 feet 5 inches by 9 feet 2 inches ; girls' play-room, 23 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 5 inches ; girls' lavatory, 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 8 inches ; furnace-room, 22 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; general office, 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 9 inches ; boys' lavatory, 36 feet 3 inches by 18 feet 5 inches ; boys' clothing-room, 23 feet 5 inches by 12 feet 10 inches ; furnace-room, 25 feet by 11 feet 10 inches ; principal's office, 17 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 9 inches ; store-room, 20 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 9 inches ; clothing-room, 12 feet 6 inches by 10 feet ; visitors' entrance, 14 feet by 14 feet.

Second floor, main block, eleven rooms, viz. :—

School-room (junior), 38 feet 3 inches by 33 feet 3 inches ; lock-up, 12 feet 3 inches by 8 feet ; staff bedrooms : (a) 11 feet 10 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; (b) 20 feet 11 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; (c) 20 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 9 inches ; (d) 11 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 10 inches ; (e) 11 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 5 inches ; dormitory, 27 feet by 16 feet ; sewing-room, 23 feet by 16 feet 10 inches ; girls' clothing-room, 23 feet by 16 feet 4 inches ; lady superintendent's office and work-room, 14 feet by 14 feet.

Third floor, main block, eight rooms, viz. :—

Dormitories : (a) 34 feet by 28 feet ; (b) 34 feet by 31 feet 4 inches ; (c) 57 feet by 20 feet 9 inches ; (d) 23 feet 6 inches by 20 feet ; (e) 22 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 6 inches ; tank-room, 10 feet by 12 feet 8 inches ; clothing-room, 19 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; clothing-room, 14 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.

Drill hall and senior school, 30 feet by 60 feet, two stories.

Chapel, nave and chancel, 57 feet by 30 feet ; vestry, 7 feet by 11 feet ; porch at east end, 10 feet by 14 feet.

Industrial building, 30 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 6 inches, two stories, and 20 feet 6 inches by 36 feet, one story.

Hospital, 20 feet 6 inches by 20 feet, two stories ; hospital kitchen, 12 feet by 12 feet, one story.

Factory, 24 feet by 40 feet, two stories, and 14 feet by 24 feet, one story.

Cottage, 29 feet 6 inches by 20 feet, one story ; cottage wood-shed, 12 feet by 10 feet, one story.

Band stand, 7 feet 6 inches diameter, inside.

Dairy, 27 feet 6 inches by 21 feet.

Stables and loft, 20 feet 6 inches by 43 feet 6 inches.

Cart-shed, 16 feet by 40 feet.

Wood-shed, 24 feet by 16 feet.

Farm cottage, 31 feet by 18 feet 6 inches, one story.

Barn and cow stabling, 35 feet by 50 feet.

Carpenter's cottage, 24 feet by 16 feet, two stories.

Closets, 16 feet by 16 feet, and 12 feet by 10 feet

Accommodation.—Since the recently erected addition for girls, there is now accommodation for one hundred pupils ; sixty boys and forty girls, and twelve members of the staff.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was seventy ; six boys were discharged, and one was sent home on sick-leave. The average daily attendance was sixty-five.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two male teachers, in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with fifteen minutes' recess during the middle of each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

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The present standing of pupils is as follows :—

Standard I.....	17
“ II.....	12
“ III.....	10
“ IV.....	21
“ V.....	9
“ VI.....	2

Twenty-six boys qualified for promotion into higher grades. Two passed the high school entrance examination.

Industries Taught.—The following industries, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming, have been carried on to advantage. Each department has been fully occupied in meeting the demands of the institution.

The carpenter shop, or factory, a detached building, 24 feet by 40 feet, situated some few minutes' walk from the home, is fitted with steam-power and machinery for planing, sawing, turning, &c. A steam pump for pumping water from the St. Mary's river into the main building is also operated here. Every branch of carpentry work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge. No trade has greater attraction for our boys, and they quickly become adept at it.

Great credit is due to both the boys and their instructor in undertaking and carrying out in a very able manner a large proportion of the work on our new building.

For some years past we have found it difficult to compete with the factories in making boots and shoes, i.e., we can purchase a strong well-made factory boot cheaper than we can make it ourselves by hand. We confine our efforts, therefore, almost entirely to repair work. The resoling, patching and mending of boots and shoes and shoe-packs for sixty or seventy boys is no small contract in itself and keeps our shop occupied.

All the sewing for the institution is done in our tailor shop.

In addition to repair work, cutting down and making over of second-hand clothing, one hundred and nineteen new garments were turned out in a very creditable manner.

Our farm, consisting of forty acres, is worked by a practical man in charge, assisted by a number of boys.

Operations are considerably hampered by a rocky and light soil, and only under exceptionally good seasons can we look for heavy yields.

An additional fifty acres of good farming land is much needed. Such a purchase, did means permit, would undoubtedly prove a most profitable investment for the homes.

Our hay crop was good. Oats light, and short of our requirements.

In the winter the boys are employed in teaming, chopping and sawing wood for the institution. Many of them are good axemen, and will individually cut and stack a cord to a cord and a-half per day.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk memorial chapel, except when the pupils attend St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town, which has been frequently the case during the year.

Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are always well behaved and reverent during the services.

Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions, and keeping in to work on half holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils, on the whole, was satisfactory. There were two cases of scarlatina, which were promptly isolated, and the disease was checked.

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The sanitary condition of the school is good. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. All large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An excellent supply of water is obtained from the river. It is pumped by steam-power through iron pipes into large tanks placed in the roof of the main buildings and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the main building, and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose with nozzle, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached.

The institution is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The system of heating is satisfactory.

Wood stoves are used for heating the factory, chapel, boot-shop, senior school-room, laundry and hospital, and other detached buildings.

Recreation.—Out-door games are encouraged and freely indulged in by the pupils.

In summer the chief recreations are baseball and football. Swings are provided for the girls and small boys. In-door games are provided for the winter.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 5, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This industrial and boarding school is located on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, ten miles north of Manitowaning agency, in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside that forms the west shore of Smith bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians, years ago, granted the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of the mission and of the school together.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal.

The boys' school is a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet; it contains on the first floor two class-rooms, each 24 x 40 feet, one of which is allotted to the day scholars, and a play-room, 48 x 40 feet, with a hall between. On the upper floor is the old dormitory, with a floor area of 3,250 square feet; it is now used as a play-hall for the day scholars. On this same floor is the dining-room and the wardrobe. The dormitory and the infirmary are now in the main building of the mission, where the staff have their lodgings; here also are the kitchen, the chapel, the library, &c.

The girls' school is a frame building, 108 x 50 feet; on the first floor is the classroom of the day scholars, the dining-room for the children and another for the staff, the kitchen and two parlours. On the second floor is another class-room, 40 x 20 feet,

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the chapel, a sewing-room, the infirmary and rooms for the staff. On the third floor are the dormitories and wardrobes. A few yards apart from this building is the wash-house, with two stories, 40 x 50 feet.

Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith and paint shops combined, and the carpenter shop in connection with the saw-mill and woodworking machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker shop and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are, besides, connected with the farm three barns with spacious stables; in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, a silo and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

The grounds for the immediate use of the pupils at time of recess are rather limited, and cannot easily be enlarged on account of the hilly nature of the land; but there is a large football ground at a distance of less than half a mile, besides an unlimited tract of wooded land for the promenades.

Accommodation.—By using vacant rooms in the mission building ninety boys can find comfortable accommodation, while we cannot accommodate now more than sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year, sixty boys and fifty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and fifteen pupils. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for ninety pupils only, the remainder, twenty-five, are provided for at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.15 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m., for religious instruction and private work, such as reading, letter-writing, &c. The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. All the girls attend class the full time, except such as are detained by turn to help in the general house-work. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; the lower grades being taught in the same room with the day scholars.

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal is tilled, and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with a view of supplying the mission and the school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres is laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the fifth standard are trained to different industries from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3.15 to 6 p.m. Others in the third and fourth standards go to their trades from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

We had this year four carpenters, one shoemaker, two blacksmiths, two cooks and nine farmers.

Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed, a few hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting wood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

The laundry work is done at the girls' school by the children, with the assistance of some women of the village.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by their teachers and by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to say that great progress has been made in that respect by the pupils in general. Very frequent public and private exhortations have been the principal means used to obtain this most desired result. However, the scattering of the boys all over the premises for their daily work and industrial training, has a tendency towards weakening their spirit

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of obedience and relaxing the discipline. They attend all the religious services held in the church, and receive twice a week special religious and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been good this year. There has been prevailing in the country and in the village a kind of typhoid, and our children did not escape the contagion. Many had to remain in the sick-room for a while; but all possible care has been taken and all recovered.

The sanitary condition of both schools is good, owing to their healthy location and their general arrangement. The doctor visits us once a week very regularly.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the whole institution by the windmill and tank that were erected two years ago. They constitute also the principal protection against fire. Besides we have ten star fire-extinguishers, five fireman's axes, and buckets full of sand against lamp explosions, all of which are distributed in the various rooms of the school.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box-stoves, and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. Both schools have play-grounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

General Remarks.—This institution is becoming more and more popular among the Indians of Ontario and Quebec, and many are very anxious to place their children here, and they bear very impatiently the delay of two or three years imposed upon them, for the want of means to support a larger number of pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S.J.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Situation.—The Pine Creek Roman Catholic boarding school is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, at the mouth of the Pine creek.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land belonging to the Roman Catholic mission are connected with the school.

Buildings.—One stone building, 114 x 49 feet. In the basement are the kitchen, 22 x 16 feet, the refectory, 46 x 22 feet, the dairy, 22 x 13 feet, the store-room, 30 x 15 feet, the wash-room, 30 x 29 feet, and the cellar, 84 x 22 feet.

On the first floor are the recreation hall for the boys, 28 x 22 feet, the girls' recreation hall, 23 x 22 feet, the class-room, 46 x 22 feet. Besides there are eight rooms, two as parlours, one for a library and five for the staff, all being 15 x 13 feet. On the second floor is a large chapel, 60 x 22 feet, two infirmaries, one for the boys and one for the girls, 17 x 15 feet each, one sewing-room, 22 x 15 feet, and five rooms for the staff.

In the attic are two dormitories, 49 x 45 feet each, and two rooms, 15 x 14 feet each.

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Besides there are stables, one carpenter shop and one shed for implements.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for one hundred pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils work well.

Farm and Garden.—Eight acres of land are under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, and care of cattle and horses. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, dairy work and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day there is one hour for moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The measles prevailed last winter. All the pupils recovered. Now they all enjoy good health.

Water Supply.—A pump draws the water from the river.

Fire Protection.—We have nothing yet for fire protection.

Heating.—We are now getting in a steam furnace.

Recreation.—The pupils have recreation after breakfast, at noon, at four o'clock and after supper.

I have, &c.,

W. CHAUMONT,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, August 6, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie. In connection with the school there are two acres of land divided into the following: vegetable garden, flower garden and two play-grounds, one for girls and one for boys.

Buildings.—Frame, on a stone foundation, heated by hot air, and lighted by electricity, and can easily accommodate forty children.

Attendance.—The average attendance was somewhat smaller than in former years owing to the removal of pupils to other schools.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made by both boys and girls,

Industrial Work.—In the house the girls have been most carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry, and in all other departments of household work, also in sewing and knitting. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry, and any other work which they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—An hour in the morning is devoted to religious training, and also in the evening. As a rule the conduct of the children is good, and corporal punishment is resorted to as little as possible.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good, but it is well known that many of the Indian children are not strong and require particular care.

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Sanitary Condition.—The building is well heated and ventilated.

Water Supply.—There is a good well, amply sufficient for our needs, and a large soft-water tank in the basement.

Fire Protection.—The school is more or less provided with appliances to protect it against fire, and has a number of exits should a fire occur.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer, and skating, etc., in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and athletic sports.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated south of the town of Rat Portage, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. It is distant about two miles from the centre of the town.

Communication is mainly by water in summer, as a deep inlet separates the property from the town limits. The shore around is mostly high and abrupt, but the school is on a terrace-like incline, and the eye is regaled with charming scenery during the summer season.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school, the property of the Roman Catholic mission. Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there, and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The interior is plaster-finish, except the ceilings, which are of wood. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high, with an extension at the south end, 36 x 26 feet, two stories high. Besides, there is a lean-to kitchen attached to the rear of the main building, 16 x 14 feet.

The other buildings are :—

Cottage, 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to, 14 x 12 feet, resting on stone foundation. It contains a hall and three rooms, and is the principal's residence.

Work-shop, 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation.

Stable and carriage shed, under one roof, 46 x 18 feet.

Wood-shed, 20 x 12 feet.

Log-house, 18 x 14 feet, for the use of visiting Indians.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty children, distributed as follows : girls' dormitory on upper flat, 36 x 30 feet, less room for assistant matron. On second floor are : sewing-room, recreation-room, and two rooms occupied by the sisters, four rooms in all.

The ground floor comprises : hall, office, private dining-room, childrens' dining-room, and pantry.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



PARENTS; AND CHILDREN ATTENDING QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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The extension has three rooms on the first floor, viz. : class-room, chapel and boys' play-hall. The upper flat of extension is the boys' dormitory, 36 x 26 feet, including room for monitor.

The house is well furnished, on the whole, the dormitories have iron beds, and the class-room is well equipped. There being only one class-room available, it is necessary to take the boys and girls to class at alternate hours.

Attendance.—The register shows an attendance of thirty children (the number allowed by the department), but the actual attendance is somewhat in excess of that number.

Class Work.—The class work extends over the three first standards. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons to the children, and to teach them to converse in English. The boys are particularly successfully in English.

Farm and Garden.—Farming is out of the question in this district, but there is sufficient soil for gardening, and we have two acres under cultivation at present.

Industries Taught.—The garden furnishes considerable occupation to the boys during the summer season. They are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants. Tree-planting has been taken up this year, and is an instructive pastime to the children. The winter work is mainly limited to providing wood and water. The girls are trained in the art of general housekeeping ; also in laundry work, sewing, cooking and baking.

Much attention is given to vocal music, and the children are very proficient therein.

Moral and Religious Training.—As is proper, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care ; it is also our main source of consolation. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine, and morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been good during the year.

Two cases of pneumonia, however, ended fatally, taking from us a boy and a girl. In the case of the girl it was a complication of grippe and pneumonia, which developed into consumption.

The food supply is wholesome and abundant.

Cleanliness of person is insisted upon, and ventilation is well attended to.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—Three Dominion fire-extinguishers have been purchased since last report, and placed at convenient places on the different flats.

Ladders are also at hand. There are practically two exits from every part of the house.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces, which give satisfaction. There is also a box stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I deem it proper to note the courtesy extended to us by the different officials with whom we have to deal, viz. : the Hon. D. Laird, Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg ; L. J. A. Leveque, our local inspector, and also the secretary of the department at Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. CAHILL, O.M.I.,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS P.O., July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is agreeably situated on the Water Hen bay.

Land.—About ten acres belong to the school.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows :—

(1.) The main building with a frontage of 70 feet and 42 feet deep, 'T' shaped, and one story high ; dining-room, 16 x 20 ; recreation-room, 20 x 20 ; bed-rooms (two), 10 x 10 ; dormitory, 20 x 25, and kitchen, 18 x 22 feet.

(2.) School-house, 24 x 31 feet.

(3.) Wood-shed, 12 x 14 feet.

(4.) Two storehouses, 12 x 15 feet each.

(5.) Horse-stable, 12 x 16 feet.

(6.) Cattle-stable, 14 x 14 feet.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifteen, but about twenty could be accommodated.

Attendance.—The attendance has been over twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—Gratifying progress was made during the past year.

Garden.—Nearly all the pupils take lessons in gardening.

Industries Taught.—Instruction is given in farming and all kinds of housework, also in knitting, sewing and dairying.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, and prayers are said in common every morning and evening.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was good up to the month of March, but during March and April they were all sick. They were well the remainder of the year.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from the Water Hen bay and kept in large barrels.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. The building has four exits, and water and pails are kept on hand.

Heating.—The school is heated by five stoves.

Recreation.—The recreations consist of baseball, football, swimming and boating in summer ; skating and sliding in winter, swinging and other amusements.

I have, &c.,

I. H. ADAM,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, July 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is situated three miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine river.

Land.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of land belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The main building, principal's residence, farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, two root-houses, ice-house, carpenter shop and bake-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and ten pupils and all the single members of the staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been about one hundred and two, we have at present fifty-two girls and fifty-two boys.

Class-room Work.—All pupils attend school for three hours and some of the smaller boys six hours, five days in the week. Saturday morning all the girls and boys are at work. The afternoon is regarded as a half holiday, and used as a preparation day for the Sabbath. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to, the pupils are graded as follows :—

Standard I.	20 pupils
" II.	33 "
" III.	44 "
" IV.	6 "
" V.	1 "

Reading, singing and present day history are made prominent.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres ; farming and gardening are considered the most important industries. Other handicrafts are taught as well as possible with a view to enable the pupil to do most of his own repairs when he graduates and is engaged in farming for himself. The acreage for the present year as follows :—wheat, nineteen acres ; barley, five ; oats, forty-three ; brome grass, three and a half ; millet, one and a half ; corn, one ; potatoes, eight and a half ; turnips, four and a half ; garden, seven ; summer fallow, fifteen ; breaking, ten ; hay land, eleven ; pasture land, one hundred and twenty ; and uncultivated and water, seventy-one.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farm, garden and carpenter work. The girls are taught sewing and all useful branches of household duties, with the object of making them thorough housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious exercises every morning and evening. The additional services on the Sabbath are morning song service, Sabbath school in the afternoon and regular evening service. An effort is made at every suitable opportunity, both private and public, to give lessons on the necessity of truthfulness,

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honesty, diligence, carefulness and faithfulness, and also other principles that tend to build up a true Christian character.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We have had but one death during the year, and the general health of all has been good ; our drainage system works well and the sanitary condition of the building is excellent.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is good ; a large windmill pumps pure spring water from the well on the hillside into two large tanks on the top flat and from these water is supplied to all needful points in the main building.

Fire Protection.—We have hose attached to our water-works, and pails at convenient points are kept full of water. Two Babcock, three Star and other chemical extinguishers are kept for use. During the year a large McCrobie engine has been placed in the basement, with a hose of sufficient length on each flat to reach any part of the same. Two fire-escapes have also been erected, and with proper training and care, the danger from fire is not great.

Heating.—The front part of the main building is heated by two large Smead-Dowd furnaces, but the system has been converted into an ordinary furnace system. Two large coal furnaces are used for the rest of the main building. The winter was mild but severe enough at times to test the experiment with the Smead-Dowd furnaces. Since the building was comfortable and no frozen pipes, we have concluded that the heating is satisfactory.

Recreation.—The girls have long walks, accompanied by a lady member of the staff—swinging and games outside. For inside amusement they have crokinole, checkers, forte, dumb-bells and Indian clubs. The boys have similar inside games ; when out they have different amusements, but their favourite one is football. Our school programme is so arranged that every pupil may have a roam with his or her teacher once a month.

General Remarks.—Those who have graduated during the year, as far as we know are doing well. We have a zealous efficient staff who are doing their best to make the school a success and to create a home-atmosphere for our boys and girls.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ELKHORN, November 17, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The new home, which we have occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of excellent turf, some forty-two acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, on the south by the public road allowance. West of this land, and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land.

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Buildings.—During the year the department erected commodious and substantial outbuildings, situated at convenient distances from the main building. The following is a description of all the buildings:—

The main building, fronting the town, possesses a large back wing and a smaller front wing. It is a three-storied building with basement on stone foundation, having frame walls with brick veneer and a mansard roof, covered with metallic shingles, deck of same being covered with galvanized iron. It possesses an octagon-shaped bell-tower, also covered with metallic shingles. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Main building, 33 x 113 feet; back wing, 32 x 40 feet; front wing, 6 x 32 feet; height from ground to top roof, 46 feet; bell-tower, 26 x 6 feet (average diameter).

The basement is floored with cement and contains two large rain-water tanks of solid brick, plastered with cement, two store-rooms, a large boiler-room, two lavatories, a pantry, and one large kitchen, 32 feet square.

On the first floor are the two school-rooms, one at each end of the main building, and each measuring 24 feet by 32 feet.

In the back wing of the same floor is the dining-room, 32 feet by 34 feet, while the remainder of the floor contains the office, reception-room, sewing-room, and staff's sitting-room.

The second and third floors contain each two large dormitories, 32 feet by 36 feet, and a large number of smaller rooms, to be used as sick-rooms, and for the accommodation of the staff, while the third floor also contains a large water tank lined with lead.

Particular attention has been paid to the matter of stairways and exits. There are two large main stairs running from basement to top floor, one back stair from basement to top floor, and one front stair from first floor to second floor.

There are no less than eight separate exits from the ground floor, and three from the basement, while two wrought-iron fire-escapes run from top to bottom of the outside of the building.

Not the least noticeable thing about the building is the finished appearance of the inside. Hardwood floors have been put in each of the three stories, while all of the corridors, halls and large rooms have a wainscoting of beautifully grained fir. All the woodwork has had several coats of oil and varnish, which considerably brightens up the interior, and makes a fine contrast to the plaster above.

Outbuildings.—The building which comprises the gymnasium, carpenter shop, paint shop, and where we also purpose having our boot and shoe shop, stands one hundred yards south-west from the main building. It is a frame structure 36 x 60 feet, two stories high, lined inside and outside with matched lumber and tar paper on 2 x 5 inch studding; with mansard roof. On the ground floor is the gymnasium, 36 x 42 feet; the carpenter shop 18 x 36 feet, which is well supplied with benches, tools, and everything required in a well ordered shop. Over the carpenter shop is the paint shop, 18 x 22 feet; and adjoining this the proposed boot and shoe shop, 14 x 18 feet. The space over the gymnasium is used for a store-room. The horse and cow stables are situated about two hundred feet apart, and five hundred yards from the main building, and are substantially built in the same manner and of the same material as the gymnasium. The horse stable is 22 x 28 feet, and 14 feet high to plate, with shingle roof. This building comprises horse stable, carriage-room, and harness-room. The cow stable is similarly constructed, 22 x 36 feet, and 14 feet high. Midway between these buildings is a well 35 feet deep, which affords an abundant supply of good water for the stock at all seasons. The laundry stands in the northwest corner of the girls' play-ground, and about one hundred yards from the main building, is of frame construction with white brick veneer, on a stone foundation, size, 22 x 28 feet, and two stories high. It is well supplied with modern appliances. The coal shed, 14 x 28 feet, is convenient to the kitchen and furnace-room. Boys' and girls' outhouses, 14 x 18 feet. About two hundred yards from the main building is a frame building 14 x 14 feet, covering the pump and sewage tank. These with the

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gymnasium and stables are built on stone foundations, painted brick-colour, with red trimmings to correspond with the laundry and main building. The buildings all face the town and present an imposing and attractive appearance.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with the buildings, is the fact that a large amount of the carpenter work has been done by our own boys.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils and fifteen of a staff.

Formal Opening of the New School.—As the opening of the new building was a most important event in the school's history, I now copy an account which appeared in the *Elkhorn Advocate*, and which was also published in several other papers :—

'On Thursday evening, September 7, 1899, the new Elkhorn Indian industrial school was formally opened, and the Indian pupils are now occupying their new home. The old home was destroyed by fire in November, 1895, and from that date up to the present the school has occupied rented buildings. The erection of the new home was commenced in the spring of 1897, and it was with great feelings of satisfaction that the school management and the pupils saw the building finished and all ready for occupation last week. The date for opening the school was set for Thursday last, and during the day great preparations were going on for the event. The children and staff took their first meal in their new home at six o'clock. Major McGibbon, inspector of Indian agencies, was present, and made use of the auspicious occasion to deliver an address to the pupils. He said that it afforded him much pleasure to be present at the opening, and congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on the interesting occasion of the dedication of this magnificent building for the instruction of the Indian youth who may assemble within its walls, and to wish them and their efficient staff all prosperity and success.

'Mr. Wilson also spoke, expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of His Grace, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and his deputy, Hon. Jas. A. Smart, all of whom have shown a deep interest in the home.

'A general invitation being extended to the public to be present in the evening, by nine o'clock the commodious dining-room was filled, and the new home was very fittingly opened by a religious service in the following form :—

'Hymn, 683, In thy name O Lord assembling.

'Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Mercer.

'Hymn, 46, The Home Over There.

'Portion of Scripture, 103 Psalm, Rev. Mr. Lewis.

'Hymn 199, Where are the Reapers.

'Prayer, Rev. Mr. Miller.

'Hymn, 500, Jesus Bids us Shine.

'Address, Rev. Mr. Mercer.

'The Doxology.

'The Benediction, Mr. Mercer.

'Rev. Mr. Mercer's discourse was most appropriate. He briefly outlined the grand object of the work, and set forth the duties of each one to the other, strongly appealing to all to live upright and righteous lives.

'After the service the building was thrown open to the visitors, who went through it from top to bottom, and it is needless to say, greatly admired the workmen's skill evidenced throughout. There is every modern convenience, and appliances which go to make work easy and afford health to the occupants.

'After about half an hour's inspection, the visitors, staff and pupils all gathered in the dining hall, where refreshments were served, and were much appreciated and enjoyed. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, a few of the citizens expressing themselves in glowing terms of the bright prospects of the school and the general advancement made under Mr. Wilson's charge. Mr. Wilson

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responded in a neat speech, thanking the assemblage for their vote of thanks, and expressing a desire that there may be many happy gatherings in the new school.

Attendance.—Our attendance has not been so large as in former years owing to the fact that from the time of the fire in 1895, until the occupation of the present buildings in 1899, we were obliged to reduce our number on account of our insufficient accommodation in the buildings then being used. During this period children of school age were being drafted into other schools, from the reserves where we had drawn our pupils, and also this year twenty-three of our pupils have received their honourable discharge.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room the work is progressing steadily under the capable tuition of Miss Marks, who holds an Ontario second-class professional certificate.

The subjects studied are writing, drawing, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, Canadian history, composition and letter-writing. The pupils are well informed in current topics. In composition a number of them excel. At the request of Major McGibbon, about twenty essays were written and forwarded to the department. These were excellently written in regard to both penmanship and thought, and won high praise from the inspector.

During the last quarter, weekly written examinations have been conducted, taking one subject each week. These spurred the pupils on to greater effort.

Physiology, hygiene and British history will shortly be added to the programme of studies. Our school-rooms are all that could be desired; they are well lighted, well ventilated, have good seating accommodation and all necessary appurtenances.

The English language is carefully taught, and correct speaking insisted upon. The older students have a keen appreciation of the value of knowledge, shirking no duty, however arduous, and daily receiving a thorough training for the battle of life.

Andrew Miles Sere, one of the pupils, says: 'After all it does some good to educate an Indian.'

Farm and Garden.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of farm land in connection with the school, of which sixty-four acres have been sown in wheat, thirty-six acres in oats, and ten acres in vegetable garden. Of that remaining, about one hundred and thirty acres is inclosed for pasturage, and the rest uncultivated. All the work of seeding, cultivating and general farm work was done by the pupils, under the supervision of the farm instructor.

Work in the garden was conducted in a profitable and satisfactory manner under the direction of Mr. Joseph Webster, with the assistance of Mr. Copeland and the pupils.

Particular attention is being given to this branch of industrial training, as we believe that in this country agriculture will always be the principal occupation.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry, boot-making, baking, printing, harness-making, farming and gardening are the industries taught.

A number of boys are constantly employed in wood-sawing and general choring about the institution.

Girls' Industrial Training.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and dressmaking by Miss Dickin, a competent dressmaker, who has been a member of the staff for over four years. They perform all the necessary household duties, and are instructed in cooking and laundry work, in all of which they show great aptitude, proving that they are as capable of learning as girls of our own race.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sunday the children attend St. Mark's church, the rector of which also holds a weekly Bible class in the home. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Mark's Sunday school. A number of the pupils are communicants, while all of them take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the past year has been very

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good indeed. Punishments have been of rare occurrence, and no offences have been committed. Both boys and girls have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrongdoing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year the health of the pupils has been satisfactory, with the exception of last autumn, when there was a serious outbreak of measles, followed in seven cases by pneumonia. Fortunately one of our staff, Miss McCleary, is a trained nurse, and owing, I believe, to her untiring devotion to the children, there were no fatalities at this time. I am thankful to say that only one death occurred in the institution during the year. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. A large cistern is erected at a considerable distance from the main building, into which pipes are laid that carry off the water from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry; this is pumped out on the open prairie. No sewage goes into the cistern. The outhouses for boys and girls are erected at a safe distance from the school buildings, so that any danger from defective sanitation is removed.

Water Supply.—The water supply at the school is excellent and free from alkaline substances. A hot-air Ryder engine pumps our supply to a tank in the top flat.

Fire Protection.—All fire appliances are in good order; the McRobie fire-extinguisher is placed in the building. Besides this there are a number of patent fire-extinguishers, fire axes and other appliances.

Heating.—The heating is done by a system of hot water.

Recreation.—All athletic sports are encouraged. Football is the most popular sport in summer. In winter, skating, hockey and curling are the principal pastimes for the boys. In summer the girls have swings and croquet, in their own playground. They also take long walks, accompanied by some member of the staff. In winter skating is their chief amusement.

The band, under the leadership of W. R. Bear, ex-pupil, has made excellent progress during the year.

General Remarks.—This, the year of the opening and occupying of the new school, has indeed been an eventful and busy one, one that will long be remembered as an epoch in the school's history. I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the untiring efforts of my excellent staff of co-workers, who have one and all laboured so earnestly for the spiritual and temporal welfare of our pupils, and are endeavouring in every way to make this school a 'home' in the true sense of the word.

Before bringing this, my first report, on the new home to a close, I feel that I cannot do so without expressing my deep gratitude to the department for all it has done in the interests and for the advancement of the Indian work here; never before has the school's future looked more promising. We feel indeed that we have been greatly blessed, and earnestly trust that we may be given divine guidance and strength to perform faithfully those things that have been committed to our care.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, July 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about seven miles from the city of Winnipeg, to the north, on the banks of the Red river, in one of the most fertile portions of the Red River valley, and is beautifully surrounded with large oak and maple trees.

Land.—The farm consists of three hundred and eighty acres, and is of peculiar shape, being eighteen chains wide and four miles long, being a number of old river lots made into one farm.

Buildings.—The main building is of white brick, on a stone foundation, and is three stories high, with a basement. The basement contains the four large hot-air furnaces, engine for pumping water, lavatories for boys and girls, baths and shower baths for boys and girls, and storehouses. On the first floor are the offices, dining-rooms for children and for officers, tailor shop, sewing-room for girls, and kitchen.

On the second floor are the officers' quarters and girls' dormitories, the latter having been increased to double their former capacity by the conversion of several smaller rooms into one large dormitory. On the third floor there is one large dormitory for boys, containing eighty beds. It is very spacious and well ventilated. It also contains the tank-room and male officers' quarters.

A short distance to the north of the main building is a large two-story frame building, with a large basement used for storing coal. The first floor is used for a drill hall, with the printing office at one end. The second floor is used for two classrooms, the senior and the junior.

There is also a frame house, the upstairs being used for a residence for the gardener, and the lower part as a residence for the general assistant.

Attendance.—The attendance has been up to the full capacity the whole year, viz. : one hundred and twenty-five, and a number of applicants were refused admission for want of space.

Class-room Work.—A great deal of attention has been devoted to the work in the class-room—well-skilled teachers being in charge of this department. Good progress has been noticed in this department.

A great improvement has been noticed in the manner in which the children speak out—one of the great difficulties with Indian children being their proneness to speak in an inaudible tone.

Several pupils in the senior room have been taking up the ordinary public school third-class work. A number are being fitted with the idea of their taking reserve schools as soon as they are of age to be discharged. Three pupils who got their discharge during the year are now teaching schools on the reserves very successfully, and there are good reports of their success.

Farm and Garden.—The farm has received more attention than in former years, and as a result a good harvest was reaped. We had sufficient hay and oats to feed all our stock, and we had roots, vegetables and potatoes in abundance. As a result of the good crop of last year, a great many of our boys have been encouraged to take a greater interest in farming.

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Industries Taught.—Owing to the large number of boys attending, it was necessary to provide trades for them, and we have several boys learning the following trades : carpentering, blacksmithing, printing, tailoring, painting and glazing. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, darning and baking, in addition to ordinary housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given in the schools daily, and on Sundays, from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Morning and evening prayers are conducted daily in the school, and all attend service at St. Paul's church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays. Thirty-three children from the school were confirmed by Archbishop Machray on May 20.

Discipline.—The conduct of the pupils has been good. Both boys and girls have regular daily drill, and the discipline thus exercised has made a marked improvement in both their conduct and appearance.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. Owing to the great number of applications for admission, we were enabled to discharge every case of scrofula and consumption we had in the school, thus making the health of our pupils excellent.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from an artesian well, and is pumped by a hot-air engine to large tanks in the attic, and thus distributed throughout the building.

Fire Protection.—There are hose attachments on each floor, connected with a large tank in the attic, which gives considerable pressure and produces a good stream of water. There are also on each floor the 'McRobie fire-extinguisher' attachments. Several hand grenades and large Babcock extinguishers are distributed throughout the building.

Heating.—The main building is heated with hot-air furnaces, and the school-rooms with wood stoves, which keep the rooms very comfortable.

Recreation.—The boys play all games, cricket, baseball, football, quoits, and many others. The girls have croquet, tennis and swinging. Both boys and girls spend a good deal of their time in physical drill and calisthenics, which they enjoy.

General Remarks.—No difficulty has been experienced in getting recruits the past year, and I attribute in a large measure the success in this direction to our trips to the 'treaty ground,' where all the officers and children spent ten days in camp while the Indians were camped awaiting their annuity payments. The parents saw our treatment of their children, and we displayed a great deal of their work that is done at the school. The school band gave daily concerts, which were listened to by most of the parents with great interest. The result of it all was that not a child remained when we were ready to return. Several applications had to be refused for lack of accommodation.

I have to thank the department for its many kindnesses to me and the assistance it has given me in my work here.

I have, &c.,

JAS. G. DAGG,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
St. Boniface, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Boniface industrial school is situated on a government lot one mile from the town of St. Boniface, and two miles from the Winnipeg post office. This lot is divided into two sections by Meuron avenue, running from north to south. All the buildings are erected on the east lot, the main building, with the boys' and girls' play-grounds being in the centre.

Land.—West of Meuron avenue, opposite the school, is a square plot of ground, partly covered with bush, where cattle are corralled at night during the summer. On both sides of the east lot, extending from Meuron avenue to the Seine river, where the buildings are situated, are two pieces of land of about fifteen acres suitable for farming, where potatoes and field roots and some grain are cultivated. The farm-yard comprises what is left along the bank of the Seine; part of an old brick-yard, and unfit for anything else. The space occupied by the buildings, play-grounds and farm-yard is about ten acres. I am again indebted this year to the kindness of the Most Reverend the Archbishop of St. Boniface for the use of some farming, hay and pasture land, about six hundred acres, one mile from the school, situated between the Canadian Pacific and the Southeastern railways.

Buildings.—All the buildings are in good repair. The main building is of frame, brick-veneered, 100 x 39 x 26 feet, facing the west. On the façade of the house are two balconies, dividing the whole length into three equal parts, the south one being the entrance.

First Floor.—This is divided into nine apartments, ten feet high. The hall, ten feet wide, extending through the building, is partitioned across the centre. On the right side entering is the chapel, 24 x 16 feet, connected by folding doors with a room, 24 x 20 feet, used as a waiting-room for Indians, and as a chapel when required. The reception-room, 16 x 14 feet, is on the left, next the men's dining-room, 16 x 9 feet, the sisters' dining-room, 16 x 22 feet, and the visitors' room, 16 x 9 feet. These rooms face the front and open into the children's refectory, 56 x 20 feet, communicating with the kitchen.

Second Floor.—In the back part of the entrance-hall is the staircase leading to the second floor, containing twelve apartments, ten feet high, junior class-room, 24 x 20 feet, three bed-rooms for employees, two 13 x 8 feet, one 16 x 10 feet; principal's room, 16 x 10 feet, office and bed-room combined; boys' infirmary, 16 x 12 feet; hall, 20 x 10 feet; sisters' sewing-room, 24 x 15 feet; girls' infirmary, 16 x 10 feet; senior girls' class, 22 x 20 feet; sister's bed-room, 30 x 16 feet; matron's room, 20 x 9 feet.

Third Floor.—The stairs, situated in the hall facing the principal's room, lead to the boys' dormitory, 58 x 37 feet, containing 17,376 cubic feet of air, deduction being made for gables, tanks, cupboards and closets. In this dormitory fifty-eight stretchers are placed. Next is situated the bigger girls' dormitory, with thirty-three stretchers, 31 x 37 feet, with 3,982 cubic feet of air, opening into the little girls' dormitory, 22 x 21

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feet, with 3,699 cubic feet of air, and containing nineteen stretchers, and a flush closet used by all the girls. This room communicates by a back stairs with the girls' recreation hall. It happens sometimes that we have more children in one section than can be accommodated, while in the other there is space.

Additions.—At the southeast corner, joined to the main building, is a frame addition, 28 x 20 x 24 feet, with a flat roof. The ground floor is a spacious band-room, 19 x 27 x 10 feet. A flight of stairs leads from this room to the senior boys' class-room, 19 x 27 x 10 feet. Behind this building, but adjoining, is the boys' recreation-hall, 50 x 20 x 14 feet. The band-room opens by folding-doors into the hall, and can be used as a stage for entertainments. About three years ago I moved this hall to the place it now occupies; it was sixty feet from the main building. The change is much appreciated by the reverend sisters and smaller pupils, especially in cold and wet weather. Opening on the left of the boys' hall is a room 50 x 10 x 10 feet, cemented floor, fitted with a tank containing fourteen hundred gallons, a lavatory, closets for the boys and a bath-room for the men.

Extending from behind, at the centre of the main building, and at right angles with it, is a brick-veneered addition, 20 x 30 x 24 feet. This contains, first, the kitchen 19 x 21 x 10 feet; over it a sewing-room for the girls, 22 x 21 x 8 feet. The top story forms the little girls' dormitory, as mentioned above. In the basement of this addition are the hot-air pumping engine and furnaces. Every means to prevent danger from fire has been taken, by having a cement floor and brick walls. No fuel is kept near the furnaces, the coal is stored in an adjoining shed partly under ground, opening into the furnace-room, holding fifty tons; joined to this shed is another with a capacity of eighteen tons, where the coal for the kitchen range is kept. In severe weather the usefulness of these sheds cannot be overestimated. At the north-east corner, and parallel with the two above-described extensions, is the girls' recreation hall, 40 x 16 x 9 feet, with an attic above, where their dresses are kept. This building was formerly used as a blacksmith's shop; three years ago I moved it to its present position, and fitted it up for this purpose. Between this building and the kitchen, close to the main building, opening only to the recreation-hall, is the girls' lavatory, 20 x 14 feet, provided with a square galvanized iron tank, 8 x 6 x 3½ feet, receiving the water from the roof, used as a bath. In this room is a six-seat enamelled iron trough, flushed automatically, and connected with the sewer, the partitions are six feet high, with glass top and ventilator, making the closets as odorless as could be desired. In winter, in bad weather and at night, this arrangement is much appreciated by all.

Outbuildings.—Connected with the centre extension, and communicating with the kitchen, is a building, 60 x 20 feet, used for a pantry and laundry, the attic for a store-room, and drying-room.

The ice-house is 20 x 20 x 12 feet, in good repair. The stable is 60 x 25 x 8 feet; at its north end is a root-house, 20 x 25 x 7 feet, with an implement-shed, 20 x 25 x 9 feet, above. The pig-pen, 30 x 16 x 8 feet, is provided with bins to keep the mill stuff in, and an agricultural boiler, with a capacity of forty gallons. There is a root-house, 16 x 25 x 7 feet, with a hen-house, 16 x 25 x 7 feet, above.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for one hundred and ten children. The fact is we have had one hundred and twenty during the winter, fourteen of whom slept over the shoe-shop.

Attendance.—The attendance was fair till March, when eighteen pupils were discharged on account of ill health or on having attained their eighteenth year. In the last quarter it has fallen as low as eighty-two, and unless new pupils are secured it will be hard to keep this institution on a good financial basis.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. Most of the children are fond of class and attentive. They are making great progress in English.

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Farm and Garden.—I was able to sow forty bushels of oats on a piece of land broken last year ; but owing to the persistent drought nothing has grown yet, and I am afraid that my first experiment in farming will be a complete failure. Owing to an accident that deprived me of two horses, which were killed by falling off a bridge that had been built across the Springfield canal, and the prolonged sickness of another, I was unable to do any more breaking this year. Last fall two hundred bushels of excellent oats and one hundred bushels of barley were harvested. Four hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred head of cabbage, twenty bushels of onions and other vegetables were raised from the garden.

Industries Taught.—The bigger boys are taught farming and carpentering ; the girls all kinds of housework, kitchen, laundry and dairy ; sewing in all branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular care is taken in this department by myself and staff, and I am happy to say with very good results.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the year has been fairly good. In the beginning of the winter we had a few cases of whooping cough. Dr. Steep is very kind and attentive. The sanitary condition of the house is good, but ventilation is not quite sufficient in the dormitories.

Water Supply.—All the water used in the house is pumped up from a deep well by a hot-air Rider engine, the quality is excellent and the supply abundant.

Fire Protection.—Six Dominion fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places. We have also the McRobie fire-apparatus, which cost \$300, paid for by the government ; two hundred feet of one-inch rubber hose, one hundred feet of canvas hose, but it is useless, not being water-tight ; six axes and six buckets.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout with hot water. During the winter we had trouble, as some of the pipes froze, but they were repaired without much difficulty. Since the system has been extended to the recreation-halls, it has proved more satisfactory than heating them with stoves.

Recreation.—The boys and girls each have a separate recreation-hall, large and well lighted ; outside large play-grounds. The boys play all sorts of games, baseball, seems to be the favourite. They divide themselves into clubs, and when they compete with outside teams do so with credit. The girls amuse themselves more quietly, but not less heartily ; a nice summer-house has been built in their yard for them this summer, and they spend most of their spare time in it.

General Remarks.—On the whole, the behaviour of the children is satisfactory. Last fall, owing to an unknown cause, there was for some time a feeling of discontentment among the children, especially among the boys. This led them to desert. About twenty absconded at different times. Most of them either returned of their own accord, or were brought back. Severe measures had to be adopted, and the transfer of three of the boys to the Qu'Appelle industrial school, finally put an end to the trouble. Since then we have had no cause to complain.

During the last quarter we had a very pleasant visit from Inspector Major McGibbon. He expressed himself as being much pleased with the work going on here, and found everything in good order. We were very glad to see him, as it was some time since we had had an inspection.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., November 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of inspection of schools, within the Couchiching, Savanne and Rat Portage agencies.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

There were four day schools in operation during the year in this agency, viz.: Long Sault, Manitou Rapids, Little Forks and Couchiching.

The number of children that should attend these schools is 62. The number of children enrolled, 55; being 88.44 per cent of those that should attend. The average attendance was 22.47, being 19.93 per cent of those enrolled.

LONG SAULT DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 19, 1900. Number of pupils present 5; number on roll, 11; classified as follows:—

Standard I., 6; II., 1; III., 1; IV., 3.

Progress good; pupils clean and neat in person; equipment sufficient, school material ample. The school is a neat building, and was very clean. Some little repairs to the plastering are needed; Miss Mary A. Johnson, teacher; and good improvement was noticed in the work performed under her teaching. She holds a certificate from McGill Normal School, and she has several years' experience in teaching, which promises every prospect of success. The mission under the charge of Rev. J. J. Johnston is near the school, and is under the control of the Church of England.

MANITOU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 20, 1900. Number of pupils present, 6; number on roll, 22; classified as follows:—

Standard I., 17; II., 2; III., 3.

Equipment and material sufficient; progress unsatisfactory, but no fault of the teacher, the attendance being very irregular.

Mr. D. W. Woods is teacher of catechism, and is very painstaking in his work. Mrs. Wood has a class of knitting and sewing. Some very good specimens of the girls' work were to be seen. The school and mission are under the control of the Church of England.

LITTLE FORKS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 23, 1900. Number of pupils present, 8; number enrolled, 8; classified as follows:—

Standard I., 4; II., 1; III., 3.

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Equipment and material sufficient. The school-house is a neat building, and kept clean. Cleanliness of pupils well attended to. Mr. Reginald H. Bagshaw is teacher and catechiser; he is most conscientious in his duties. Although the attendance has been very irregular, he was able to show some progress for his pains.

COUCHICHIING DAY SCHOOL.

I inspected the building on July 25, 1900. The school was closed for the summer holidays, and the teacher away from the reserve. Number of children of school ages on the reserve, twenty; number enrolled, fourteen. This school was reopened last fall, after being closed for over a year. The attendance has been better than in the past, with a tendency to improvement; Miss Ellen Bouvette, teacher. This school and mission are under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, with Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I., as missionary.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

There were six day schools in operation during the year in this agency, viz., Wabigoon, Frenchman's Head, Canoe River, Treaty Point, Wabuskang and Eagle Lake. The number of children that should attend these schools is one hundred and sixty-nine; that of those enrolled, one hundred and forty-two. The average attendance was 63.45, being 53.31 per cent of those enrolled.

WABIGOON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 18, 1900, Rev. Mr. Cooper, several ladies and gentlemen being present. Number of pupils present, twenty-one; number on roll, twenty-one; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	12
“ II.....	5
“ III.....	4

Equipment and material sufficient. Progress good; cleanliness of pupils well attended to; school-room well kept. The attendance at times is irregular, but when the Indians are on the reserve the attendance is very satisfactory. Mrs. Amy Johns is teacher, and gave satisfaction.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on August 24, 1900. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number enrolled, twenty-four; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	22
“ II.....	2

Equipment (except desks) sufficient; school materials ample. The old school-house, which had been demolished and newly rebuilt, is of log, 26 feet 6 inches x 17 feet 4 inches, clap-boarded, and lined inside with matched lumber, shingled, &c., was occupied, and is a comfortable building. All the boards used in the building have been sawn by hand by the Indians, under the supervision of Councillor Bunting, and he deserves credit for the work done.

Mr. James Fox is the teacher and catechiser, and good improvement has been noticed since he took charge of the school, in many ways, in the cleanliness of the children, their attendance and their comportment.

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CANOE RIVER DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on August 29, 1900. Number of pupils present, twenty-three; number on roll, twenty-two; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	10
“ II.....	12

. Equipment sufficient, school material ample. Progress good; pupils were clean and properly clothed. Considering the sickness prevalent amongst the children during the whole winter, the attendance has been deemed satisfactory.

James Anderson, jr., teacher. The school and mission are under the control of the Church of England.

TREATY POINT DAY SCHOOL (LAC SEUL)

was examined on August 29, 1900. Number of pupils present, thirty-eight; number on roll, forty-seven; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	27
“ II.....	11
“ III.....	9

Equipment (except desks) and school material sufficient; progress fair; cleanliness of children very fair. The attendance is very irregular, owing to the fact that the great majority of the children attending this school leave the reserve with their parents immediately after the treaty payments are over and do not attend school again until the following summer; those remaining attend very regularly during the fall.

Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard is teacher and missionary. The pupils were clever and took interest in their lessons. The school and mission are under the Church of England management.

WABUSKANG DAY SCHOOL.

was inspected on August 31, 1900. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number on roll, thirteen; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	11
“ II.....	2

Equipment (except desks) sufficient; school material ample; progress good; pupils clean and neat in their persons and clothing. The attendance is considered very fair. School-room tastefully decorated and clean.

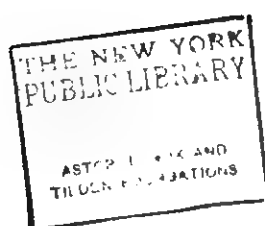
Albert Prince, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school, is teacher, but has sent in his resignation. It is regrettable, because he has his school class under a good way of progress.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on September 14, 1900. No children present; number on roll, fifteen; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	9
“ II.....	6

Equipment (except desks) ample. Some books and other materials are wanted, and a requisition has been made for the same. Mr. Arthur J. Bruce, the teacher and catechiser for the Church of England, is diligent in the performance of his duties.





FATHER ; AND CHILDREN ATTENDING QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

There were three day schools and one boarding school in operation during the year in this agency, viz.: Islington, the Dalles, Assabaska, and the Rat Portage boarding school.

The number of children of school age within the agency is two hundred and ten : boys, one hundred; girls, one hundred and ten. The number of children of school age on the reserves where schools have been in operation is sixty-nine; that of those enrolled is forty-eight, being 60.56 per cent of those that should attend school. The average attendance was 17.96, being 37.47 per cent of those enrolled.

ISLINGTON DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on September 6, 1900. Number of pupils present, twenty; number on roll, twenty-four; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	17
“ II.....	4
Ungraded.....	3

Equipment and school material sufficient. Progress satisfactory. Pupils clean and neat in person and in clothing. The school building being an old structure, built several years ago, the logs are rotten, and a new building is contemplated.

Mr. J. S. Newton is the teacher and catechiser for the Church of England; he is bringing up his pupils very well.

THE DALLES DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on September 8, 1900. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number on roll, fourteen. Progress fair; children untidy; school-room well kept. Equipment and school material sufficient.

This school was closed for nearly eight months during the fiscal year on account of its former teacher's sickness, and was reopened in April last, with Mr. Charles Clarke as teacher.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

ASSABASKA DAY SCHOOL

was visited on May 9, 1900. I met only a few families without children. The great majority of the Indians had left the reserve in the early spring for the hunting season. This school has not had any attendance since last fall, owing to the stubbornness of the chief, as he and his followers are all pagans, and opposed to education.

The school-house is a suitable frame building, 42x18, being a combined school and teacher's lodging, the same having been painted with two coats of paint this spring.

Mr. R. E. Atkinson is the teacher, under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected on June 20, 1900, and visited on several occasions during the year. This school is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. Number of pupils present, twenty-eight; boys, thirteen; and girls, fifteen. Number on roll, thirty, classified as follows:

Standard I.....	18
“ II.....	7
“ III.....	5

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Equipment sufficient, and principally supplied by the mission. Rev. Charles Cahill, O.M.I., principal; Rev. Sisters Marie Célestin, matron; Ste. Lucie, seamstress; McGuirk, teacher; Maria, cook; S. Paulus, gardener and monitor; A. Prud'homme, farmer and labourer.

The buildings were the same as last reported. The dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, &c., having been kalsomined, presented a tidy and neat appearance.

The garden has produced potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, cabbages, &c., but owing to the wet season, the production was not enough for the use of the house. Two acres of land were planted with numerous kinds of seeds for crop this year, and about three acres of new land prepared for future crop.

A storehouse, laundry and ice-house are to be erected.

The results of the year's work were very satisfactory, and the influence of this school has to a certain extent been beneficial in many ways to the Indian mind, the Indians having first objected to sending their children to such institution.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,

BIRTLE, MANITOBA, August 17, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Birtle boarding school is situated within the limits of the town of Birtle on the Bird Tail creek, in the county of Shoal Lake, in the province of Manitoba.

Land.—There are sixty acres of land connected with the school. Thirty of these are the property of the school, while the other thirty acres are rented.

Buildings.—The main building is 80 x 30 feet, and has a wing on the northwest corner 30 x 36 feet. The building is solid stone; three stories high, not including basement. There are six rooms in the top story of the following dimensions: two rooms, 12 x 20 x 9 feet; one is used for a clothes store-room, the other a dormitory; two rooms, 15 x 22 x 9 feet, both dormitories; one room, 21 x 12 x 9 feet, dormitory; one room, 16 x 22 x 9 feet, dormitory. There are twelve rooms in the second story. Six of these are 9 x 14 x 10 feet, all dormitories; two are 10 x 22 x 10 feet, dormitories; one is 22 x 30 x 10 feet, school-room; one is 8 x 9 x 10 feet, library; two are 10 x 10 x 10 feet, dormitories.

On the first floor there are nine rooms, kitchen, 20 x 22 x 10 feet; grocery store-room, 9 x 10 x 10 feet; clothes store-room, 9 x 20 x 10 feet; sewing-room, 14 x 22 x 10 feet; dining-room for children, 22 x 22 x 10 feet; staff dining-room, 12 x 12 x 10 feet; office, 9 x 12 x 10 feet; parlour, 20 x 12 x 10 feet; boys' recreation-room, 22 x 10 x 10 feet.

In the basement there are eleven rooms: laundry, 12 x 20 x 7 feet; girls' wash-room, 12 x 10 x 7 feet; vegetable cellar, 10 x 12 x 7 feet; bath-room, 10 x 12 x 7 feet; bakery, 12 x 14 x 7 feet; wood-room, 12 x 14 x 7 feet; girls' recreation-room, 16 x 22 x 7

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feet; furnace-room, 24 x 18 x 7 feet; boys' wash-room, 15 x 12 x 7 feet; boys' store-room for shoes, coats and hats, 10 x 12 7 feet; boys' recreation-room, 15 x 24 x 7 feet. There is one barn 30 x 50 feet, upon a stone foundation; one shed-stable for accommodation of Indian horses. There are three water-closets, 8 x 12 feet; a log milk-house, 14 x 20 feet; a hen-house, 12 x 24 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for at least fifty, inclusive of pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was regular, there being at no time less than thirty-seven pupils, not counting those working out.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work was carried on regularly during the year and fair progress was made by the pupils. The number of pupils in each standard is as follows :—

Standard IV.	2
" III.	3
" II.	10
" I.	25

Garden.—There is about five acres under cultivation, in which only vegetables are grown, chiefly potatoes.

Industries.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, washing. The boys are taught gardening, care of stock and wood-sawing.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children during the year was pretty fair, there being no epidemic of any disease.

Water Supply.—The drinking water used is drawn from the town spring.

Fire Protection.—There are hung up at convenient places twelve fire buckets ready for use.

Heating.—The building is heated by three wood hot-air furnaces.

Recreation.—In summer-time both boys and girls have their recreation outside. The boys usually take theirs at the wood pile. Girls have various games. In winter the larger pupils go twice a week to the skating rink.

I have, &c.,

W. J. SMALL,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALBERTA, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated about twelve and one-half miles south from Macleod, on the border of the Blood reserve and opposite the agency office.

Land.—The Church Missionary Society owns a quarter section, on which the school stands, and which is all well fenced.

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Buildings.—We have here a group of buildings laid out in the form of a square, three sides of which they occupy. Following round, we take first the girls' home of some 70 feet by 40 feet. In this building and on the ground floor, we have a large play-room, and wash-room in rear, a large dining-room, a large kitchen and small sitting-room, used by the staff. In the dining-room there is a drive well and iron pump. Upstairs we have three large and one small dormitory, also four bed-rooms for members of the staff. In the rear of this building is a carpenter's shop and coal shed. Passing on we come to the school and church combined. This building is some 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, and fully answers the purpose, having a high ceiling, and being well ventilated. At the first corner we have the stables, some distance from which in the rear, is the corral and cow stable. These stables have accommodation for four horses, and have a coal-house attached, also loft for about five tons of hay. Passing on, we come to the boys' play-ground, in which is the wash-room and bath-room. This building is about twenty feet square. We then come to the boys' home and mission house, in one. This is more than seventy feet long and some twenty-four deep, with a few rooms attached at rear. On ground-floor there is a play-room, a dining-room, a wash-room, a lumber-room and three small dormitories; also the dining-room, drawing-room and kitchen of the missionary. Upstairs we have two large and one small dormitory, and in the missionary's house three bed-rooms. Turning the next corner, we come to a small log house recently used as a storehouse, but now being fitted up as a dwelling-house for two of our graduates, one from Calgary and one from here, who are to be married and live here. Passing on, we come to the hospital, a large and commodious building, capable of holding sixteen patients. This comprises our buildings, with the exception of three outside closets.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for eighty pupils and some eight of a staff.

Attendance.—We have now fifty-one pupils, evenly divided between girls and boys.

Class-room Work.—This work, carried on by our teacher, Miss Wells, is eminently satisfactory, the inspector telling us that he considered our advance exceptionally good. We manage to give the majority of the children much more schooling than the regulations call for, and the result is marked. English only is spoken by the staff, and consequently the children have to speak to them in that language only.

Farm and Garden.—Of this we feel justly proud. We now raise more vegetables than we consume and also some hay. We have also now six cows milking and are making about fourteen pounds of butter per week, and give the children plenty of milk to drink.

Industries Taught.—This not being an industrial school, we are not expected on the per capita grant to supply teachers for industries, yet we have several girls who can make good clothing, several who can cook well, and boys who can mend clothes and boots, and are fair gardeners.

Moral and Religious Training.—We give much time to this, half an hour each morning and a quarter of an hour each evening are devoted to prayers, besides extra classes, but we are much discouraged by the drawbacks the children receive from the knowledge of, and consequent hankering after the gross evils of immorality carried on largely during the dancing period, which has of late been commenced.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils is good, and certainly much, yes very much improved, and apparently permanently so, since Dr. Lafferty operated on several. The sanitary conditions are good, all refuse being kept rigidly in its proper place.

Water Supply.—This is drawn from two good wells, one as stated in the girls' home, and one in the boys' yard. A third is being dug in connection with the windmill for gardening purposes.

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Fire Protection.—This is looked after by three Babcocks, one pump on wheels, twenty-two pails, kept in convenient places and supplied with water ; also axes, kept in certain places and always sharp.

Heating.—Two furnaces, one under the boys' home and mission-house, and one under the school, do the heating, supplemented by numerous stoves. It is good since the government so kindly plastered the building. I may say here that this plastering has been much appreciated by staff and pupils, and we are most thankful.

Recreation.—Games, such as football, baseball, croquet, &c., are supplied, and numerous walks with members of the staff are much enjoyed.

All of which is cheerfully given.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DE B. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

MACLEOD, ALBERTA, September 15, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river on the reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The school building is divided into four parts. The main building has three stories. In the first story we have the dining-room, 17 x 36 feet, the parlour 17 x 13 feet, and the office the same size ; a hall, 10 x 17 feet. In the second story is the chapel, 18 x 36 feet, and rooms for the staff ; the third story is a large room, 36 x 36 feet. At each end of the main building and connected with it are two good sized buildings 36 x 32 feet each, two stories high, the first story of which contains two rooms, the school-room and the recreation-hall, 32 x 12 feet each. In the second stories are the dormitories; the boys use the west wing and the girls the east wing. In the north side of the main building and connected with it is the fourth part of the school building, 20 x 20 feet, with three stories; in the first is the kitchen, in the second the dining-room for the staff, and in the third the teachers' private room.

There is besides the large building, a laundry, 18 x 24 feet, log hut, with a shingled frame roof, and a small shed 14 x 12 feet, used as a discharge.

Accommodation.—The school being so divided in large rooms gives accommodation to a staff of eight or ten members and about sixty or seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has been fairly good. During the course of the fiscal year seven new pupils have been admitted.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music.

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Farm and Garden.—Up to the present no farming has been done, but the school raises every kind of vegetable, and the pupils seem to take a great interest in gardening, every one was proud of his little garden, and success has been the result of their work.

Industries Taught.—Besides gardening, the biggest boys are taught to bake and the girls to sew, to knit, to draw and in the culinary art.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils, they have morning and evening prayers, and half an hour every day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Good, although two pupils died of consumption during the course of the fiscal year.

Water Supply.—The river supplies the water for the use of the school.

Fire Protection.—Three fire-extinguishers, forty-eight hand grenades, twenty-four fire-pails and four fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating.—In the past the school has been heated with stoves. At the end of the fiscal year the heating system was improved, and hot-air furnaces have been put up with the help of the department.

Recreation.—When the weather is favourable, recreation is taken outside under the supervision of an attendant, and in bad weather the pupils stay in their own recreation-halls.

I have, &c.,

J. F. RIOU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about six miles southwest of Saddle Lake, on the Edmonton road, about one mile north of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—A little over five acres is set apart for school purposes.

Buildings.—The main building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school. The girls' dormitory is 34 x 30 feet, and the boys' dormitory 30 x 25 feet. During the past year it was found necessary to have improvements made, to afford more dormitory space for the boys; an addition to the kitchen, 20 x 15 feet, two stories high. We also had a covered outer stairway made, leading to the boy's larger dormitory. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, ice-house, stables and numerous smaller buildings.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department is faithfully followed.

Farm and Garden.—About four acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products of the farm.

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Industries Taught.—The boys are taught house work, care of cattle and farming. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking and all sorts of house work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special care is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.

Health and Sanitary Condition of Pupils.—The general health of the pupils has been good for the most part of the year. But the coming of spring was marked by eruptions of a scrofulous nature, on the part of several. Three deaths occurred during the year.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a well near the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house, besides three stairways from the dormitories to the ground. Fire-pails are always ready.

Heating.—The building is heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Recreation is allowed three times a day, after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in the usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN, Ptre.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., September 15, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Crowfoot boarding school is situated at the south reserve on the north side of the Bow river, a few yards from the lower agency headquarters.

Land.—A little more than three acres is set apart for the use of the school.

Building.—The building is 108 x 36 feet. The centre building is 36 feet square, three stories high, and has two wings of 36 x 32 feet in addition to the main building, with a kitchen 20 feet square. The building is divided for the convenience of the school. The east wing is not finished, and when completed the Crowfoot boarding school will be the finest institution of the kind on this reserve. The school-rooms are large, well ventilated and very well lighted; everything has been arranged to have a first-class institution.

A fine picket fence protects the front of the building.

Attendance.—The school was opened on January 25. Eleven pupils have been admitted, since the opening—six boys and five girls. One girl died two months after her admission, and another girl was sent home on account of illness. Our intention was to take ten pupils for the first year, to train them well, and so far we have succeeded. Not a single pupil has been out, without permission, for half an hour.

Class-Room Work.—As the children are all beginners, the class-room work does not extend beyond the first two standards.

Farm and Garden.—We are fencing in a garden for vegetables.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Industries Taught.—General house-cleaning, sewing, knitting, weaving, washing, ironing and baking. The boys so far have been confined to cleaning around the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—No effort is spared to instruct them thoroughly in the Roman Catholic faith, and to give each child, as far as his years will admit, a thorough grounding in Roman Catholic truth and faith.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a river half a mile away by means of a water-cart. An application was made to the government to dig a well and to have a hot-air pumping engine.

Heating.—The school is heated by stoves, but we shall try to get a furnace.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher and three fire-pails are kept in convenient places.

Recreation.—All recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter; pupils are always accompanied by a member of the staff.

General Remarks.—The supply of school material, so kindly granted by the department, has been much appreciated. A new building will be put up in the north camp near the C. E. mission, at the request made by the head and minor chiefs of the upper agency, with the approval of the government. It has been possible for the priest in whose charge the mission is, to devote more time and attention to the Indians than heretofore. We shall add ten more pupils this year.

I have, &c.,

L. JANVIER DANIS, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,

CROWSTAND P.O., ASSA., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present herewith my annual report on the Crowstand boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is prettily situated on the left bank of the Assiniboine river, about forty-five miles northeast of the town of Yorkton, which is our nearest railway point.

Land.—There are connected with this school, and the property of the school, about three hundred acres of land.

Buildings.—The school building is frame, 38 x 92 feet, two stories high, with stone basement underneath.

The basement contains a boys' recreation-room, 19 x 35 feet, laundry 24 x 35 feet, besides a bath-room, a vegetable-room, and two furnace and fuel rooms. On the first floor is the class-room, 25 x 33 feet, children's dining-room, 16 x 30 feet, and 20 x 20 feet; private dining-room, 14 x 15 feet; parlour, 11 x 15 feet; sewing-room, 15 x 5 feet, and study, 10 x 15 feet, besides a number of pantries, store-rooms and closets. On the second floor are two boys' dormitories, 19 x 25 feet and 18 x 25 feet respectively; two girls' dormitories, each 15 x 18 feet, besides seven private bedrooms and a large clothes store-room.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The other buildings are a frame stable, 26 x 52 feet, for horses and cattle, and two log stables, a milk-house, 12 x 14 feet, an ice-house, and a log building used as a carpenter-shop.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation in the building for forty-five pupils, and a staff of seven or eight.

Attendance.—The department has up to the present only permitted an enrolment of thirty, and there has been a full attendance of that number during the year.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room, especially during the last six months, since moving into our new building, has been most encouraging. The pupils take a real interest in their work, and show a very decided capacity for retaining what they get.

Farm and Garden.—Last season the weather conditions were remarkably favourable, and we had a good crop of vegetables. We raised about five hundred bushels of potatoes, nearly as many turnips, besides a good supply of other vegetables. We had also about seven acres of oats, which was cut for green feed. The blackbird pest makes it undesirable to attempt to leave grain to ripen, even if the weather conditions were to permit.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, and, particularly, care of stock and dairying. The girls are carefully instructed in every department of general housework, including baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing and dairying.

Moral and Religious Training.—In addition to the regular religious exercises, consisting of morning and evening prayers daily, Sabbath school, and Sabbath meetings for worship, every opportunity is made use of to teach moral and religious truths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In our new building the ventilation is excellent. There is an abundance of pure fresh air, without draughts, and the general health of the school was never better. Apart from a few mild cases of scrofula and sore-eyes, we have had scarcely any sickness at all.

Water Supply.—The Assiniboine river continues to be the source of our supply of water.

Fire Protection.—For protection against fire, we are supplied with two Babcock extinguishers, a dozen and a half hand-grenades distributed throughout the building. There are also fire-pails and fire-axes, and on the outside of the building there is a fire-escape from each of the four dormitories.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by hot air, conducted from two large wood furnaces.

Recreation.—Care is taken that enough time be given for recreation under supervision, so that school life has not in it too much of restraint.

New Building.—During the year the Presbyterian Church undertook extensive improvements in the buildings at Crowstand. Nearly all the old buildings were torn down, and a new building erected, the cost of which, with furnishings and equipment, amounts to over \$6,000.

I would say in closing that the results of the year's work have been quite encouraging.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESESSE' BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, ASSA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Cowesess' boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Opening of School.—This school was opened on December 19, 1898. The present commodious new school was not ready for occupation till last November (1899). However, the work of the school was well carried on in buildings already existing.

Situation.—This is the first annual report in connection with the school. The boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowesess' reserve. The surroundings of the school are beautiful, the Qu'Appelle river, the lake, and the hills adding to the pleasantness of the locality.

Land.—There are about sixty acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The buildings at present erected and in use, are as follows:—the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians; ice-house, 12 x 14 feet; stable, 65 x 20 feet. The main building, which is the institute proper, is a three-story building with basement, on a stone foundation and having frame walls. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement is floored with cement and contains the dining-room, the kitchen, a pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory with a large boiler, a rain water-tank of solid stone, plastered with cement, a good well, and a root-house.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the school-room, 26x15 feet 3 in., and the boys' play-room, 32 x 14 feet. On the second floor is situated the girls' play-room, the sewing-room, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

The third floor contains two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 in., and the garret also contains a large water-tank lined with lead. There are main-stairs running from basement to top floor.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is sleeping accommodation for sixty-five pupils.

Sanitary Condition.—The building is in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The plumbing being done in accordance with by-law 363, of the city of Winnipeg, and by the best workman obtainable, viz., Mr. Jas. E. Yates. Every fixture has its own separate trap and vent of proper size; all vents join main stacks above the highest fixture. We have five water-closets, fifteen wash-basins, two baths, and two sinks. All sewage is drained into Kapo creek. Fresh air is permitted to enter the drain, 100 feet from the school, and then to travel through all waste and vent pipes in its course to the outlet at roof. Besides the trap-vent, each closet is provided with local ventilation, which enters in a warm-air flue. Water is supplied to the plumbing system from a 1,000-gallon tank in the attic. No pains or expense have been spared in the construction of this work.

Attendance.—The present attendance is twenty. I hope this July to be allowed at least thirty pupils.

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Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed, and I can say that the progress is good and encouraging. English is spoken generally, and good will is shown by the pupils in their endeavour to speak correctly.

Industrial Work.—The few boys we have, although small, have special hours during the day for manual work. They also help in the care of the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, while sewing, knitting and general kitchen and house-work is taught to the young girls.

Farm and Garden.—There are twenty-five acres this year under cultivation. We have also a garden in which are raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of our school. The garden and the farm work, which will increase, will afford a healthy out-door occupation for the children.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily after class hours. The religious training is carefully looked after.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the school is fairly good, and throughout the year the general health of the pupils has been good.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is abundantly provided for, by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of 100-gallons capacity per minute, connected by a 2-in. stand-pipe with tank in attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of lever and pump, then pump direct into stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 lbs. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ with $\frac{3}{4}$ nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall; also one in basement and one outside of building. The pump and engine are used to elevate the water required to supply the tank in attic, and thence through stand-pipe to plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use. The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have all the water pressure from the tank on the hose all the time, which is a pressure of twenty-three pounds in basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage.

The school is lighted entirely by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No coal-oil or lamps are permitted inside, and matches are placed under the control of the attendants.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is taken from a well in the basement; although we have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, still, in order always to have an unlimited supply at hand to be ready for fire, the well should be deepened. The water is of fair quality.

Heating.—The building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted, in order to replace the foul air that leaves by the ventilators which are placed in the dormitories and halls, and give great satisfaction.

Recreation.—Football, cricket, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows during summer, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers, and fiddling in doors are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, dressing dolls, playing ball, singing, and skipping.

I have, &c.,

T. P. CAMPEAU,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 11, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is agreeably situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, facing the lake of the same name.

Area of Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, which is the property of the government. Its legal subdivision is section 4, township 44, range 2, west of the 3rd meridian.

Buildings.—The main building consists of hall, reception-room, 19 x 16 feet ; principal's private office, 19 x 16 feet ; principal's bed-room, 16 x 10 feet ; principal's office, 13 x 9 feet ; greenhouse, 13 x 9 feet ; children's refectory, 50 x 30 feet ; girls' school-room, 30 x 20 feet. On the second floor are the boys' and girls' dormitories, 45 x 30 feet each, and four small rooms adjoining, which are used by the sisters and employees. The kitchen is a separate building, connected by a short passage, 30 x 20 feet. The outdoor buildings are boys' school-room and recreation-room, 30 x 88 feet ; a small house for oil and paints, 6 x 8 feet ; stables, granary, coach-house, meat-house, wood-shed, store-rooms, shed for wintering cattle, bakery, hen-house and laundry.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory ; our numbers varying from ninety-six to one hundred, the authorized number, during the whole year.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department has been adhered to as much as possible. The oldest pupils have half a day at school during the work season, while the lower standards attend regularly, in order that they may attain some proficiency in English, before learning any trade or industry. The various branches of the English language are well taught by three certified English teachers, and comprise the usual course of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, recitation, vocal and instrumental music, lessons which fill up the daily programme. The first standards, being the most numerous, are divided into two primary and two junior classes ; a pupil from the higher standards assisting the teachers in turn.

Farm and Garden.—A large farm is attached for the use of the school, and a quantity of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbages, beets, pease and beans has been sown with much labour and interest. Quite a number of maple trees have also been planted, in addition to fruit-bearing shrubs.

Industries.—All the necessary work and repairs, such as carpentering, painting, tinsmithing, is done by the bigger boys under competent instructors ; while the girls are taught not only house-work, cooking, washing and ironing, but in addition make and mend their own clothes, as well as those of the boys. Under the care of the sisters in charge they are kept continually employed, even to the 'tots,' who are taught to knit stockings for their elders.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the children has been very satisfactory during the year, while great care and attention is given to religious training and discipline.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been fair. In the fall several of the younger pupils had an attack of grippe, which developed into consumption. Only healthy pupils are admitted, and by the help of cleanliness and good diet, we endeavour to keep off the much-dreaded scrofula.

During the hot summer frequent baths are resorted to, and the premises are kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—By means of two artesian wells, kindly granted by the department, we are now well supplied with water, and by the aid of thirty barrels placed under the troughs, a plentiful supply of soft water for the washing is obtained.

Fire Protection.—Two Babcock extinguishers are conveniently placed; also a number of hand-grenades are hung up throughout the different rooms. A force pump supplies the kitchen and two dormitories with water, where a constant supply is always at hand, and can be sent where we wish by means of a hose and four hundred feet of pipe attached.

Recreation.—The two large play-grounds attached to the children's department afford ample room for a variety of amusements, and in the winter occasional concerts are given, consisting of recitations, drills, choruses, with vocal and instrumental music.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., August 21, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is situated about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room for the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory, also an office and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and also a school-room for the junior classes.

Grounds.—The grounds immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—It was found necessary to increase the accommodation in the main building. The loft, the full size of the building, 60 x 30 feet, had never been finished nor utilized. This has been floored and ceiled, additional windows put in, and it is now used as a dormitory for the girls. Two long rooms, used before as dormitories, have been partitioned so as to make four rooms, one of which is used for a

clothing-room, one for a work-room, one for a bed-room for one of the staff, and the fourth is reserved for cases of sickness.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, with the exception of the elder girls, who assist in the kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last autumn amounted to three hundred and four bushels of wheat and two hundred and ninety bushels of oats, but owing to the very wet and late season all of this grain was badly frozen. We also had about five hundred bushels of good potatoes, one hundred bushels of onions, and a large quantity of turnips. We had twenty-nine acres under crop. This season we have fourteen acres in wheat, eight acres in oats, five acres in vegetables and three acres in oats and brome grass for feed. We have broken ten acres of new land, and summer-fallowed six acres, and up to date have made thirty tons of hay.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw water, chop wood, do all the farm work, and any ordinary work required. We have a carpenter's shop, and the elder boys are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught house-work, cooking, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. On Sunday the pupils attend two services in the church, which is close by, and they also attend Sunday school every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Improvements.—During the year just ended, the three buildings have been re-shingled, the plastering repaired, and the whole kalsomined and painted inside, also a new stable has been erected, 44 x 22 feet, with a root-house connected, and a loft large enough to contain twenty tons of hay.

Health of Pupils.—With the exception of one boy, who died at home on John Smith's reserve, the health of the pupils has been good.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, and are well supplied with water.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire buckets and axes.

Heating.—Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but in the main building where the girls live, a furnace is used. The fuel used is wood.

Attendance.—The fiscal year closed with fifty-eight in actual attendance, eighteen of whom are not on the department list.

Recreation.—The boys and girls engage in the usual out-door and in-door amusements. Music is one of their favourite recreations; they also enjoy looking over illustrated papers and magazines. The old organ having become useless, a new one has been purchased lately for the school. As we have several pupils who are fair organists, the organ is almost constantly in use. Of out-door games, the girls have swinging, skipping and croquet, and the boys have swinging, cricket and football.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

HOBBERMA, July 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as required by your circular of last year.

Location.—The school building is situated on Ermineskin reserve, about a mile from Hobberma station. The area of land in connection with the institution is twenty-two acres; it belongs to the mission.

Buildings.—The whole building is made of wood. It is 50 x 40 feet, three stories high; on the first: school-room and refectory; on the second: boys' dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary. The third story is used as a dormitory for the girls. Another building, 25 x 18 feet, in which we have a private chapel and a kitchen, is attached to the main building. The house which was formerly intended for the pupil's schooling is now occupied by the reverend sisters.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy-five pupils. We have fifty-four at present. The staff is composed of seven sisters.

Attendance and Class-room Work.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular. The school time, that is, from 9 a.m. till 12, and from 1.30 p.m. till 4 p.m., is faithfully given. Moreover, the pupils in higher grades have an hour of study divided into two half-hours, at 5 and 8 p.m. The programme of studies given by the department is followed in every point with a persevering application, to assure ourselves that the pupils understand perfectly each lesson they learn and each word of every lesson. Also, their progress has surpassed our hopes in every subject of the programme, but especially is this so in the practice of mental arithmetic, in which their intelligence has developed itself wonderfully. Many of them show very good taste for drawing. The English language is now familiar to them, and I may say that it is only through forgetfulness that a Cree word is spoken during the recreation.

Garden and Industrial Training.—The extent of the garden is three acres. It is cultivated by the boys. The produce we had from it last year was as follows: five hundred bushels of potatoes, fifty bushels of turnips, beets, cabbages, carrots, beans, onions, &c. The boys also have to look after the cattle and a few horses. They saw all the wood for the buildings, and keep the yard in good order. They helped to plant apple trees, and a few ornamental trees in front of the school building. The girls have also their industrial work, such as washing, sewing, knitting and other housework. During the year they have made fifty dresses, one hundred aprons, one hundred shirts, sixty pairs of stockings, and all the mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour is devoted each day for the purpose of implanting in those young hearts the love of duty in every respect, and we have the satisfaction of seeing that their conduct is generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good. There were two cases of death from consumption and hemorrhage, and two other cases of non-alarming sickness. The ventilation is very good, there being a large number of windows in each dormitory. Hygienic means are employed.

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Water Supply.—Two wells form our supply of water, and it is not sufficient for our actual needs. We hope the department will be kind enough to grant us the sum asked for to get another well.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers and fire-pails are placed in the different rooms; ladders are attached to the building, and barrels kept full of water.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by eleven stoves.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have their respective yards, and are always under the supervision of their teachers. They have swings and a croquet set. They enjoy themselves mostly in outside games.

I have, &c.,

G. V. SIMONI,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on section 32, township 23, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills agency buildings, and has about two hundred acres of land connected with it.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, which is built of stone, with a mansard roof, and is thirty-feet square, three stories high, well furnished and very comfortable, having this summer been repaired and painted afresh; the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, a frame building, on a stone foundation, 34 x 16 feet, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-house; stables and driving-shed.

Grounds.—About four acres are inclosed with the buildings for vegetable and flower gardens and lawn.

Accommodation.—In the home are two dormitories, with accommodation in each for ten children. The school-room is furnished with seventeen double desks of the most approved style, and is bright and cheerful.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is thirteen.

Class-work.—In the class-room is taught the programme of studies prescribed, with special attention given to mathematics, composition and the use of the English language.

Garden.—We have about three acres in garden, which is kept clean, and which promises a good return.

Industrial Work.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general house-work. The boys do the gardening, attend to the stock, do the milking, help to cut the wood, wash, scrub and do general chores. One of our boys is out with a farmer, earning \$6 and board per month, and is giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—A part of each day is spent in religious instruction.



ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—READY FOR FATIGUE.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Conduct.—The pupils' conduct is good, and very little punishment is required.

Health.—The general health of the children is fair.

Water Supply.—We have an abundant supply of water convenient.

Recreation.—The ordinary outdoor games.

General Remarks.—I am unable to give a very full report, owing to the fact that my appointment as principal to this school was made but six weeks before the end of the year (June 30, 1900).

I have, &c.,

W. H. FARRER,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., July 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Gordon's boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on the west side of the reserve, about twelve miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The building is composed of stone, 42 x 48 feet, two stories high, with basement, consisting of five rooms, viz. : one room, 14 x 26, used for dining-room; one 11 x 14, used for pantry; one 18 x 37, used for kitchen; one 14 x 14, used for dairy; one 14 x 23, used for cellar.

First Floor.—This comprises six rooms : one 14 x 14, used for principal's room and office; one 14 x 22, used for matron's room and sewing-room; one 14 x 16, used for girls' lavatory; one 14 x 22, used for class-room; one 15 x 30, used for school-room; one 8 x 14, boys' lavatory; hall and stairs, 7 x 15.

Second Floor.—This consists of five rooms : one 15 x 38, used for boys' dormitory ; one 14 x 29, used for girls' dormitory ; three rooms, two of which are 9 x 16, and one 10 x 16, used by the staff as bed-rooms ; hall, 7 x 29.

Outbuildings.—These consist of the old school, 18 x 70, with lean-to 12 x 48, of which one room, 17 x 29, is used for play-room and carpenter work; one 12 x 12, used for coal-oil and glass; one 16 x 17, used for laundry; one 10 x 17, store-room; one 10 x 17, used for bed-room ; one 12 x 14, bed-room; one 12 x 14, store-room; one 12 x 14, used for storing flour; one 12 x 14, used for oats; one 9 x 12, used for groceries and general supplies.

Stables.—One 20 x 24, used for cow-stable; one 12 x 16, used for cow-stable; one 12 x 16, used for hen-house; one 16 x 20, used for horse-stable; one 10 x 12, used for harness-room; root-house, 16 x 24; ice-house, 10 x 12.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good for the past year, with an average of twenty-five, with twenty-six on the roll.

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Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department ; their progress is very marked.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden consists of about three acres, under cultivation ; we also raised an abundance of vegetables ; of potatoes we had between five and six hundred bushels ; carrots, two tons ; also turnips, cabbage, mangolds, cauliflowers, onions, beets, cucumbers, pease, beans and other small vegetables. Our supply being ample we were able to dispose of some potatoes to the Indians for seed. We also had a beautiful flower garden south and west of the building.

Industries Taught.—Boys are taught gardening, care of horses and cattle, milking, wood-chopping, and anything that is to be done about the place ; they also have a plot of their own, which they have to attend and keep free from weeds themselves.

The girls are taught how to make bread, and butter also ; sewing, knitting, darning, mending, and general housework. Three or four of the girls are very proficient in this work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. I really cannot speak too well of them in their moral conduct for the past year, which has been excellent.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children for the past year has been very good on the whole. I am glad to say there has been no sickness of a serious nature except one or two cases of measles and a few cases of sore throat.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired ; rooms are well ventilated, and particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the place both outside as well as in.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is obtained from wells about three hundred yards from the school. We also have a well about thirty feet from the building, with a good supply of water, which is not fit for cooking purposes.

Fire Protection.—This consists of two Babcock, two Carr chemical fire-engines, one pump, two lengths of hose, twelve buckets, six axes, eleven hand-grenades, ten fire-extinguishers, and one tank ; the latter has not been put in the house ; this is a very small vat. The children are drilled by a bugle call, and understand what to do in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated with stoves, and was very comfortable last winter, with the exception of the dormitories, the frost coming through these, and hanging on the walls. On a mild day the water would run down them, and although they were not cold, yet I think the condition unfavourable to health. This I reported in the winter.

Recreation.—In the winter coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, and many other games in the school-room during the long winter evenings ; football and many other games during the summer months.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., June 29, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is situated about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency and Kutawa P.O., on the quarter of section 14, north-west, township 27, range 15. The ground on which the school stands is a piece of table land, surrounded by big sloughs now dried up.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and belongs to the Society of the Oblates, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefits given to the school. There is a large garden, prettily laid out, in front of the house; trees are planted alongside of the former. On one side of the school, a nice parterre, lined with trees, has been laid out; there is an avenue, eighty feet wide, and good fences on each side.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, 24 x 56, now used as a school-room, and a new stone house erected three years ago. This new building is, in size, 50 x 30, two stories high, with basement. The basement comprises a large cellar, seven feet high, of the same dimensions as the house itself, a part of which is used as a root-house and dairy. On the first floor are: a kitchen, a small room for bake oven, a pantry, refectories for sisters and pupils, two smaller rooms for visitors, the chapel, where pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers; on the second floor: girls' dormitory, 27 x 28, sewing-room, play-room, and sisters' apartment; there is also a large, comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle, contains on its first floor the class-room, on the upper floor is the boys' dormitory, 20 x 37, airy and well lighted. There is no cellar under that part of the building. Various rooms in the house were kalsomined; walls and floor painted in kitchen, refectories, class-room and visitors' apartments. The buildings are the reverend fathers', and consist of the church, carpenter's shop, and stables to accommodate ten to twenty head of cattle and six horses.

Accommodation.—This school has ample accommodation for forty pupils and a staff of seven persons.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school regularly during the year.

Class-room Work.—Classes in the morning and afternoon are taught. School hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. Great attention is given to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography and vocal music. Satisfactory progress in all the above mentioned subjects has been noticed during the past year.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, rug-making and darning. Gardening, haying, stable work, cutting and carrying wood, form the principal occupations of the boys.

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Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school. We raise enough potatoes and an abundance of vegetables for our own consumption, and keep ourselves supplied in milk and butter.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction, and it is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how willingly they practise the lessons taught them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children has been remarkably good, only one severe case of sickness having occurred during the year. The sanitary conditions leave very little to be desired, as the health testifies.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from three wells, two on the premises near the school, and one in the cellar under the kitchen, from which water is drawn by means of a force pump, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of iron pipes to the kitchen and girls' room. There is also a force pump to be placed shortly in one of the wells outside, and hose for watering the gardens and surrounding grounds.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, twelve fire pails, which are always kept filled with water, extinguishers and axes. All these are put in convenient places through the building. There are also the two force pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by seven stoves, with wood fire.

Recreation.—In winter-time the pupils are supplied with different games, music, singing and outdoor exercises. In summer months the boys take a great pleasure in football, swings, croquet, archery and gymnastic exercises; the girls in playing, singing and other games.

General Remarks.—Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining fresh pupils. The parents are opposed to the school; nevertheless, owing to the devotedness and interest evinced by our former instructor, Mr. P. Hamilton, we shall soon succeed in bringing the Indians to a better disposition.

In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school materials, also how much I am indebted to the agent, Mr. H. Martineau, to Mr. Hamilton, already mentioned, for their earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school.

I have, &c.,
S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES, BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., Oct. 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's Homes on this reserve, in charge of myself as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge with gratitude the substantial government aid received by us during the past year.

Location.—The homes are situated at both the north and south reserves, about ten miles or so apart, and within a few miles of the Bow river in each case. That

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at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's school), is almost in the centre of the largest village, and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's), has—with the exception of two or three shacks—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off round the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The post office in each case is Gleichen.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's school comprises two good-sized buildings—the boarding school itself and a school-house. The former is a large and commodious building, capable of accommodating fifty children. It is for girls only. It consists of two wings connected by the dining-room and kitchen on the ground floor, and by a staff bed-room and a sewing-room between the dormitories. The whole is lathed and plastered, and the exposed woodwork painted throughout, making it warm and cleanly. In addition to staff accommodation there are day rooms, lavatory, store-room and pantry, and two small cellars. The school-house is well constructed and capable of accommodating as many children as the home itself. It is heated by a hot-air furnace, and well ventilated. At the rear of the boarding school is a frame-built laundry, containing well and pump, a cook stove, stand and tubs for washing, and a brick chimney. The building is connected with the home by a wooden sidewalk.

At the south reserve the home is a large commodious building, capable of accommodating about fifty boys. It is a frame building, the dormitories of which have been recently plastered, making them warmer and cleaner. The ground floor is still unplastered, and bitterly cold in winter. The home was erected by request of the Indians there who appealed to the Governor General in person to see that one was erected there. The large school-room is under the same roof as the boarding school itself. The whole is heated by a large hot-air furnace and several stoves.

Attendance.—The number of children on the roll at the close of the fiscal year was eleven girls at Old Sun's school, and twenty-four boys at White Eagle's school. There are a great many children of school age in the vicinity of the schools, and it would be a blessing for them if they were rescued from the ill effects of camp life.

Class-room Work.—The children continue to make satisfactory progress in their studies, but their improvement in conversational English is particularly noticeable.

Industrial Work.—Apart from the routine work of the institutions, both the girls and boys are given definite instruction in household and farm duties, so as to make them useful men and women on leaving the home. The boys find plenty of scope for kitchen garden work in the excellent gardens at the White Eagle's boarding school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Definite instruction is given daily, and everything is done to encourage a healthy Christian life. There has been no serious breach of discipline during the year, and the children have been well-behaved and happy.

Health.—During the year we have lost two of our girls by death, in each case from some tubercular trouble. The boys have been exempt from any serious sickness. Everything is done to prevent sickness, and it is hoped that the hospital with our resident doctor will help considerably towards raising the standard of health in the schools.

Sanitary Condition.—This appears to be quite satisfactory.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply at the girls' home, and quite recently the government has generously aided us at the boys' home by putting in a well and wind-mill with supply pipes to the tank in the roof. These wells are supplied by the Bow river and need more attention than when supplied by springs.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers have been provided, and fire-escape steps have been erected to connect with the dormitories. Buckets and tubs of

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water are kept where they can easily be got at in time of need. Axes also are kept ready for use. The advantage of a powerful force pump and hose in some central spot at the north reserve would be great, and might save the buildings quicker than anything else, if need arose.

Heating.—Old Sun's school is heated by stoves only, the school-house by hot-air furnace; and the White Eagle's boarding school by furnace and stoves. Asbestos safes are in use.

Recreation.—Considerable attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. When indoors they are taught to amuse themselves in various ways. We endeavour to oversee and guide their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Principal and Missionary in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
UNION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
UNION LAKE, July 24, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About four acres of land are fenced in and set apart for the use of the school, garden, yards, play-grounds, &c.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35, exclusive to the use of the children; kitchen, laundry, storehouse are separate buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good and comfortable accommodation for fifty pupils, yet a boys' recreation-room and a class-room for the junior pupils are needed.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifty; this number and more was maintained during the year.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies laid down by the department is strictly followed. The class-room work is done neatly and with much application and emulation.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden of last year was better than we anticipated; sufficient vegetables were obtained to supply the wants of the school, and are even now good and plentiful.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught and trained in all branches of domestic work: cooking, laundrying, gardening, sewing, dressmaking and darning. All the pupils' clothing, both boys' and girls', is made in the house.

Gardening, care of stock, horses, cows, pigs, poultry; cutting, sawing and carrying wood, baking, boot-mending for the whole school, sweeping, dusting and the care of their own apartments, form the principal occupations of the boys out of school hours.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for all authority and obedience is continually in-

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culcated and insisted upon. Besides, a certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the past year has been remarkably good; not one case of sickness. The sanitary condition of the school is good, as the pupils' health proves.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by a well situated at a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, stairs and galleries are our chief protection against fire.

Heating.—The school is heated with box-stoves. Good temperature is maintained throughout.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with football, lawn tennis, swings, skipping ropes, bow and arrows, picnics, walks and fruit gathering. In the winter, tobogganing, skating and numerous indoor amusements, are furnished them. But the chief amusement of the bigger pupils is reading, which they prefer to all else; books, magazines and newspapers are furnished them by principal and teachers.

I have, &c.,

W. COMIRE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

UNION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

UNION LAKE, SASK., July 5, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the annual report of the school under my charge in this agency.

Location.—This school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency buildings.

Land.—There is perhaps twenty acres of land connected with the school and mission. This land being part of the Indian reserve, I am unable to say for certain under what conditions it is held.

Buildings.—The school-house is a log building, 24 x 30 feet, three stories high. The first floor is used only as a school-room, and is the full size of the building. The second floor is used as a dormitory for boys, and a room, 10 x 12 feet, is partitioned off in one corner for the officer in charge of the dormitory. The third floor in this building is the full size of the building and used as a dormitory. There are no partitions. Ceilings of all floors are 10 feet high. Near the school-house stands the boys' recreation-room. This room constitutes the lower floor of a log building 20½ x 22½ feet. On the upper floor of this building is the sewing-room and store-room for children's clothes. Near this building is a storehouse some 15 x 20 feet, with a garret for storing clothes. Provisions, beef, fish and game are stored on the lower floor.

The buildings which form the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school, are made up of six buildings put up at different times, but all connected; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance or egress to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor of this 60 feet square is the principal's office, Indian room, pantry, kitchen, laundry, sitting-room, dining-room and dispensary, all the

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upper floors being used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitory for the girls, the dormitory for the girls being a flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partition.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for a staff of eight, and also for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the home, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases, when a child would be sick. These cases, however, have been very rare and of only short periods.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress has been made in class-room work during the past half year, especially is the improvement noticeable in reading, writing, arithmetic and English-speaking.

Farm and Garden.—We only farm a very limited piece of ground—a trifle over an acre. Still, off that patch of ground we raise ample vegetable and root crops to supply our whole household, consisting of about sixty souls. The work is almost entirely done by the staff and scholars.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry and house-building are the principal industries the boys are taught. They also have the care of the horses and poultry, as well as the care of the cows and the milking, and working of the cream-separator is also part of their work or duties. We also raise a few hogs, and this is part of their work. The girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking and general housework and the making of butter and cheese.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular care and attention is paid. Each one of the staff fully recognizes that without careful moral and religious training all the other training is simply wasted, or worse than wasted. We do not aim to teach them the tenets of any particular church, preferring to teach them the simple old Gospel, 'The old, old story': Christ first, the church afterwards.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children, and the sanitary condition of premises, can speak for themselves when I state that there is not a single child belonging to this school since we began the work, some eight years ago, but is able to-day, so far as health or strength is concerned, to be at school or at work in the field, except the one child who was burned to death at a camp fire, after her father took her away from school against our wishes.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is ample, four wells being used, and each of them containing a fine supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails, three axes, and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves, stovepipes and the floors around the stoves and stovepipes are all the protection we have in the large building occupied by the staff and the girls of the school. At the school-house and boys' dormitory there is a well with abundant water, a force pump, hose and nozzle for same.

Heating.—All our premises are heated with wood stoves. In places where there is greater danger of children playing with fire I use 'top draft' stoves, so that it is almost impossible for the children to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principle recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletic exercises, including the cross-cut saw and the wood pile.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 20, west of 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above mentioned.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable, and other necessary buildings.

The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, thirty-two feet over all. It is built of wood, and is lathed and plastered throughout.

It contains kitchen, back kitchen, dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children, and rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils, viz., twenty-four boys and sixteen girls; also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good, and an increase is expected in the number of pupils this fall.

Class-room Work.—The children have made fair progress in every branch of study.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to having no fence around the garden it was thought desirable to leave it until such time as wire could be purchased, and a proper fence erected, to keep out the cattle, which belong to ranchers in the vicinity.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to take care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. They do all the making of bread, cut wood, and do the general housework in their own part of the building. The girls are taught housework, knitting and washing, and assist in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, both morning and evening, while on Sundays the children attend one service in their own tongue, and one in English; also Sunday-school, and everything is done by both precept and example to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good. There was one death from consumption during the year.

The sanitary condition is excellent, the building being well ventilated throughout.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive-well in the kitchen, and is always pure, even when the Pincher creek is dirty and flooded.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places throughout the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by means of hot air, from two large furnaces in the basement.

Recreation.—The pupils have ample grounds to play in. All kinds of outdoor games are played, such as football, hockey, and others.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,

Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., September 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Sacred Heart boarding school on the Peigan reserve, for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Location.—The Sacred Heart boarding school is situated on fine elevated ground, a very healthy location, in the centre of the reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings, near Old Man's river.

Land.—The land where the school is built belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a large house 84 x 26 feet, the kitchen and pantry not included.

On the first story there are : on the east side, the girls' recreation-room, 25 x 14½ feet, and the sewing-room, 25 x 14½ feet; on the west side there are : the boys' recreation-room, 25 x 14½ feet; the class-room, common for the boys and the girls, 25 x 14½ feet; the refectory, 29 x 12 feet.

Between the boys' and girls' wards is a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. These different apartments on the first story are ten feet high.

On the second floor, on the east side is the girls' dormitory, 29½ x 25 feet, and the boys' dormitory, 29½ x 25 feet by 8½ feet high. Between the two is the chapel, with accommodation for the staff and a great number of pupils, and the room for the staff.

On the third floor is a large room; it is unfinished, and consequently cannot be inhabited. The kitchen is 20 x 15 feet.

There is a small outbuilding 18 x 17 feet and 6 feet high, used as a laundry, coal-shed, chicken-house, &c.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for forty pupils.

Attendance.—As the twenty-six pupils of this institution are all boarders, the attendance is regular. Last spring two pupils were taken home by their parents on account of sickness; one has returned; we expect the other will return before long.

Class-room Work.—We have always followed the programme of the department. The progress is generally good and encouraging.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age. They sweep and keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory, make their beds, and do a little work around the house and in the garden. The girls are busy doing general housework : knitting, sewing, mending clothes, washing, cooking, etc.

Health.—The health of the pupils was generally good last year. But we had some cases of eye complaints, a few cases of scrofula, and a little sickness this summer, happily not serious. The health is in a more satisfactory condition now.

Heating.—Coal-stoves are used for heating purposes.

Fire Protection.—A fire-extinguisher, pails of water, and one fire-axe are always at convenient places, and a good well is near the building.

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Moral and Religious Training.—We take special care to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truth. Every day the reverend principal gives them religious instruction.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms : one for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a nice prairie around the premises, where the pupils play in fine weather, under the supervision of some of the staff.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD, P.O., ASSA., November 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake. The buildings are upon the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, section 14, township 18, range 3.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame upon stone foundation. The main building contains waiting-room, dining-room, parlour, girls' sleeping-rooms, principal's apartment, kitchen, pantry, laundry, store-room, cellars, boys' play-room and furnace-room. The school-house contains school-room, teachers' rooms, boys' sleeping-room. The buildings are capable of accommodating eighty scholars.

Sanitary Conditions.—The location is well drained towards the river and lake. The rooms are large with plenty of light and ventilation. All about the school is kept clean. An abundant supply of good food, well prepared; outdoor exercise, when weather allows, and indoor amusements, when the weather is not good; plenty of sleep and the cultivation of a cheerful disposition, keep the pupils in good health.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is abundant ; the river supplies the water for washing purposes and there is a good well which provides the water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Accommodation.—We have a number of vacant rooms on account of not being allowed to take a larger number of pupils ; we could accommodate eighty.

Class-work.—The pupils attend school twice daily, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 3 p.m., and good progress is noted. The work authorized by the department is taken up and strictly followed. English is spoken and vocal music is not neglected.

Farm and Garden.—There is a farm in connection with the school, the work being done by the boys and ex-pupils of the school. About one hundred head of cattle are kept, and about seventy-five acres are under cultivation. We keep two yoke of oxen and two span of horses. The dairy work is done by the boys. With good crops and good pasture, farming has been a success.

Industries Taught.—The only industries taught are farming and dairy work for the boys, and general housework for the girls. The boys are clever at the use of farm implements, such as the plough, harrow, the seeder, mower, binder, etc. The girls are making good progress in baking, cooking, washing, scrubbing, mending, darning and all kinds of needle-work. Some of them show considerable skill in dressmaking.

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Moral and Religious Instruction.—The most important duty of the school is to give moral and religious instruction, which is given daily in the school and in the home. The Bible is used in the school and in the home. Sabbath school is held each Sabbath, and religious services are attended by all the pupils.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are placed in convenient places, and a good supply of water kept on hand; also great care is taken to keep stovepipes and flues in good order.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by furnace and stoves.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY, P.O., ALTA., August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the Sarcee boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve, and near to the agency headquarters.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced in for the purposes of the school and mission.

Buildings.—The school is under one roof, boys' and girls' wings being separated by dining-room and kitchen. The boys' wing is 24 x 50 feet, and the ground floor consists of teachers' bed and sitting-rooms, recreation-room, bath-room and school-room. The upstairs consists of matron's bed-room, clothing-room, and dormitory, 24 x 30 feet. The girls' wing consists of matron's sitting and bed-room, recreation and work-room and bath-room. The upstairs is the dormitory, 22 x 24 feet. The dining-room and kitchen, which separate the two wings, are 18 x 25 feet, and 18 x 18 feet respectively.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for twenty boys and ten or twelve girls.

Attendance.—The number of pupils on the roll on June 30, was sixteen, nine girls and seven boys. Two boys have since been drafted into the Calgary industrial school.

Class-room Work.—This has gone on steadily during the year. The schedule is followed and the grading of the pupils on June 30 was as follows:—

Standard I., 4; II., 3; III., 2; IV., 6; V., 1.

Farm and Garden.—The garden is about one acre in extent, and a large part of the boys' time is spent in it during the season. Sufficient vegetables for the table are raised. Several hundred young maples grown from seed were planted out in the spring, and are all doing well.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every opportunity is taken to inculcate moral duties. Religious instruction is given daily at prayers, and all children and staff attend, as also at the two services held in the church every Sunday.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils, with two exceptions, has been good. One girl died of consumption in the spring, another of our senior girls is not at all strong.

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Water Supply.—A well thirty-three feet deep, fed from the river-bed, gives a plentiful supply of water. The windmill supplied through the department is of questionable benefit, as it is so frequently out of order, and adds materially to our expenses.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water and fire-buckets are placed in convenient places about the building, also fire-axes. There are no other appliances for fire protection in the building.

Heating.—This is done by means of wood and coal stoves. In the boys' wing a large 'Syndicate' stove is cased in in the cellar, and made to perform the work of a furnace.

Recreation.—The usual games are indulged in by both boys and girls. In winter chess and reading are indulged in by the pupils. The girls walk almost daily with their matron, and are encouraged to take an interest in the wild flowers of the neighbourhood.

General Remarks.—The staff comprises an assistant principal and teacher, Mr. Percy E. Stocken; boys' matron, Mrs. Merriott; and girls' matron, Miss Crawford. The school is not as full as it might be, considering the number of young children running about camp. Efforts were made in the spring and since, to induce the parents to let their children come into the school, but without much success. Only two new pupils were obtained as the result. There are at least ten more that ought to be in the school, and there is plenty of accommodation for them.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. Albert boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton, on the St. Albert settlement, on the banks of the Sturgeon river.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school, and owned by the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows : a main building, 120 x 33 feet, to which was added this year a wing 70 x 35 feet; on the first floor there are three class-rooms and a recreation-room; the second floor is a vast hall, 70 x 35 feet, used as a reception-room; the third and fourth floors are for the use of the staff. In the central building there are two dormitories for the girls. The seniors' is 25 x 30 feet, and the juniors', 20 x 30 feet. The boys are in a separate building, 50 x 30 feet; they also have two dormitories—seniors' 40 x 30 feet, and juniors', 45 x 30 feet. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, 18 x 22 feet, a laundry, implement-shed, meat-house, ice-house, granaries, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for eighty-five pupils, fourteen Sisters of Charity, and the servants, who are ten in number.

Attendance.—The present attendance is seventy-six.

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Class-room Work.—The public school programme for the Territories is followed.

Farm and Garden.—There are two hundred acres of land under cultivation, and with the exception of three hired men, the work is done by the boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training. The conduct of the pupils being generally good, punishments are rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good. Our school is well ventilated and provided with water-closets and bath-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained by a hot-air pumping engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour.

Fire Protection.—A tank of fifteen hundred gallons capacity is situated in the attic. The water is forced there by means of the hot-air engine, and from thence it is distributed throughout the buildings. Twenty-three grenades, a hose and three axes are hung in the halls, and there are six ladders on and around the buildings.

Heating.—The heating is done by two hot-air furnaces and stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed recreation three times a day, after each meal, when they indulge in usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ISLE A LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,

MISTAWASIS P.O., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Situation.—The Isle à la Crosse boarding school, having its post office at Mistawasis, is built on a peninsula at about two hundred and forty-six feet from the edge of the lake which surrounds it.

Land.—The land on which the mission, comprising the school, is situated, has an area of about fourteen acres, and has always been the private property of the missionaries.

Buildings.—The house occupied by the children is 80 x 30 feet, with class-rooms, refectory, parlour, dormitories, recreation-rooms, garrets; the whole well aired by means of windows and doors.

Accommodation.—Our rooms enable us to receive fifty more children.

Attendance.—As the twelve children admitted to school by the department are boarders, they attended school regularly every day. There are eight other children under our charge, for whom we received nothing from the department, and they have followed the same studies as the others since July, 1899.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar and parsing, reading, spelling, history, geography, writing, useful knowledge, arithmetic, singing, and drawing. Gymnastic exercises are given to the smallest boys and girls.

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Farm and Garden.—The work of the farm is done by a brother, with the help of a few men and the largest boys. The garden is kept by a sister, who has sometimes the help of the largest girls. But their work is, as last year, partly laid waste by worms which number thousands during the months of June and July.

Industries Taught.—The children are shown how to sow and gather in potatoes and barley. Moreover, the eldest girls learn kitchen work, washing, sewing, straw-plaiting, and make their own hats; the other learn sewing and knitting, and help in the weeding of the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children being under the care of the Sisters of Charity, I can certify that the superintendence was well kept, and the first thing they are taught here is to behave themselves well, and to do so later on; with a few exceptions they all give satisfaction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children enjoyed good health all the year long, except a few coughs and headaches, not serious enough to prevent them from attending school.

Water Supply.—The water is taken from the lake surrounding the peninsula of Isle à la Crosse, and from a well working by means of a pump, in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—There is no provision for fire protection.

Heating.—Stoves heat the rooms; wood is the fuel employed.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken twice a day during two hours, in a nice yard in front of the school. During the summer, the children often take walks in the fields or bathe in the lake, under supervision; and during winter, they have the lake to take sanitary exercises on.

General Remarks.—The progress of our school is not such as could be favourably compared with that of other schools, which are composed of pupils whose ancestors for several generations have enjoyed the benefits of education; but with other Indian schools, we do not fear comparison. I examined the children last month, and found that some of them answered very well.

I have, &c.,

J. M. PINARD, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ST. BERNARD'S MISSION R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE,

Via EDMONTON, ALTA., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Bernard's Mission is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake, on a beautiful hill, which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, one of which is not entirely completed. This construction is seventy-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, and of three stories; the two others are respectfully thirty by twenty-four feet, one being of three stories, the other of two. All are well aired, and have plenty of light.

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Accommodation.—One house serves as dormitory and refectory for the boys and kitchen; the other as dormitory and refectory for the girls; there are also two classes for the younger children in this building. Several rooms are occupied in the new convent, among them one as a class for the most advanced pupils, another as a recreation-hall.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres, and belongs to the mission.

Attendance.—Our pupils, for the greater number, enter school in September and leave at the end of June. The average attendance is between forty and forty-five pupils; about thirty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—Their class-room work is done neatly and with much application.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and ninety-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres; the rest is cultivated as a garden.

Industries Taught.—The young girls learn the culinary art, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking, in a word, everything that a good housekeeper should know. The boys are early accustomed to work on the farm.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrine of Holy Scripture.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most healthy.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house. These wells and ladders are our only protection against fire, excepting a balcony.

Heating.—Our houses are heated by stoves, in which we burn pine, spruce, poplar and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with footballs, swings, skipping ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating; in the winter they have tobogganing, skating and indoor amusements common to their age.

Receipts.—The amount of one thousand dollars a year is granted by the government; the other contributions are from charitable persons who have civilization and the welfare of the Indians at heart.

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

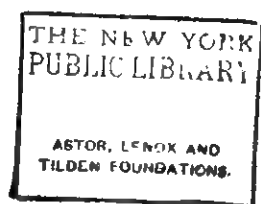
BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report on this school for the fiscal year just ended is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is situated on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where it falls into the North Saskatchewan. It is nearly two miles due south from the town of Battleford, which is our post office.





THE INDIAN BOYS OF THE DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL WORKING AT THE NEW ADDITION TO THEIR SCHOOL.

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Land.—In the immediate neighbourhood of the school there is a tract of nearly five hundred acres reserved. Of this we have about forty under cultivation—the rest being too light and sandy for this purpose. We have also a hay swamp about three miles east of the school where we get nearly all the hay required for our stock.

Buildings.—The main building contains senior class-room, 28 x 30 feet, junior class-room, 21 x 30 feet; kitchen, 19 x 23 feet; dining-room, 21 x 80 feet; girls' lower dormitory, 17 x 39 feet; girls' upper dormitory, 22 x 80 feet; boys' lower dormitory, 30 x 50 feet; boys' upper dormitory, 22 x 80 feet; also office, clothing-room, sewing-room, bath-rooms, and several rooms for the members of the staff. These last, with three exceptions, are on the second floor. The dormitories are on the second and third floors. The ceilings in the main building range in height from 8 feet 4 inches to 11 feet 7 inches. Beside the main building, and separated from each other, are the principal's residence, one for married members of staff, one kept to be used as a hospital, if required; then there are the carpenter shop, the blacksmith shop, with implement shed as a lean-to, and paint-shop upstairs, store-room, stable, pig-pen and well-house, laundry, bakery, hen-house, root-house, granary, warehouse and outbuildings.

Accommodation.—We could accommodate the authorized number—one hundred and fifty—and the staff necessary to look after them, but the difficulty here, as elsewhere, is to get the children brought in to the school.

Attendance.—This has been a very poor year for admissions, only two boys and four girls having been admitted during the twelve months, while during the same period eight boys and four girls have left the institution. The number remaining on the roll at the end of the year is ninety-seven—fifty-five boys and forty-two girls.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers, each in a separate room. The course of studies arranged by the department is adhered to. Pupils attend on the half-time system as a rule. Exceptions are made in the cases of the younger or most backward. For the purpose of equalizing class and trade work all around, the pupils are separated into two divisions, 'A' and 'B.' The odd numbers are all in 'A' and the even numbers are all in 'B.' The pupils in, say 'A' division, attend the class work in the forenoon for one week, and 'B' in the afternoon. The following week the order is reversed, etc. This applies to both boys and girls, and we find it a very satisfactory way.

Farm and Garden.—We have about twenty-five acres in wheat, oats and barley, five acres in brome grass, and five in potatoes and garden stuff; all coming on well. We have lately broken up a few acres of new land for future use.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry, dairy work and baking, sewing, cutting out, making and mending clothes, cooking, washing, and general housework, blacksmithing, carpentering, painting and glazing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to, as we are fully convinced that all the other building up would be a failure without this 'sure foundation.' Morning and evening prayers are held on the week days, services on the Sundays; also a regular system of Sunday school class work, in which nearly all the members of the staff take an active part. We conduct a special prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening in connection with the work here and elsewhere; in this certain members of the staff, and some of the pupils, take a leading part. A circle of the 'King's Sons,' among the boys, and of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and a 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' including both boys and girls, have been organized and carried on for some time past. All these, with various other efforts, are bearing good fruit in the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We have been greatly blessed with good health; there has been only one death among the pupils during the year. It took place on

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May 31, and a period of one year and four days elapsed between this and the last preceding death.

Water Supply.—We get this from good wells on the premises. We have also several large cisterns underground to gather the soft water from the roofs for washing purposes.

Fire Protection.—We have fifteen Babcock fire-extinguishers, eight household fire-extinguishers, seventy hand grenades, twelve axes, eighteen pails. These are distributed and kept ready for use in different rooms, halls and dormitories. There are also four tanks which are kept constantly supplied with water. From the two tanks near the top of the main building, pipes come down to the lowest floor, and on each flat there is a length of hose with a nozzle attached to the pipe. From each of the upper dormitories there is a stair leading, on the outside of the building, from a window down to the ground—besides, of course, the inner stairs leading to and from each of the dormitories. We have arranged, in different parts of the building, several 'fire stations,' for which the male staff, and larger boys are detailed—so many to each. We have also a few ladders stored near the building.

Heating.—The premises are heated by furnaces and stoves; the only fuel used is wood, of which we use about six hundred cords per year.

Recreation.—There is quite enough of this, swings, cricket, drills, walks, gymnasium apparatus, football, etc. In this last game the boys have more than held their own against all comers for the past two years.

General Remarks.—I very heartily thank the department for the kind and courteous treatment accorded to this school during the year.

I have pleasure also in bearing grateful testimony to the lively interest taken in the work by Inspector Chisholm. His efforts tend towards the progress of the whole work, and the best welfare of the Indians.

The members of the staff have the interests of the work at heart, and under the guidance and blessing of God, their work has been crowned with success; there has been progress along the whole line, and the success of the past leads us to look forward hopefully to a still more prosperous future.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

CALGARY, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the school under my charge for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Location.—The school is situated close to the bank of the Bow river, about five miles below the city of Calgary. The land in connection with it comprises the whole of the southeast quarter section 2, township 24, range 1, west of 5th meridian, together with that portion of northeast quarter section 35, township 25, range 1, west of 5th meridian, which lies south of the river. The total area is about two hundred and ninety-two acres.

The land is diversified. The total area of cultivable land is probably about fifty or sixty acres. About fifteen or twenty acres are occupied by the buildings and the

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play-grounds attached to them, and by roads. In addition about fifteen acres are taken up by a creek running through both quarter sections, with a small marsh on each bank, leaving about twenty acres, which being a gravel-bed with a slight covering of vegetation, are fit for nothing but pasturage.

There is no hay to speak of on the premises, so that we are confined to the results of our own exertions in the field for fodder for stock.

Buildings.—The main building remains in its unsatisfactory unfinished state. Only one-third of the original plan accepted by the department has been built.

An inconvenience due to the unfinished state of the building is the unsuitable arrangements necessary in the allotment of the several rooms for various uses.

The remaining buildings are as follows :—

1. A farmer's residence, part log, with siding and part frame, which was on our north quarter section when the land was purchased. It is occupied by the farmer and his family. In connection with it is an old stable which he has at present the use of for his own cow and horse.

2. A building erected during 1897, completely fitted up as a carpenter shop. This is two stories, with a large frost-proof cellar beneath in which we store our roots and potatoes for household use. The lower floor is the shop proper. The upper floor is divided into two portions, one being used as a paint shop and the other as a general store-room.

3. A smaller house used as a meat-house and dairy, constructed on a scientific plan for cold storage. It has a large chamber in which we can store about twenty tons of ice for summer use.

4. A building in course of construction to be used as a laundry and bakery. This is also of two stories; the lower is to form the bakery and laundry, divided by partition, and the upper story we hope to fit as a drying chamber with provision for ironing and mangling. As heretofore all our laundry work has had to be done in the basement of the main building, with its smell pervading the whole house above, I need hardly add that this building will be a relief in many ways. The bake-oven in connection with this building is a brick one. It is built out from one end of the building itself and is roofed in to protect it from weather.

This also will prove a relief, as heretofore all the baking has perforce been done by means of our kitchen range, which has only two ovens and with the general cooking for the whole school the arrangement has entailed long hours and extra heavy pressure on our cooks.

5. A well built, convenient stable affording stabling for five horses and ten cows, with two commodious box-stalls in the cows' stable, for calves or sick animals. This has a large cellar below for storing roots for cattle, and a large hay-loft above for hay and feed. The lower portion has also a central room separating the cow from the horse-stable, used as a coach-house and store-room for the farmer's tools.

Grounds.—The two quarter sections are fenced, and owing to a public road passing through it, the south quarter is divided into two portions. The creeks passing through both have already been mentioned; they afford good watering in our pastures.

This is perhaps the proper place to mention that the present year is the first of our use of the irrigation ditch which was put in for us by the Calgary Irrigation Company last year. While the season taken as a whole did not entail its use to any great extent, still when used it was effectual, and there appears to be secured us an ample supply for any needs our lower lands may require in a dry season.

With our time and means so fully occupied in the absolutely necessary work for our own maintenance and that of the stock, we have not been able to do much towards beautifying the grounds.

Accommodation.—The whole of the rooms in our main building are in occupation. We find difficulty in accommodating any visitors, the inspector for instance.

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The dormitory has sufficient ventilation by means of its seven windows, three on one side and two in either end, to allow the floor space in it to be used to its limit.

Attendance.—We finish our year with three less than the number of pupils with which we commenced: on June 30, 1899, we had forty-one pupils in attendance; on June 30, 1900, we had thirty-eight. The following table shows the method:—

On register June 30, 1899.....	41
Admitted—Blackfeet.....	2
“ Bloods.....	2
“ Peigans.....	1
Total.....	46
Discharged during 1899-1900.....	8
Died in school.....	0
Total.....	8

Left in school on June 30, 1900..... 38

One of those discharged died soon afterwards, and one discharged on account of his health has improved.

With such a comparatively large number of pupils being discharged either on account of age or for sickness, we have experienced difficulty in keeping up our numbers. It is perhaps not surprising that the principals of boarding schools should sometimes feel disinclined to transfer their oldest and therefore probably most promising pupils, considering their usefulness in working at their own institutions and the probable loss of a certain amount of the department's grant, when their places cannot be filled by new recruits from the reserves. Were they certain of an extending steady inflow of young pupils from the reserves as a matter of course, the difficulty would in a great measure be overcome.

Class-room Work.—This is still under the direction of Mr. Mills. Certain of the pupils show increased knowledge of English and the power of using it. The progress is not so marked as last year, but with more personal attention on my own part this will probably be remedied now.

General Industries.—The housework—scrubbing, sweeping, cleaning, laundry work and general household duties—are still performed satisfactorily by the boys under supervision. This division includes assistance rendered in the kitchen, mending their clothes, and running our hot-air pumping engine, and looking after the furnaces and the hot-water heater.

Farm and Garden.—Mr. Young still remains with us as instructor in this department. Our crops of household vegetables were most satisfactory last season, and this year the promise on all sides is for a good crop. Unfortunately, owing to the bad weather during stacking, a portion of our grain spoiled by heat in the stack; but we threshed about two hundred bushels. The stock owned by the school is as follows: horses, 4; cows, 6; heifers, 3; steers, 3; calves, 3 under one year old.

The area under cultivation is being gradually increased, though with only one team for farm work it must of necessity go on slowly. The farm team is kept fully employed, and a very slight increase in area to work will necessitate another team to enable us to cope with the rush of work in the spring and fall. A new team would almost, if not quite, pay for itself, by the manure it could haul in winter from town, and of which there is no danger of us having too much to apply to our soil, which is mostly composed of sandy river silt.

Carpenter Shop.—This department, still under Mr. Pippy's careful and competent direction, continues to be the most favourable division of our establishment. The care of tools and the stock-in-trade is most noticeable. Unavoidable breakages there are sure to be, but loss of small tools from carelessness has been most noticeable by its

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absence during the three years of work here. The pupils are particularly instructed in keeping their own tools in order, sharpening saws and setting them, and in making small tools for themselves. Samples on view in the shop show to advantage. Our four outside buildings have been put up by these pupils, and all the general repairs about the premises are done here when the appliances are on hand for doing them.

I should, perhaps, mention here that one lad discharged from this school, trained under Mr. Pippy, has found work at his trade in Macleod, at \$1.50 a day. Another promising pupil, also from this department, has called forth marks of approval from his employer for his handiness with tools.

Fire Protection.—The protection from fire, all the time our hot-water engine is in working order, is ample. On the engine depends our entire water supply. It pumps water to two tanks in the attic, from which a two-inch iron pipe extends to the basement. On each floor are connections with hose and nozzles close at hand.

On the landing outside the dormitories are four fire-pails, kept filled with water.

On the next landing there are six fire-pails, and on the landing above are three Star chemical extinguishers. Two other fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places. In the carpenter shop three extinguishers are kept ready for use.

Sanitary Condition.—We have only one waste pipe from the kitchen sink and from the bath-room, which discharges directly into the Bow river. It appears to work satisfactorily now.

Water Supply.—Our water is derived from a well situated close to the main building. This is pumped for use by the engine already mentioned.

Heating.—The defects in heating, and some of the causes, have already been noticed. The system in use is a combination of hot-water with hot-air. While the hot-water pipes appear to heat regularly and well, and would probably by themselves be sufficient for the building if the same were perfectly finished, the hot-air portion in such a large building, with so many openings, taken with the prevailing high winds of the district, does not appear to be a satisfactory system.

Health.—This, on the whole, has been very good. We experienced a peculiar sequence of cases of erysipelas, but under the medical officer's directions a complete disinfecting of the dormitories was undertaken, and appears to have been completely efficacious.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils has been generally good. One or two persistent cases of desertion were more severely dealt with than simply being returned by the North-west mounted police, whose co-operation in this matter deserves recognition. Corporal punishment has been seldom resorted to; advice and verbal correction generally being sufficient.

Recreation.—This summer the boys have had less recreation outdoors than before, owing to pressure of work. They have taken an active part in outdoor sports of all kinds. In severe weather they occupy themselves in drawing, chess, singing and reading, and such like amusements.

Moral and Religious Training.—We can humbly thank God that here is an apparent manliness showing itself in the moral and religious ideas of these lads. While one cannot expect all without exception to show it, it is increasing, and evidences of a higher ideal of life are often unconsciously showing themselves. Several of these lads have worked at translations of the Scriptures and prayers, and our missionaries are finding them useful in this direction.

General Remarks.—Owing to my absence for five months of the winter, a great deal of work fell on the shoulders of Mr. Mills, assistant principal. My thanks are

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due to him and to Rev. S. H. Cubitt, who acted as *locum tenens* during the time I was away. Thanks are also due to Inspector Wadsworth for his continued interest and kindness on all occasions, and also to the other officials of the department who have advanced our work here.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P.O., August 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, four and a-half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway; though twenty-four miles from Qu'Appelle Station by the trail. It is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muskowpetung and Touchwood Hills agencies.

The site is picturesque, the buildings being on a slightly elevated flat between two large bodies of water; fronting to the west and south on the Qu'Appelle lake, with the village of Fort Qu'Appelle in the distance; to the north are steep hills of irregular formation some three hundred feet high, divided by a broad wooded valley running in a northerly direction, and containing a small creek; while the eastern view presents the Katapwe hills and lake in the distance, and in the immediate vicinity the village of Lebret.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school and immediately surrounding it comprises about six hundred and fifty acres; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose by the Department of the Interior, and is made up of parts of sections 2, 10 and 11, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian. Of this land about one hundred and forty-two acres are under cultivation in two fields and two gardens, the remainder, consisting of hills and broken land, is only fit for grazing.

Besides the above, and about six miles north-east of the school, we have three-quarters of sections reserved for hay purposes.

North-east $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian, bought by the department, has about seventy-five acres of land under cultivation, the remainder being cut up by shallow sloughs, which yield a fair amount of hay in wet seasons.

The other quarter sections are the north-west $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian, and north-west $\frac{1}{4}$, section 22, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian. These are scrubby and rolling, and supply a fair amount of hay in wet seasons. All the above parcels of land are fenced with barb wire.

Buildings.—The main edifice is frame, brick-veneered, and is composed of three adjoining three-storied buildings, viz.: the boys' buildings, 90 x 70 feet, with gymnasium addition on the north, 35 x 80 feet; the girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, joins the boys' at the south-east corner, and the small children's and hospital building, 60 x 40 feet, is connected with the girls' building at the south-east corner.

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The boy's building has, on the ground floor, parlour, 15 x 18 feet; entrance passage, 6 x 16 feet; dining-room, 45 x 80 feet; main entrance hall, 10 x 30 feet; senior boys' school-rooms, 24 x 30 feet; boys' assembly and play-room, 30 x 40 feet, connects with gymnasium, 80 x 35 feet; band-room, 20 x 8 feet; boys' reading-room, 30 x 15 feet; boys' lavatory, 18 x 18 feet; two lamp-rooms, one for boys and one for girls, 16 x 12 feet. On second floor of boys' building: senior boys' dormitory, 75 x 40 feet; boys' lavatory, 20 x 16 feet; infirmary dormitory, 20 x 8 feet; spare bed-room, 12 x 10 feet; clerk's bed-room, 12 x 10 feet; office, 14 x 12 feet; principal's bed-room, 14 x 14 feet; sewing-room, 24 x 10 feet; sisters' bed-room, 24 x 12 feet; sisters' bed-room, 10 x 12 feet; sisters' sitting-room, 15 x 18 feet. On third floor of boys' building: store-room, above gymnasium, 70 x 20 feet; junior boys' dormitory, 30 x 22 feet; junior boys' dormitory, 15 x 12 feet, clothes-rooms, 18 x 12 feet and 20 x 20 feet; eight rooms for employees, each about 10 x 10 feet, with passages and hall-ways, containing tanks and stairways.

The girls' building has a basement the whole size, 80 x 50 feet, divided up for coal, furnaces and hot-air pumping engine.

On ground floor: kitchen, 20 x 24 feet; two pantries, 14 x 10 feet each; sisters' dining-room, 24 x 12 feet; general parlour, 20 x 12 feet; senior girls' school-room, 24 x 40 feet; senior girls' play-room, 20 x 40 feet. Second floor: sewing-room, 45 x 20 feet; lavatory, 24 x 12 feet; senior girls' dormitory, 55 x 50 feet. Third floor: four employees' and spare bed-rooms, each 24 x 12 feet; chapel, 24 x 60 feet. Fourth floor: garret for clothing, tanks and store-room.

Outbuildings: provision store, ice-house, Indian house, fire engine house, 75 x 18 feet; a very old hen-house, 12 x 16 feet; girls' closet, 30 x 12 feet.

Building above root-house, 24 x 70 feet, contains: shoe shop, 40 x 24 feet; paint shop, 30 x 24; junior boys' school-room, 30 x 24 feet; two store-rooms, each 10 x 24 feet; coal oil room and entrance to root-house, 12 x 24 feet.

Windmill for chopping and sawing fire-wood, 20 x 30 feet.

Boys' closet, 20 x 18 feet.

Sheds for coal, lime, dust, sand, sawdust, iron, stoves, 60 x 12 feet.

Bakery and flour store, 50 x 18 feet.

Carpenter shop, 30 x 50 feet.

Blacksmith shop, 40 x 18 feet, with tinsmith shop above.

Stable, 80 x 30 feet, with hay loft above.

Barn for hay, 70 x 30 feet.

Granary, 24 x 20 feet.

Pig sty, 30 x 20 feet.

Granary, 16 x 14 feet.

Implement shed, 60 x 18 feet.

Wash-house, 50 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils and twenty-five employees.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has averaged one hundred and one boys and one hundred and seventeen girls; total, two hundred and eighteen.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and sixteen pupils enrolled at the end of June, ninety-nine were boys and one hundred and seventeen were girls. The grading, under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, was as follows:—

Standard.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I.....	30	32	62
II.....	12	26	38
III.....	36	30	66
IV.....	13	16	29
V.....	8	11	19
VI.....	2	—	2

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The first and second standards attend class six hours each school day, when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry. The higher standards attend class half each day, and work at trades the other half day as a rule. In busy seasons on the farm and garden all the boys are engaged the whole day at outside work, under the supervision of their teachers.

Farm and Garden.—This year we have about two hundred and seventeen acres of land under cultivation, made up as follows : sixteen barley, three brome grass, sixty breaking—disked twice; half an acre corn, thirty-five fallow, four garden, one mangolds, eighty oats, one pease, fifteen potatoes, two turnips.

Twenty-one boys worked regularly under the farm instructor certain portions of the year. All boys assisted, when necessary, on the farm and in the garden. The crops are partly a failure owing to the drought, which particularly affects us, our land being light, and most of it under cultivation being situated directly on top of the hill.

Stock.—Our stock are in good order, and comprise one bull, fifteen cows, two heifers, five calves, twenty-four swine, and a lot of poultry.

Our old stable had become infected with glanders, and we were unfortunate enough again this year to lose three fine horses by this disease: one heavy mare and two of our best work horses were shot by the North-west Mounted Police veterinary surgeon. I am pleased to say that the old stable was demolished and that we have now a much superior and more commodious building in its place. We have seven work and driving horses, five native horses, and two colts.

Industrial Work.—1. *Blacksmith Shop.*—Eight boys worked at this trade and did a good deal of custom and Indian reserve work, besides all required for the school.

2. *Boot Shop.*—Fifteen boys assisted the shoemaker making and repairing boots and harness.

3. *Bake Shop.*—All baking for the institution is done here, besides which the baker and his assistant boys cut the meat into suitable sizes for the kitchen.

4. *Carpenter Shop.*—Twenty boys were attached to this shop, as next to farming this is the most useful industry they can acquire. A great variety of work was done both for the school and outsiders in carpentry, cabinet-making, and repairing vehicles and implements. The principal work was the erection of the new stable and girls' closet.

5. *Paint Shop.*—The furnace and night watchman instructs the boys in this department; as we have not enough big boys, and it is not likely any will follow this trade for a living, none are permanently attached to this shop. Besides doing the painting, plastering, stone and brick work, the fire-appliance is kept in working order by the furnace and night watchman.

6. *Tinsmith Shop.*—Usually some of the blacksmith boys work with the tinsmith when he requires any help. His principal work has been putting in the two new furnaces and connections in the old portion (boys' side) of the building, and fitting up lavatories in the small children's and hospital building; besides this he attends to the wood-sawing and pumping engines.

Girls' Work.—Under direction of the reverend sisters the girls learn all kinds of house work, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes, and greater part of those worn by the boys. They also assist sometimes in the garden and have the care of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the employees are expected to set a good moral example and develop as much as possible a sense of responsibility in the pupils. The assistant principal and teachers attend specially to their moral training and

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manners. On Sundays, and every day during winter months, I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class hours. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Lebreton church morning and afternoon on Sundays.

Conduct.—The conduct is very satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is a regular system and an efficient staff, there is no trouble in maintaining order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health has been very good; we had an epidemic of sore eyes that was more annoying than dangerous; the few scrofulous children we have were operated on by Dr. Seymour, and have done well. We have had some serious cases, and the usual minor complaints to be expected, where there are so many children. The physician in charge inspects frequently, and conditions conducive to health are maintained by an abundant use of vegetables, and wholesome food, carefully prepared; by cleanliness of person and premises; by clothing adapted to the seasons, and by plenty of outdoor exercise, drill and calisthenics. Ventilation and sanitary condition are good.

Water Supply.—Water for domestic use and fire protection is obtained from one well by means of a hot-air pumping engine; the engine is not strong enough for the work; and being nearly worn out necessitates a man remaining with it several hours each day.

Fire Protection.—Our fire protection appliance consists of three fireman's axes, one Babcock extinguisher, one fire-engine, twenty-eight chemical extinguishers, one hundred and twenty hand grenades, fifty-eight fire-pails, large tanks in the garrets of each of the three buildings with discharge pipes and fifty feet of hose on each floor of the boys' and girls' buildings; but we have no hose or connections for the small children's and hospital building.

Heating.—The system of heating has been much improved by the addition of two furnaces in the boys' department last winter; and the main buildings are now heated by seven hot-air furnaces, supplemented by a few stoves; owing to the construction of the buildings they are difficult to heat and our fuel bill is very heavy.

Recreation.—In outdoor games our boys have been successful in the football field; they have a large play-ground, and roam about the surrounding hills. The girls have a large tree-shaded play-ground, with swings and other means of recreation. In summer-time both boys and girls enjoy bathing in the lake, and in winter-time they skate upon it. Both boys and girls use the gymnasium. The library books are well patronized. The indoor games in vogue are those usually found in white schools.

The brass band is an attraction, and is led by one of the pupils. The boys and girls are generally fond of music.

Admissions and Discharges.—Twenty-four children were admitted during the year: eleven boys and thirteen girls. Thirty-five pupils were discharged; thirteen boys and twenty-two girls; of these some were married, some are building and preparing homes, some are working out, and some are living with their parents.

Ex-pupils.—The majority of those who are able to, have a home of their own; many are hardworking, thrifty, and progressive, and are turning to profitable account the training they have received. Not having means to start for themselves, their progress is uncertain after leaving the routine and discipline of school, and depends very much on their environment, whether they marry and settle down, or have to live with their parents, who, if pagan, too often exercise a detrimental influence over them. We have several of the second generation in school, and they are bright children.

General Remarks.—Good reports continue to be received of our out-pupils. Some public entertainments were given during the year to appreciative audiences. A very large number of visitors from all parts of the world, breaking their transcon-

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tinental journey and attracted by the rich farming country and the beautiful scenery of the Qu'Appelle lakes, paid a visit to the school.

About one hundred and fifty pupils spent two days at the File Hills agency on the occasion of the second annual agricultural fair held there by the Indians last June, under the auspices of their agent, Mr. Graham.

Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting; the Indians being so indifferent, where not antagonistic, to education and progress.

Over one thousand half-breeds being camped in the vicinity awaiting the issue of scrip at Fort Qu'Appelle, has had an unsettling effect upon our local half-breed population, and any Indians off their reserves; and though the liquor laws have been enforced in the most energetic manner, there has undoubtedly been considerable traffic in intoxicants between the Indians and half-breeds. An Indian from Pasquah's was murdered by another Indian from Moose Mountain, almost at our gate; they were intoxicated, the liquor being supplied by a half-breed now under arrest; the murderer escaped to the States.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me great assistance; that when there has been necessity for their services, the North-west Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient; and that my present staff and employees are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.

J. HUGONNARD,

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

RED DEER, ALTA., July 24, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the above school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated on section 14, range 28, township 38, west of the 4th meridian, and about three miles west of the village of Red Deer.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of three quarters of the above section. A section of school land just south of our land is held by permission of the Department of the Interior as a pasture; also six hundred and forty acres are reserved as hay lands, but at present they are almost all under water, and are not likely to be of much use for some years. The quality of the soil in connection with the school is first-class, but very difficult to cultivate on account of its being partly covered with bush and scrub.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: stone building, 48 x 64 feet, with wing containing the following rooms: basement, in which is found the laundry, 24 x 24 feet; drying-room, 10 x 12 feet; bake-house, with bake oven underground, 12 x 13 feet; girls' bath-room, 9 x 11 feet; girls' lavatory, 10 x 12 feet; furnace-room, 15 x 17 feet; wood-room, 15 x 15 feet.

Ground floor contains bed-room for inspector or other official, 10 x 14 feet; reception-room, 10 x 18 feet; principal's office, 12 x 18 feet; small room used by any Indians who may visit as a council-room, 10 x 12 feet; sitting-room for staff, 15 x 15 feet; dining-room, 18 x 42 feet; kitchen and pantry, 19 x 28 feet.

On the first floor are four private bed-rooms for staff, each 10 x 12 feet; girls' sick-room, 15 x 15 feet; sleeping-rooms for girls, one 20 x 22 feet, one 16 x 22 feet; bath-room for staff, 9 x 9 feet; girls' wash-room, 7 x 8 feet; sewing-room, 16 x 26 feet.

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The attic is unfinished and is unused.

Brick Building.—This building is 48 x 48 feet, and is used by the boys. It contains a basement, in which are found the furnace, closets, bath and wash-room.

The ground floor contains boys' play-room, 28 x 30 feet; sick-room, 15 x 16 feet;

The first floor has two bed-rooms, one 10 x 12 feet, one 10 x 10 feet, and boys' sleeping-room, 39 x 41 feet.

The second floor consists of the school-room, 36 x 42 feet.

The outbuildings are as follows:—

Dwelling-house for principal, 30 x 32 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 20 feet.

Dwelling-house, 18 x 24 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 12 feet, occupied by the assistant principal and the carpenter instructor.

Dwelling-house, 18 x 24 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 12 feet, occupied by the farm instructor.

Blacksmith-shop, at present used as a store-room.

Carpenter shop, 18 x 26 feet.

Ice-house, 16 x 16 feet.

Pig-pen, 26 x 30 feet.

Well-houses, one 10 x 10 feet, one 6 x 6 feet.

Cow-stable, 26 x 110 feet.

Horse-stable, 24 x 50 feet.

Drive-shed, 14 x 50 feet.

Hen-house, 18 x 18 feet.

Dairy, 16 x 16 feet.

Store-room, 12 x 18 feet.

Engine-house, 11 x 11 feet.

Two closets, each 10 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of principal and ten members.

Attendance.—The attendance has not been what it should be during the year, the average has been sixty, or twenty-nine less than the number permitted by the department. Recruiting for these schools is becoming a serious matter.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department has been fair. All pupils attend three hours each day for five days in the week. The grading of the children is as follows:—

Standard I.....	25
“ II.....	2
“ III.....	15
“ IV.....	20
“ V.....	3
	<hr/>
	65

Farm and Garden.—We have at present one hundred acres under cultivation, as follows:—

Oats.....	71 acres.
Barley.....	10 “
Potatoes.....	5 “
Turnips.....	5 “
Garden.....	3 “
Fallow.....	6 “

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All boys during their stay at the school work upon the farm; they also do the milking; as most of the boys after leaving here will, no doubt, be engaged in mixed farming, every effort is used to make them experts.

During the winter months short lectures on farming are given by the instructor to the boys.

Industries.—During the year six boys have been engaged in the carpenter's shop; they, in company with the instructor, do all the building, repairs and painting.

House-work and Sewing-room.—The girls are taught house-work, butter-making and sewing, under the supervision of the matron and her assistants; they are making progress in the various branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—In every way possible efforts have been made to give the pupils a true conception of what real religion means, and while the children do not make the progress that might be expected, yet there is a steady growth in righteousness.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during almost all the year has been very good. I regret that I have to report four deaths from pneumonia, following the measles epidemic of a year ago. At present all the pupils are well. The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—Since the erection of our steam pump the water supply has been good; we can now draw water from either a good well or the Red Deer river.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is carefully attended to, the appliances are kept in order and placed in convenient places ready for use.

Heating.—The heating has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Unfortunately, the furnaces all smoke more or less.

Recreation.—The girls are taken for long walks by the lady members of the staff, and in the winter they skate and slide. Most of the boys are fond of sport; football is the most popular game in the summer, and skating, hockey and sliding in the winter.

General Remarks.—The conduct, as a whole, of discharged pupils has been satisfactory, the majority are infinitely better and more useful than those who have not attended an industrial school. If all children were compelled to spend some years in an industrial school, in a very short time the whole reserve life would be lifted.

Staff.—I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the patience and zeal of the members of the staff, and our medical officer, Dr. Donovan.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET.

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, ASSA., July 28, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report in connection with this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about five miles northwest of Regina.

Land.—There is a half section of land owned by the school. Immediately west of this half section is a school section which was leased by the department for us nearly five years ago, and has been used for grazing purposes.

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Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two stories high, with a splendid stone foundation. Underneath the entire building is a very extensive and serviceable basement, in which are placed the three double furnaces and the one single furnace, with the four cold-air chambers attached. There are also in the basement two large coal-rooms, a dairy, and ample space for the piling of cord-wood and other supplies. On the first floor there is a large assembly-room, 33 feet 6 inches x 50 feet 6 inches, used sometimes as a school-room for the junior department, and also as a recreation-room for boys. The other rooms on the first floor are as follows :—

Senior department school-room, 26 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.

Dormitory for smaller boys, 23 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.

Main hall, 57 feet by 7 feet 2 inches.

Two smaller halls, 23 feet 7 inches by 7 feet 2 inches.

Room for drugs and fire-appliances, 14 feet 11 inches by 11 feet 5 inches.

Office, 14 feet 11 inches by 11 feet 2 inches.

Reception-room, 14 feet 10 inches by 16 feet 4 inches.

Children's dining-room, 25 feet 8 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.

Private dining-room, 14 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 10 inches.

Kitchen, 21 feet 5 inches by 18 feet 7 inches.

Scullery, 10 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9 inches.

Pantry, 7 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 5 inches.

Grocery store-room, 10 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 8 inches.

Sewing-room, 17 feet 10 inches by 19 feet 6 inches.

On the second floor there are :—

Little girls' dormitory, 21 feet 4 inches by 33 feet 3 inches.

Large girls' dormitory, 33 feet 2 inches by 50 feet 9 inches.

Large boys' dormitory, 33 feet 2 inches by 50 feet 9 inches.

Girls' wash-room, 12 feet by 15 feet 4 inches.

Boys' wash-room, 15 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 4 inches.

Girls' clothing store-room, 7 feet by 10 feet 8 inches.

Boys' clothing store-room, 7 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 7 inches.

Children's sick-room, 14 feet by 17 feet.

Teacher's private room, 15 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 7 inches.

Teacher's private room, 15 feet 4 inches by 9 feet.

Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 8 feet 10 inches.

Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 13 feet 4 inches.

Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 6 inches.

Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 1 inch.

Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 8 feet 10 inches.

Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 10 feet 4 inches.

Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 9 feet 6 inches.

Above the second floor there is a large attic with access to three large fresh water tanks, and with four rooms for winter clothing.

In addition to the main building, there are the following frame buildings in the school grounds :—

Principal's residence, 28 feet by 32 feet, with a kitchen 14 feet by 20 feet.

Carpenter instructor's cottage, 24 feet by 30 feet, with a kitchen 12 feet by 14 feet.

Cottage hospital, 28 feet by 32 feet, with a kitchen 12 feet by 14 feet.

Trade shops, 24 feet by 50 feet, with a lumber-house 16 feet by 20 feet attached.

Laundry, 22 feet by 30 feet.

Implement shed, 16 feet by 24 feet.

Implement-shed (two), each 18 feet by 24 feet.

Wood-shed, 10 feet by 12 feet.

Wood-shed, 13½ feet by 18 feet.

Cow-stable, 30 feet by 60 feet.

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Horse-stable, 24 feet by 67 feet.
 Hen-house, 24 feet by 38 feet.
 Agricultural boiler-house, 6 feet by 8 feet.
 Store-room, 12 feet by 12 feet.
 Ice-house, 18 feet by 24 feet.
 Granary, 16 feet by 24 feet.
 Piggery, 25 feet by 32 feet.
 Store-room, 10 feet by 12 feet.
 Root-house, 20 feet by 40 feet.
 Octagonal pump-house, 12 feet in diameter.
 Octagonal garden-house, 12 feet in diameter.
 Octagonal band-stand, 20 feet in diameter.
 Outside lumber-house, 20 feet by 20 feet.
 Girls' closets, 10 feet by 17 feet.
 Boys' closets, 10 feet by 22 feet.
 Graincrusher-house, 8 feet by 10 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the main building for one hundred and forty children and nine members of the staff, a single room being given to each member of the staff.

Attendance.—For the first quarter of the past fiscal year the total average attendance was only eighty-seven, but for no succeeding quarter was it less than one hundred and ten. The average for the year was sixty boys and forty-five girls, or a total of one hundred and five.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturday afternoon is a general half-holiday. Written examinations are held at the close of each quarter, and promotions are made accordingly. The half-day system is in force, although some of the more backward pupils in midwinter attend school for the full day. The school-room work is carried on in two departments under two thoroughly qualified teachers.

There are at present on the roll, one hundred and thirty-five names, and according to the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, the pupils are arranged as follows :—

Standard I.....	34
“ II.....	26
“ III.....	29
“ IV.....	26
“ V.....	20

Farm and Garden.—The yield of grain for the past summer was six hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, nine hundred and eighty-four bushels of oats, and twenty-six bushels of rye.

The ten acres of potatoes were a comparative failure, and we required to purchase six hundred bushels. The brome grass was more satisfactory; we had twenty acres, half of which was allowed to ripen. From the quantity thus obtained and afterwards carefully cleaned, we were enabled to retain enough to seed down thirty additional acres, and the remainder was sold for \$230.07.

The acreage under crop this summer is as follows : wheat, forty-nine acres ; oats, thirty acres ; rye, eight acres ; potatoes, six acres ; turnips and carrots, two acres ; other garden produce, three acres ; brome grass, fifty acres.

The farm stock includes one bull, nine cows, one heifer calf, five steers, eleven horses and mares, two colts and fillies, one boar and twenty-seven sows and small pigs.

Prominence is given in many ways to this important department. We believe most of the boys can earn a comfortable and honourable living as farmers. During the greater part of the summer a large majority of the boys are employed on the farm

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and garden. They are frequently changed from one line of work to another, in order that they may have the advantage of as wide an experience as possible.

Industries Taught.—Besides the farm and garden work, instruction is given in carpentry, painting, glazing, baking and printing. The carpenter instructor is a graduate of the school, and an efficient workman. In the bake-shop and the printing office the more experienced boys act as foremen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Regular services are conducted on Sabbath morning and evening. On the afternoon of that day Sabbath school is held. A mid-week prayer meeting is also influential for good. Frequently addresses by outsiders are given on moral and religious topics. By kind and earnest appeals to pupils, individually and collectively, the work of character-building is being advanced.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been better than in former years. We attribute this in part to the complete expulsion of the closets connected with the Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilation. A number of cases of scrofula developed during the year, but the pupils afflicted were skillfully treated by Nurse Milne, who is now a permanent member of our staff. Careful attention is given to the study and practice of the rules and conditions of good health.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is very satisfactory. A Rider hot-air engine pumps the water from an outside well, nearly a hundred yards from the main building, into our large attic tank. During the severe winter weather no difficulty was experienced with the pumping, as the connecting iron pipes are deeply imbedded in the earth.

Fire Protection.—Since we secured our Rider hot-air engine we have little or no trouble in keeping our three large water tanks well filled. This affords an excellent protection against fire. Two large fire-escape ladders are kept in convenient places; six hose reels, with a supply of hose attached, are placed in various parts of the main building. In the upstairs hall are twelve fire-pails, which are constantly full. Hand-grenades are kept in nearly all the buildings, including stables, laundry, printing office and carpenter shop. In the main building one of the rooms is reserved in part for fire-appliances, which include four fireman's axes, three patent fire-extinguishers, twenty-four grenades and four Sempie fire-extinguishers.

Heating.—Smead-Dowd furnaces heat the main building and prove satisfactory, but expensive. During the year the total consumption of soft Galt coal was one hundred and seventy-seven tons, and of wood ninety-two cords.

Recreation.—Football continues to be the most popular game among the boys. They have had numerous matches with other teams, with varied success. As much outdoor recreation as possible in summer is encouraged, and pupils take delight in reading, knitting and playing checkers out of doors.

General Remarks.—The third annual graduating exercises were held on April 25. The class was composed of five boys, all of whom have since been doing well for themselves. Many other ex-pupils are reflecting credit on their alma mater.

In closing this report I wish to speak in very appreciative terms of the splendid services of the members of the staff, and to express my gratitude to the various officials of the Indian Department for their uniform courtesy.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

DUNDOW, ALTA., September 4, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated in a valley near the confluence of the Bow and High rivers, about twenty-five miles south-east of Calgary.

Land.—There are nine hundred and sixty acres in connection with the institution. Half of this land is located in the immediate neighbourhood of the school; the rest, chiefly hay land and pasturage, is situated about twelve miles south-east.

Buildings.—There are two large separate buildings, one for the girls and one for the boys. These buildings contain the dormitories, lavatories, class-rooms, offices, a kitchen, a common dining-hall and a chapel, and also the rooms for the members of the staff. All of these rooms, particularly those in the boys' building, are large, well lighted and well ventilated.

The class-rooms and dormitories afford ample accommodation. The two dormitories in the boys' department measure 50 x 32 feet, and the ceilings are 11 feet high. The dormitory in the girls' school is 45 x 30 feet, and the ceiling is 9½ feet high. Viewed from the surrounding hills, the institution has a pretty town-like appearance. Besides the two main buildings there are a number of other buildings. The first house in line with the road is the bakery and flour-store, 45 x 15 feet.

Then follow the blacksmith's shop and iron-shed, 25 x 16 feet; the carpenter and shoemaker's shop, 24 x 30 feet; a coal and lumber shed, 56 x 8 feet; and the men's quarters, a brick-veneered cottage, 32 x 26 feet. In the next line are the two main buildings, a hospital, 25 x 30 feet, and the engine-house, 36½ x 16½ feet.

Behind the engine-house is the laundry, 25 x 30 feet, two stories, with drying-room upstairs.

In the rear of the laundry there is a poultry-house and yards, 81 x 27 feet; the stores, one 12 x 28 feet, and one 36 x 18 feet; coal and wood-shed, 36 x 14 feet.

Next in order, and to the rear again, are wagon, tool and implement shed, 125 x 23 feet; the horse and cow-stable, 80 x 32 feet; the granary and root-house, 24 x 40 x 10 feet. At the back of the stables and granary are the hay and cattle corrals, the calf-shed, 70 x 12 feet; the piggery, 15 x 17 feet, and the slaughter-house, 24 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and fifty children at present.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was eighty-four, being thirty-six short of the number authorized. For the past two years, owing to a lack of recruits to replace discharged pupils, the attendance has considerably decreased. Admissions, fourteen; discharges, twenty-four.

Class-room Work.—The prescribed programme of studies is adhered to. Quarterly examinations are held and satisfactory progress is noticeable in the three class-rooms.

The use of the English language is compulsory, and only for a short time in the evening are the pupils allowed to converse in their own language.

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HOUSE BELONGING TO DANIEL KENNEDY (EX-PUPIL OF THE QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL) ON THE ASSINIBOINE RESERVE NEAR WOLSELEY, N. W. T.

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Farm and Garden.—Two hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up last summer. We threshed three thousand four hundred bushels of oats, and two hundred and two bushels of barley.

The root-crop included two thousand bushels of turnips and mangolds, seven hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, besides a large yield of carrots and other vegetables.

One hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation this year, and the season promises a bountiful harvest.

Thirty acres of land were broken.

Stock.—One hundred and sixty-four head of cattle were wintered at the school. Of these, one hundred and eight head belong to the institution, the others, fifty-six head, are owned by the boys. All the work in connection with the feeding and care of the stock is done by the boys, under the supervision of the farm instructor.

The school herd supplied us with \$1,100 worth of beef, all that was required by the institution; besides, we were able to sell beef steers to the value of \$585.

Our inventory of live stock shows that the herd had increased about \$800 in value since last year.

There are now twenty-seven horses and one hundred and two head of cattle. The boys' cattle, purchased from their own earnings, number sixty head. The farm work and the freighting of hay, coal, lumber and other supplies, is done by the farm teams in charge of the boys.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry*.—Six apprentices are employed at this trade, which is the only industry taught outside of farming. During the year the work done by the boys in this department included the erection of a slaughter-house and a piggery; the poultry-house and engine-house were enlarged, and all repairs to buildings and furniture were made by these apprentices. The boys who follow this trade work on the farm a couple of hours daily, and are allowed to hire out for haying and harvesting.

Sewing-room.—The girls learn to sew and knit, to repair clothes and to darn. They are also taught the use of the sewing-machine, and to make new clothes. They make all their own clothing, as well as suits, shirts and socks for the boys. In household work they receive daily instruction, and learn how to cook, bake and do laundry and dairy work.

Baking.—A tradesman, without assistance from the boys, bakes for the institution. He also does our butchering.

Shoemaking.—An ex-pupil is in charge of this department. He is engaged for four or five months during the year to do repairing. No new boots are made and no apprentices are placed in the shop.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are instructed in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. During the summer they assist at mass every morning, and at stated periods there are other religious exercises. On Sunday there is divine service twice.

Prayers are said morning and evening. Catechism is taught, and the children are given every opportunity of benefiting by the teachings of Christianity.

During the year the conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory. Discipline was efficiently maintained without employing any severe measures.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Although the health of the pupils in general has been good, I regret to have to record the death of two children from consumption.

The school is in an excellent sanitary condition. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated, and the drainage is good.

Water Supply.—A well, close to the river, affords us an excellent supply of water, which is pumped into the tanks in the different buildings by means of a steam engine.

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Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions against fire are taken. The tanks are kept full in the different buildings, and we have hose and pipe connection to tanks on each flat. Babcocks, grenades, fire-axes and fire-pails, ready for immediate use, are distributed throughout the passages and rooms. Fire-escapes lead from all dormitories, besides the usual modes of exit.

Heating.—The boys' building is heated by hot-air furnaces, the girls' by ordinary coal stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils have two hours and a-half for recreation each day. Wednesday afternoon is the regular weekly half-holiday. Football in the spring and fall, and hockey in the winter, are the principal outdoor games.

In winter, dominoes, checkers and other parlour games are the favourite indoor amusements.

General Remarks.—Twenty pupils were allowed to hire out during haying and harvesting. The reports received of their conduct and work were good. All of their earnings were invested in cattle.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

CALGARY, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year.

Since my last annual report, I have visited and inspected the following :—

Blackfoot Agency.—White Eagle (Church of England) boarding-school.
Old Sun (Church of England) boarding school.
Hospital.

Blood Agency.—Kissock Homes (Church of England) boarding-schools.
Roman Catholic boarding school.
Bull Horn (Church of England) day school.
Hospital.

Peigan Agency.—St. Paul (Roman Catholic) boarding school.
Victoria Indian Homes (Church of England.)

Hobbema Agency.—Ermineskin (Roman Catholic) boarding school.
Louis Bull (Methodist) day school.

Sarcee Agency.—Church of England boarding school.
St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow.
Calgary industrial school.

WHITE EAGLE (C. E.) BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited and inspected this school on August 29, September 7 and September 12.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary.

Staff.—Rev. C. H. P. Owen, principal; Mrs. Owen, matron; W. H. James, teacher; Mrs. James, Miss Latt, assistant matrons.

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Pupils enrolled, twenty-six boys.

Class-room.—There were 18 boys in the school-room, and one at some work. No. 42, Rex Backfat, was interpreter for the North-west Mounted Police, Gleichen. Nos. 35 and 33 attended school at Old Sun's, to be near the hospital for treatment for scrofula.

Examination was satisfactory. I observed some improvement since my inspection the previous year. The boys looked healthy and well nourished.

Dietary.—The school had an excellent vegetable garden, therefore the tables were well supplied with the same, in good variety. I was shown some excellent bread, and meat is given the pupils liberally.

Dormitories.—I found the dormitories and the beds therein clean, the latter were neatly made up with clean linen. The rooms were well ventilated. The kitchen, pantries and the basement (in which are the lavatories), were all of them clean and in good order.

OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited this school on August 16, and September 15. At my first visit the teacher's holidays were on, and I did not see the children in the class-room.

Staff.—Miss Gibson, matron; Miss L. C. Wright, teacher; Miss Applegarth, assistant matron.

Enrolled, twelve girls.

Class-room.—The children were examined in the different subjects for the I, II and III standards. I observed a great deal of improvement in them since my last inspection in November, 1898. I found the children bright and intelligent, and they had improved in speaking English.

Clothing.—The girls were well dressed in turkey-red dresses, which are very becoming; they had on good stockings and boots; their hair neatly braided; they are a credit to all who are looking after them.

Dietary.—I was present at their dinner, a very good one indeed, of meat and potatoes (Irish stew), bread and tea.

I was conducted over the building. I found all clean and in good order, the dormitories were clean, the beds were neatly made up with clean linen.

The kitchen, pantries, &c., were in neat working order.

Hospital.—I visited the hospital on August 16. There was one indoor patient named Leather, with a broken leg. Everything was in good order and clean, both within and without the building.

KISSOCK HOMES (BLOOD C.E. BOARDING SCHOOLS).

I inspected this school on November 3.

Staff.—Rev. A. de B. Owen, principal; Miss Wells, teacher; Miss Denmark, girls' matron; Mr. Hardy, boys' house master; Mrs. Irvine, cook; J. Yeomans, farming instructor.

Buildings.—I made a thorough inspection of the whole premises; everything was in good order outside. School-house, residence, stables and other outbuildings, two root-houses, containing the season's product of the garden, about 300 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, 50 bushels of carrots, also cabbage, red cabbage, winter radish, onions, etc. Also the principal informed me he had sold \$100 worth of vegetables, which sum goes towards paying for the new furnace, which has been placed in the girls' home recently.

There is a good fowl-house, with a number of fowls, several milch cows, altogether nine head of cattle.

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A large excavation had been made by the farmer and pupils under the girls' home, for the furnace and fuel room. This has been lined up with lumber.

The work of plastering both homes, for which the department has provided money, was then going on.

The store-room contained a large supply of provisions, and the clothing room was full of all descriptions of made-up new clothing (principally for girls). These were donations from friends in the east. The dormitories were clean with good beds and clean warm bed-clothing.

The kitchen, pantries, laundry and lavatories were all clean and in good order.

There is a woman cook who is assisted in her duties by girls, who are reported as being efficient, both in cooking and bread-making. I saw beautiful white, light bread, just out of the oven, which was made by the girls.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—I observed that the fire-buckets were filled with water, and kept in convenient places in different buildings. The fire-axes were on the walls over the buckets; there were also fire-grenades and some fire-engines kept at the same points.

This school was quite a hive of industry, every one was at work, the principal the most busy of all.

Class-room.—In the school-room I met thirty-one pupils. Thirteen others—six girls and seven boys—were engaged working. Of the forty-four children inmates, one boy is not as yet enrolled, and there were four half-breeds not eligible for official entrance. These half-breeds—one girl and four boys—have been several years at the school.

Excepting a few juniors, the pupils may all be classed as standards I, IIA., IIB. and III. The children were taken by the teacher through reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, writing on slates, English-speaking, and knowledge of the English language. I was very well pleased with their progress and general intelligence.

The senior class passed unusually well through a severe examination. The children all speak out so as to be heard distinctly. They were all dressed in their ordinary every-day clothes, they had on good shoes and stockings, hair done neatly and clean faces and hands. They looked to be well nourished.

At my inspection a year ago several pupils occupied the sick-room, afflicted with scrofula. At this inspection, this room was empty, due to the successful treatment of them by Dr. Lafferty.

BLOOD ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited and inspected this school on October 3.

It was my first inspection of this institution since the occupation of the new school building.

Staff.—Rev. Sister St. Germain, superior; St. John of God, assistant; Proulx, assistant; Fouriquy, assistant; Miss K. Fitzgerald, teacher.

Class-room.—There were sixteen pupils present in the class-room, viz: eleven boys and five girls. Of these one boy was not enrolled, one girl was under age for enrollment, and one girl a half-breed. Therefore, the number of official children was thirteen.

The children—but beginners—read fluently and understandingly, from the primer lesson cards up to No. XXI. Calisthenics and singing are an interesting part of the curriculum.

The children all looked clean, healthy and well nourished; they were all well dressed.

Buildings, &c.—I was shown over the building. It was clean and well kept; some parts require more furniture; the beds in the dormitories were excellent, iron

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cots with wool mattresses, plenty of blankets and quilts, with white cotton sheets and pillow-cases.

The cellar was well filled with vegetables of their own growing.

I observed five pails were filled with water, and five axes on the different landings.

BLOOD HOSPITAL.

I inspected this hospital on October 30.

There was one indoor patient, a very sick man. Everything was in the cleanest condition throughout, and in the best of order. I inspected the new building, put up last year, for a laundry, milk-house, ice-house, &c.; it is very suitable for the purpose.

Drains were dug, and steps being taken to pump water by windmill from the river, to supply both this institution and the boarding school, which is immediately opposite and nearer to the river than the hospital.

The books of the hospital were presented for my inspection; they are neatly kept and satisfactory.

BULL HORN DAY SCHOOL.

I inspected this school on January 16.

Lucius F. Hardyman, teacher. There were seven pupils present, nineteen names being on the register.

The pupils were warmly clad, with clean faces; they are but beginners, this school being a feeder to the Church of England boarding school.

Mr. Hardyman is a very conscientious teacher. When his pupils do not present themselves at the school, he goes after them to their homes.

The school-house is attached to the mission-house; it is of good size, clean and well kept.

SACRED HEART (PEIGAN R. C.) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situate on the Peigan reserve, a short distance from the agency headquarters.

I visited this school on December 21.

Staff.—Rev. Père Doucet, principal and missionary; Rev. Mother Superior Patrick, matron; in charge of the residence, assisted by three reverend sisters, Miss Hunt, teacher.

Class-room.—In the class-room were eight boys and nineteen girls; six of these pupils are half-breeds, and are not enrolled as Indian children, but in every respect they are treated in the same manner, and receive the same attention, as if they were treaty Indians.

The pupils range in age from six to thirteen years, the boys being all less than ten years.

Six girls may be classed as Sandard II, six pupils as Standard I, the remainder in the primer and A, B, C.

The higher class read fluently and understandingly, from the second book, spelling the longest words. They did sums up to long division; they write very well, and their composition is good.

Standard I did equally well according to their grading. All the copy-books were neat and clean, and showed progress. Their drawing-books evinced talent as well as good taste.

They sing nicely, and perform calisthenic exercises.

Industrial Work.—The girls exhibited samples of knitting and specimens of plain sewing, knitting and darning, all of which was very creditable, both to them and the teachers.

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Clothing.—The pupils were well clothed, also having on warm stockings and good shoes.

Dormitories.—The dormitories were clean. Each pupil has an iron bedstead; these were comfortably made up with wool mattresses and warm bed-clothing.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—Eight fire-buckets were filled with water and placed conveniently about the building. There are also two fire-axes.

VICTORIA INDIAN HOME (PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL).

This Church of England Indian boarding school is situated close to the Peigan reserve. I visited this school on January 5.

Staff.—W. R. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; J. A. Mason, teacher; Miss A. Jamieson, assistant matron; Miss A. G. Cummings, cook.

I visited every department and apartment of the school. It is in the best of order, thoroughly clean and business-like.

Dormitories.—The boys occupy the west wing of the building, and the girls the east wing; a door opens from the boys' dormitories to the principal's bed-room, and the assistant matron's bed-room opens into the girls' dormitory. Each pupil has a separate iron bedstead; these were made up with clean and sufficient bed-clothing.

Lavatories.—These, for each wing, are on the main floor. The main or ground floor also contains a girls' day-room, and the boys' day-room is also used as the school-room.

Dining-room.—This is of sufficient size; there are two tables, one for the girls and the other for the boys.

Kitchen.—The kitchen has an excellent cooking range; it also contains a pump, from which is drawn pure spring water. On this floor are also large pantries, which were well supplied with stores of excellent food, breakfast bacon, creamery butter, tea, beef, suet, flour, &c.

Clothing-room.—This contains a large supply of new dresses, petticoats, shirts, &c., showing that the school has some good and liberal friends in the east, who send such large supplies of fine and suitable goods.

The cellars contained a good supply of potatoes, turnips, onions, &c.

Dietary.—The daily dietary or bill of fare for each day's meals in the week was shown to me. It was full of variety of food, and from the appearance of the children, I judged they have sufficient wholesome food.

Class-room.—The teacher, Mr. Mason, was away visiting at Red Deer. There were thirteen girls and eleven boys present in the school, and Miss Jamieson—who is a certificated teacher—was teacher *pro tem*. I observed the children; they are in ages from six to twelve years; they were cleanly and well dressed, clean in their persons, hair nicely brushed, they looked fat, healthy and happy. They were orderly and well-behaved.

I have made some plain remarks regarding the class-room of this school elsewhere, it will be unnecessary for me to repeat them here, but as an Indian home this institution is nearly perfect.

Industrial Work.—Socks, stockings, muffedtees, aprons, etc., were shown as some of the industrial work of the pupils. All this was very well done indeed, and demonstrated the efficiency of the teaching in this direction.

Fire-protection.—There are two Babcocks, and one other fire-extinguisher, but no other appliances.

Since my last visit here a verandah has been added in front, neat fences put up, a flag-staff erected, the grounds levelled, giving the whole premises a well-kept appearance.

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SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Sarcee reserve, near the agency headquarters. It is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary. I inspected this school on July 3.

Staff.—Venerable Archdeacon Tims, principal; Mr. P. E. Stocken, teacher and assistant principal; Miss Crawford, girls' matron; Mrs. Marritt, boys' matron.

Class-room.—Sixteen pupils were present, seven boys and nine girls. Four are in Standard I (primer); three in Standard II (first book); two in Standard III (second book); four in Standard IV (third book); one in Standard V (fourth book).

The pupils gave a repetition of their work of the past quarter, spelling, meanings, arithmetic, mental arithmetic and geography.

Each class according to its standard, it is pleasing to repeat, has made good progress in all branches.

With the exception that they do not speak out, which may—in a measure—be accounted for through extreme shyness, they read well and understandingly, with a clear enunciation, not slurring their words, as is too often the case, with a long word particularly. Their spelling was rather surprising for its accuracy.

They were up in tables and have made good progress in arithmetic, according to their standard.

In geography they have a wide general knowledge, with some specific knowledge as regards this country.

I saw that the teacher had gone outside school-room routine in giving them talks on general subjects, and that the pupils had taken a good deal of it in, a form of teaching in addition to routine that should be more general than it is, as Indian children neither learn from the parent or from each other, like white children, and are dependent upon their teacher entirely for instruction; when this is limited strictly to school-room work, their progress in common-sense knowledge (I may call it) is very slow indeed.

Through a re-arrangement of the offices, the school is now held in a well-lighted room of sufficient size to accommodate comfortably all the pupils; it is furnished with patent desks, blackboards, maps, lesson-cards, teacher's chair and table; also an organ.

Dormitories.—These are large, clean, well ventilated, and furnished with iron cots; they were neatly made up, with clean linen and clean bed-clothing, with coloured counterpanes.

Lavatories.—These were on the lower floor; they were clean and in order.

Clothing Closets.—A large one for the boys contained quantities of new clothing, such as suits, shirts and underclothing, while another one for the girls, contained dresses, petticoats and underclothing. I understood that this clothing was donated; it shows that the school has large-hearted, liberal friends. These friends had not forgotten the little girls, for there were dolls of all descriptions, which had been thoughtfully sent for their amusement and instruction, for there is a lot of instruction for an Indian child in dressing and undressing a modern doll.

The girls' matron had large quantities of the girls' handiwork to show me; well-knitted stockings, hemmed new underclothing, darning, &c. They also do their share in general housework, cooking and kitchen work.

The boys and girls were well clothed, and looked healthy and well nourished.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—The fire-buckets were filled with water in the dormitories, the fire-axes were in convenient places, and hand grenades were distributed about.

A windmill for pumping purposes has been added to the establishment since my last visit to the school.

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They have a large and productive vegetable garden; it is a great fight to keep down the gophers, which are numerous and very destructive. The boys and teacher have done all the work in the garden.

ERMINESKIN BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Hobbema agency. I visited it on August 9. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption (black nuns).

Staff.—Rev. Sisters St. J. de la Croix, superior; St. Cœur de Marie, teacher; St. Bernard, second teacher; St. Flavie, matron; St. Filbranie, cook; St. Valerie, dress-maker.

Class-room.—Of the pupils in the class-room, there were twenty-two boys and twenty girls.

As most of these children are the same as I met in this school a year ago, I had an opportunity of estimating their progress.

It is my pleasure to state that their progress, both mentally and physically, is most gratifying.

The good sister, the head teacher, has given additional proof of her great ability and success as a teacher of Indian children. She is an American, and has practically demonstrated that it is not necessary to speak their tongue, in order to teach Indian children.

She has prepared questions and answers, which I may term general knowledge, that she has drilled into the children in a manner they comprehend. Half an hour spent on this, is astounding, when you think of the raw material she has had to work upon.

Also their mental arithmetic, after a system, taught in her native state, is delightful to the children, and sharpens their wits to the highest degree.

Geography, both of the world and local, has not been neglected; their copy and drawing books are most creditable. We had also dramatic recitations, calisthenics and vocal music. In reading they have been carefully taught; they speak out, and read as if they understood the subject. In spelling they were made to pronounce the word both before and after, and attention was paid particularly to proper pronunciation.

The children looked to be well nourished, and they appeared to be healthy. They were very well and becomingly dressed, and all had on good stockings and boots.

The girls' hair was neatly braided, and the boys had all a close 'shingle,' which made them look sharp and clean.

I inspected the dormitories. The beds are clean and comfortable; all bedsteads for the boys are iron, half of those for the girls are home-made of wood, but are much warmer for a child to sleep on than the iron cots, as they have side-boards.

The whole school appeared to be in a prosperous condition.

LOUIS BULL'S DAY SCHOOL.

I visited the day school on Louis Bull's reserve on July 31.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Goodhand, teacher; assisted by her sister, Miss McIntosh, formerly one of the staff of the Red Deer industrial school.

There are six pupils on the roll. As it was summer vacation, the school was not supposed to be in session, but there were three very clean little children present, and the school-room was in a clean and neat condition.

A great advance in day school curriculum has been made by this teacher. She gives all her pupils baths nearly every day in summer, and once a week in winter. Blouses and dresses have been made for each pupil, which are worn during school hours.

That this has a wholesome influence on the children goes without saying.

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ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is situated at Dunbow, a post office near the junction of High river with Bow river. I visited it on February 19, and remained until March 7. I went again on May 28 and remained until June 11. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conducted on the per capita principle.

Staff.—Rev. A. Naessens, principal; H. F. Dennehy, assistant principal and accountant; Mr. Gilchrist, senior teacher of boys; Mr. Leonard, junior teacher of boys; Tom Markin, farming instructor; John Markin, engineer, miller, blacksmith, furnaceman; Frank Nutt, carpenter instructor; C. Masse, baker; Louison (pro tem), shoemaker; Rev. Sisters Matcheloose, matron; Mongrain, assistant matron; Kelly, teacher of girls; Mathurin, seamstress; Le Blanc, cook.

There were in residence on March 1, sixty-four boys and twenty-seven girls; total ninety-one pupils.

Farm Work.—Lay Brother, Tom Markin, has charge of the farm work, live stock, &c. Lay Brother, John Markin, is the gardener, being an expert in this business, his work as engineer, miller and furnaceman, admitting of this summer employment.

While the older boys are regularly employed at farm work, every one of them works at it according to his strength.

The yield of 1899 crops was as follows: oats, 3,403 bushels; barley, 201 bushels; potatoes, 630 bushels; turnips, 3,000 bushels; mangolds, 325 bushels; corn (fodder), 6 tons; green-feed, 55 tons; hay, 200 tons.

In 1900 the following crops were sown: barley, 5 acres; oats, 26 acres; wheat, 6 acres; potatoes, 6½ acres; turnips, 10 acres; mangolds, 1½ acres; garden, containing cabbage, beets, carrots, onions, &c., 1½ acres; rye for fodder, 46 acres; brome, 12 acres; total, 114½ acres.

The object is to grow food for the pupils and staff, and the large number of live stock. During my inspection the farmer and his pupils were working diligently among the root crops, but the weather and turnip fly were against them, and the turnips were not promising a good crop.

Live Stock.—The school owned 104 head of cattle (seven of them valuable thorough-bred shorthorns), total value, \$2,800; and twenty-seven, horses, mares and colts, valued at \$1,353.

In addition to the above, the pupils own sixty head of cattle, acquired through the principal devoting their earnings to the purchase of heifers.

The pupils' cattle receive precisely the same attention and feed as those of the school. The practice which has grown up here (inaugurated by the principal), of investing the earnings of the pupils in cattle, is particularly commendable. The expense of wintering them for the pupils is considerable, but the principal does not think of that, he is trying to give each one a start with a small herd, on his leaving school. I saw all the live stock and counted them, they were in fine condition, and the care of them is fine training for the pupils.

Pigs are bred successfully, but not to great extent, just sufficient to give a reasonable change of diet to the pupils. A new large pig-house, wherein the food for them can be cooked, has been built recently.

Industries taught.—*Carpentry*—Frank Nutt, instructor. The following pupils have worked regularly at carpentry, learning the trade:—John English, Paul Fox, Patrick Patton, Frank Bastien. Each one works alternately every forenoon or afternoon, or attends the class-room. In winter they were engaged in dressing material for a picket fence. The principal informed me that some of the other pupils are fair carpenters, and work on buildings, &c., during the summer.

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Since my last inspection they built and finished the following buildings: cottage for carpenter, slaughter-house, granary, root-house and stable. The old store-house was removed to a new site; the new storehouse, laundry, ice-house and coal-house were painted, so also were all the window frames and storm sashes of the institution.

Shoe Shop.—The shoe shop is run only to the extent of mending. The shoemaker is an ex-pupil of this school, one Louison, a Sarcee. It is some years since he learned his trade.

Bakery.—C. Masse, baker, does all the work connected with baking, himself, also kills animals and cuts up the beef and pork in suitable joints for the kitchen. His bread is excellent.

Engine-house and Mill.—The engine and pumping-house may now be termed a mill; the building wherein is the run of mill-stones has been enlarged, an elevator and grain-screen put in, also stairs, and a turning lathe has been constructed, which is worked by the engine. Grist is chopped for cash or toll for the settlers, and all the grain fed to the school live stock is ground here.

Steam has been furnished the laundry from pipes connected with the boiler, in consequence the labour of the laundry has been much reduced and drying clothes in winter facilitated. Stationary wash-tubs have been put in, and cold water is supplied from a large overhead tank.

Female Department.—This is in a separate building; in it are also the general dining-hall and kitchens, and the chapel.

The small proportion of girl pupils (twenty-seven) in this school keeps them very busy with domestic work and in the sewing-room, while the boys wash their own clothes, and do all the house-work connected with their own building. The girls do mending for all, also make all shirts, drawers, socks, also their own clothing. They also attend to the dairy; and the cooking (excepting bread-making) is done in the girls' department.

Dietary.—The meals were punctually served, of good, wholesome, well-cooked food, bread and vegetables were given *ad libitum*, and sufficient meat, butter, syrup, fruit, to keep them strong and healthy.

Clothing.—All the pupils were particularly well dressed; they had also good stockings and boots, these latter items being the difference between neatness and slovenliness.

The girls were always clean, neat and tidy, with a bright hair ribbon to set them off.

English-speaking.—I found English universally spoken, and if I addressed a pupil on any subject, would always receive an intelligent answer.

Religious Instruction.—Every afternoon, after school hours, the principal has a class of boys for half an hour, and a class of girls for the next half hour, for religious teaching. In this way, each pupil has about equal to one or two hours a week for this duty.

Games.—There are organized games among the boys in their season. Hockey was on while I was there in winter, and football at my second visit; it was engaged in on the half-holidays (Wednesday and Saturday afternoons). An outdoor skating rink was improvised near the school, so that the dangers of the rivers were avoided.

Class-room.—My examinations took place in June, when the attendance was reduced to seventy-nine.

Girls' Department.—Rev. Sister Kelly, teacher. They were graded as follows:—Standard I, eight pupils; Standard II, seven pupils; Standard III, five pupils; Standard IV, two pupils; Standard V, one pupil; total, twenty-three pupils.

During the examination the pupils were taken over work they had done during the year. The usual difficulty—more pronounced in girls—of their not speaking out,

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was experienced. If it is not drilled into them when very young, to raise their voice and speak distinctly, it is fruitless saying anything about it later on, particularly to big girls, for they turn sulky if reproved, and then will not speak at all.

The different classes were examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, local geography and dictation. In reading (according to their standard) they are fluent, but apt to slur in their pronunciation. Their spelling was very good indeed, also mental arithmetic. They write very well; some of the older girls were as ready and apt in answering as white girls would be.

Their course of instruction has developed their intelligence so much that they fully comprehend conversation on general topics. To any one understanding Indian children, this is a great point gained and almost sufficient for this generation of children.

They were all neatly, cleanly and most appropriately dressed; all had on good boots and stockings.

Senior Division, Boys.—Teacher, Mr. Gilchrist. Some boys classed in this division are too old to associate with little fellows called juniors, although they are not further advanced in class than some of the latter.

In this division were thirty pupils, graded as follows: Standard I, two; Standard II, nine; Standard III, nine; Standard IV, ten; total, thirty pupils.

I spent a day in this class-room, as it takes that time under the half-day system to meet all the pupils.

With but few exceptions I find Indian boys who have entered a school at six or seven years of age, when they reach fifteen, have learned about all they will absorb from the class-room; if they are not taught before they reach the latter age, they learn but little after that, as they then prefer out-of-door work, and are given it.

The examination in this division was a review of the past quarter's work. They all did very well, particularly in arithmetic and mental arithmetic.

In reading the teacher was not as particular as I would like regarding pronunciation. They were very good in spelling, and most of them passed well in dictation, composition and writing. They are backward in geography, knowing very little of it.

Junior Division, Boys.—Mr. Leonard, teacher. These boys, numbering twenty-six, were graded as follows:—Standard II, four; Standard IA, eight; Standard IB, fourteen; total, twenty-six pupils.

In this room the character of the boy is formed; here he must be taught to speak out, and habits of cleanliness, therefore much depends upon the judgment, observation and diligence of this teacher.

They are a fine lot of children, and most of them are developing great intelligence.

They were put through and made to show what they have been taught; they are all fond of writing and drawing on their slates. They all read, some of them very well indeed, and some of them spell. Most of them were able to tell the days of the week, months of the year, write their own names, ages, and where they came from, on their slates. They knew some multiplication tables, &c.

While they are all very young, some have been so many years in the school, they forget their mother tongue, and will soon outstrip the seniors in the class-room.

Office.—I made an audit of the accounts and account books of the institution, Mr. H. S. Dennehy, accountant.

I was very ably assisted in my audit by Mr. E. D. Sworder, assistant principal and accountant of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, who had been sent by Rev. Father Hugonnard to bring up the arrears of work here, caused by the demise of the former assistant principal and accountant, Mr. C. E. Dennehy.

The book-keeping is on the principal of double entry, each original invoice was audited and followed throughout. Trial balances were produced each month to June 30, 1900, when the books were closed for the fiscal year, and a balance sheet produced.

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Cash Account.—This is kept with the Imperial Bank, Calgary. This account was audited satisfactorily.

I sent to the department an exhaustive financial report upon this school, dated July 2; therefore, a more extended reference will be unnecessary here.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited the Calgary industrial school from June 13 to 17 inclusive; it is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary. It is not conducted upon the per capita system.

Staff.—Rev. G. H. Hogbin, principal; Mrs. Hogbin, matron; A. F. H. Mills, teacher; R. H. J. Young, farmer; C. F. Pippy, carpenter.

This school is for boys only.

Class-room.—Thirty-nine pupils were present, graded as follows: Standard I, 6; Standard II, 15; Standard III, 2; Standard IV, 7; total, 39 pupils.

The different classes were examined in reading, spelling, composition, geography, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, tables, &c.

Mr. Pippy and his pupils were engaged in finishing the new stable. It is a good structure, and a most creditable work. A new building has also been constructed upon cold storage principles, having the ice stored overhead; one half of the ground floor is for a creamery, and the other half, cold storage for perishable provisions.

A new bake-oven is being built, adjacent to a projected new building, for a bakery and laundry. This department of the institution was conducted with commendable energy.

Farm Work.—Mr. Young is instructor. The farm work is conducted with the special view (besides instruction of the pupils) of growing food for the pupils and staff and the live stock. Vegetables are sown upon the large market-garden principle, and the remainder of the broken land is sown with oats.

The gardens were late; they must have been tardy, in the early spring, in working the land, but with a favourable season there was yet time for large crops.

Live Stock.—The milch cows and young stock are in good condition, and appear to be well looked after.

Domestic Work.—Mrs. Hogbin is assisted by a woman cook and laundress.

The work of this department was performed satisfactorily and promptly. The 'rouse' was regular at 5.30; the meals were properly served on time, and work was commenced at appointed hours. The kitchen was clean and in good order. The dormitories were clean, the beds neatly made up, and the rooms well ventilated. The institution was neat and clean throughout; the staff were attentive to their duties.

One evening a week is set apart for mending, each boy mending his own clothes; they require more direct supervision in these duties than would girls, but this is ample here, as the work is well done.

Domestic work has a homing effect, and the boys will be better husbands for knowing how to do housework, cook, wash clothes, and mend them.

Health.—One boy was ill in the Calgary hospital. With this exception, and the case of Dick Weasel, sent home to the Sarsce reserve, on the doctor's order, they all seemed in good condition and in good health, as well as cheerful and happy.

Religious Instruction.—Every evening after recreation a service is held, principally choral, and after prayers an address by the principal; the pupils appear to enjoy this service.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, Aug. 15, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of industrial, boarding and day schools, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, from September, 1899, to August, 1900.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on September 23, 1899. Number of pupils present 14: boys 7, girls 7. Number on roll 20. Six boys were out working for farmers, getting wages from six to ten dollars a month and board, one boy was getting fifteen dollars, and one sixteen dollars, with board, and satisfactory reports were received from the employers as to the behaviour and abilities of the boys.

The classification was :—

Standard I.....	8
“ II.....	..
“ III.....	4
“ IV.....	5
“ V.....	3
	20

School material ample, and the house proper was in its usual good order.

Mr. Alex. Skene was principal, but was leaving soon to be assistant principal of Regina industrial school. There was a good garden, and a large crop of all kinds of vegetables.

The work done by the girls in knitting and sewing was creditable, and the garden work was capital training for the boys. The school took prizes at the fair for butter, bread, eggs, cushions, slippers, mitts and stockings, dresses and darning. Miss Webster was matron, and the pupils were neat and clean, and were doing very well in their class work.

On January 2, 1900, I made another visit to this school, and Mr. E. C. Stewart, formerly assistant principal at Brandon school, was in charge. I made a report to the Commissioner of my visit and of the standing of the school at the time.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on October 3, 1899. Mrs. Smith, teacher; number of pupils present, 8; boys, 3; girls, 5; number on roll, 10; classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	3
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	1
“ IV.....	2

There were a few more children on this reserve not attending school, and Mr. Martineau, agent, was to use his influence to get them to do so.

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School material ample. There was a good garden, and it had been fairly well attended to by the boys, and the girls showed specimens of their sewing and knitting. I could not report much progress in the class work, except that the pupils spoke out a little better than formerly, but there was room for more active work in this little school. The attendance was regular during the year.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on October 5, 1899. Mr. Mark Williams, principal and teacher; Mrs. Williams, matron; with an outside and an inside servant. Number of pupils present, 27; boys, 13; girls, 14. Number on roll, 27; classified as under:—

Standard I.....	3
" II.....	13
" III.....	4
" IV.....	7
	—
	27

School material was ample, equipment in good condition, except the desks which were old and shaky; they are home-made, and have been a long time in use. The class-room showed careful and painstaking work on the part of Mr. Williams. The house was the pink of cleanliness and neatness, reflecting much credit on the matron, with the little help this lady had.

Considerable improvements had been made, new water-closets, stables re-roofed, and new doors, root-house improved, new fence around premises, and the whole place showed good management. The garden (as it always is), was one of the best I found in my travels. The crop put away for winter use was 400 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels turnips, 75 bushels carrots, 25 bushels onions, 400 cabbages, 10 bushels beets, 200 bushels mangolds, and the house had a plentiful supply during the season. The flower garden was a pretty sight.

The dairy in the basement was well filled with pails of jam, made from wild fruits, also pickles, made by Mrs. Williams, which showed practical and useful housekeeping.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on October 6, 1899. Number of pupils present, thirty; boys, eighteen; girls, twelve; number on roll, thirty.

The classification of pupils is as follows:—

Standard I.....	15
" III.....	13
" IV.....	2
	—
	30

A few articles were asked for to complete material required.

Staff.—Rev. S. Perrault, principal; Rev. Sister Thiffault, matron; Rev. Sister Valade, teacher; Rev. Sister Agnes, in charge of girls; Rev. Sister Alexandre, cook; A. D. Amour, carpenter; A. Ligault, stableman.

The whole place was in perfect order, and the dormitories, kitchen, dining-room, cellar and dairy were models of cleanliness. The garden was a feature of the school,

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and a large crop was being harvested. The best of bread was made in a portable oven, capable of baking sixty loaves at a time.

A large tank had been placed on the top flat, and a force pump, with piping and hose attached, to keep the tank filled. This arrangement is a convenience to the house, as well as a safeguard in case of fire. The pupils were neatly dressed. The class work showed that Sister Valade was an accomplished teacher, and the progress made since last inspection was most satisfactory. It is always a real pleasure to visit this school. The Rev. Mr. Perrault is an excellent principal, and leaves nothing undone that can benefit his school and pupils.

The cellar was well filled with jam, made from the wild fruits found in the neighbourhood. The best of butter was also made in the house. There was an air of thrift and good management about the whole place that was pleasing. The boys and girls were getting the best of training to become useful in after-life, if they only follow what is taught and shown to them whilst here. The matron was ever busy superintending the various departments of house-work, and was to be congratulated on her excellent management. A financial statement was furnished.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on November 8, 1899. Number of pupils present, twenty-five; boys, twelve; girls, thirteen. Number on roll, thirty-one. Four were absent owing to sickness, one was out working and one was absent without leave.

The classification of pupils present is as follows:—

Standard I.....	6
“ II.....	10
“ III.....	4
“ IV.....	5
	—
	25

A few articles in material were asked for; most of the material and all the equipment of this school and house are supplied by the Mission of the Presbyterian Church, also the buildings.

The Rev. Hugh McKay is principal and missionary; Mrs. McKay, matron; two inside servants, and a farmer, who looks after the cattle, of which there is a herd of about one hundred head, besides horses, pigs, poultry, &c.

The farm supplies all the beef, pork, butter, milk, &c., and last year wheat to give all the flour required.

The financial statement showed all accounts paid. The class-room is presided over by Mr. Sahlmack, a graduate of Manitoba College, and he was doing splendid work. The dormitories, in fact the whole house, was in the best of order, and there was a home-like atmosphere about the place. The pupils play crokinole, checkers, dominoes, &c. The meals were nicely served, and tables looked neat, and good order was observed by the pupils. Good faithful work is done at this school; it is the second oldest boarding school in the Territories—the McDougall Orphanage, Morley, being the pioneer in this department of work.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on December 18 and other days.

Number of pupils present, 216; boys, 100; girls, 116. Number enrolled, 223, and they come from the following places:—

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	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Duck Lake	6	9	15
File Hills	12	25	37
Assiniboine	4	3	7
Swan River	3	3	6
Crooked Lakes	20	22	42
Birtle (Gamblers)	1	2	3
Touchwood	8	5	13
Carlton	4	2	6
Muskowpetung	41	43	84
Moose Mountain	4	6	10
	103	120	223

Classification of Pupils.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	25	39	64
" II	11	27	38
" III	33	36	68
" IV	17	10	27
" V	13	11	24
" VI	2	—	2
	100	123	223

Boys' Senior Division.—A. J. McKenna, teacher.

Boys' Junior Division.—J. McNabb, teacher.

Girls' Senior.—Rev. Sister St. Alfred, teacher.

Girls' Junior.—Rev. Sister Marianni, teacher.

All the class-rooms were well supplied with desks, blackboards, and the material was sufficient. The teachers were doing their work efficiently, and the best of order was observed, and I considered capital progress was being made. Some of the boys and girls showed considerable ability in arithmetic and other subjects.

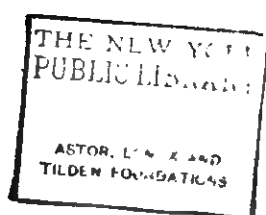
English is freely spoken, and I seldom heard a Cree word, except in the case of some new arrival. I was much pleased with the exercises of both boys' and girls' divisions, and I spent over three days in them.

I made a full report in detail to the Commissioner, and it will only be necessary to mention a few items in this report touching on the general working of the institution—the largest one of its kind and the second oldest in the Territories.

Staff.—Rev. Father Hugonnard, principal; Rev. Father Jacob, assistant principal; E. D. Sworder, clerk and storekeeper; A. J. McKenna, teacher (boys' senior); J. McNabb, teacher (boys' junior); J. Lapointe, farmer; J. A. McDonald, carpenter; D. McDonald, blacksmith; G. Schick, shoemaker; R. Caron, baker; C. Miles, furnace, painter and night watchman; V. Pealapra, tinsmith, plumber, &c.; Rev. Sister Superior Goulet, matron; Rev. Sister St. Alfred, teacher (senior girls); Rev. Sister St. Marianni, teacher (junior girls); Rev. Sister Breland, cook; Rev. Sister St. Armand, assistant matron (girls); Rev. Sister La Mothe, assistant matron (boys); Rev. Sister Bergeron, tailoress; Rev. Sister St. Vital, assistant cook and laundress.

Since last inspection a new horse and cattle stable had been built, 9 x 33 feet; stone and tools, cement and brick floors, bricks used from the old burnt felt building; six and tools, cement and brick floors, bricks used from the old burnt felt building. Sixteen stalls for horses, and twenty-two for cattle. Implement shed, 80 feet long.

Carpenter shop is 56 x 30 feet. Nine benches and a good supply of tools. Twenty-five boys worked off and on during the year. Doors, sashes, window frames, cupboards,





DOING FANCY WORK AT WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

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tables, benches, &c., are made, besides many repairs for outsiders, and on school buildings. The shop looked business-like.

Blacksmith shop is 54 x 16 feet, and well equipped with tools. Twenty boys have received training here during the year, and some of the boys have turned out to be efficient in this line of work.

Shoe shop is 24 x 25, and fifteen boys have worked during the year off and on mending boots, harness, &c.

Tinsmith's shop is 17 x 20 feet. Two boys work here.

Bakery had a new portable oven, which was doing good work. Two boys were helping the baker, second strong baker's flour was used.

There was a good hennery and a large laundry bordering on the lake, and a bath-house.

The main building is in two parts, one for boys and one for girls; both were in perfect order. The chapel is on second flat on girls' side, and had been supplied with pews during the year, and there was seating capacity for two hundred and fifty persons. There are three dormitories for girls, containing one hundred and nine iron beds, and one for small boys, with seven beds, and five beds in hospital ward for girls and three in boys' ward.

There is a large sewing-room; girls make all their own dresses, and nearly all the clothing for the smaller boys. Clothing for the larger boys is purchased ready made.

Fire-appliances are all through the buildings, and special pains had been taken by the principal as to ventilation, which was working well.

The whole work of the house was admirably managed, and the girls were receiving the best of training in housework, as is proved by the excellent reports received from those employing them after they leave the school, and I can bear testimony also to their good housekeeping, wherever I find them on the reserves. Sister Superior Goulet and her faithful staff were to be congratulated on the satisfactory condition of the house and on the orderly way in which all departments were being conducted.

Boys' Side.—Two dormitories had eighty-nine iron beds, and there were smaller rooms and rooms for staff.

Dining-room had ten large tables, employees on one side and officers' table at one end on a platform. All take meals at same time. Conservatory at one side of the dining-room, and hanging baskets with flowers in various parts of the room gave the whole place a bright and cheerful appearance. Meals are well cooked and served hot. The sisters, assisted by boys and girls, do the waiting, and with over two hundred and fifty pupils and staff, everything goes on as smoothly and orderly as if an ordinary family.

There is a reading-room and library, and I was told good use was made of it, especially during the long winter evenings.

The gymnasium is always a place well patronized by the boys, but the expense of heating the place keeps it from being used much in very cold weather. The buildings were all in good repair, and the surroundings thoroughly kept clear of rubbish.

Farm and Garden.—The garden here, with probably the exception of the experimental farm at Indian Head, may be classed the best in the Territories. Raspberries, strawberries, red, white and black currants, asparagus, rhubarb, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, sunflowers, lettuce, onions, parsnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, pumpkins, squash, citron, celery, radishes, &c., are grown. Apples are also grown, and when I was here during the summer I saw the first and only apple grown in the Territories. The reverend father was so proud of this apple that a piece of card-board was hung over it, 'Please do not touch this apple,' but some miscreant of a visitor stole it before it had time to ripen. It proved anyway that apples can be grown here with proper care.

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The farm consists of 1,120 acres, partly in the valley and partly on the bench, used for crop, hay and pasture.

The crop of 1899 was a good one, and a great help to the house. The following was harvested :—1,215 bushels oats, 142 bushels pease, 191 bushels barley, 600 bushels turnips, 1,200 bushels potatoes, 70 bushels carrots, 4 bushels beets, 15 bushels onions, 3 bushels parsnips, 500 bushels mangolds, 200 heads cabbage, 100 pumpkins. Thirty-one acres summer fallowed, twenty acres disc-harrowed, thirty-one acres new land broken, seven acres of brome grass; thirty acres of the crop, including the garden, are in the valley.

Supplies.—Groceries and hardware are chiefly purchased in Winnipeg, dry goods in Toronto; flour, Indian Head mill; beef, from the Mission at Le Bret, price was \$5.20 per hundred pounds to June 30, 1899, and \$6.25 from July to the time of inspection.

Financial.—I audited the various books, and checked all invoices with ledger and cash-book entries.

Mr. Swarder, the clerk, performs his duties most efficiently, and although the system adopted is of an antiquated style, giving a lot of labour, which is of no practical use whatever, still the books were correct. Full statements were furnished the Commissioner.

I was much pleased with the general efficiency of the school. The pupils speak English freely, are polite and well-behaved and obedient.

They are comfortably dressed, and I did not notice a ragged garment during my inspection. The reverend principal is as enthusiastic as ever, and the school was holding its position as one of the leading Indian schools in the Dominion.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected from March 22 to April 19, 1900.

Number of pupils present, 66; boys, 33; girls, 33; number on roll, 86, from the following places :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
St. Peter's.....	30	21	51
Touchwood (Gordon's).....	5	2	7
Birtle (Oak river and Oak lake).....	4	9	13
Swan river (Key's).....	2	3	5
Broken Head.....	2	..	2
Crooked lake.....	..	4	4
Moose mountain.....	..	1	1
Moravians.....	1	1	2
Yorkton.....	..	1	1
	—	—	—
	44	42	86

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I.....	21
“ II.....	14
“ III.....	10
“ IV.....	12
“ V.....	9
	—
	66

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Mr. Stewart and Miss McCreary had both resigned, and Miss Marks, the new teacher, was conducting both senior and junior pupils in one class-room, and was doing well. A few items of school material were asked for.

My principal business at the school this time, however, was to make a statement of its financial position, including an inventory of all government property as on March 31, 1900, with the view of taking it over from its present management and conducting it in future strictly under the department's control.

I furnished the required statements to the Commissioner, and the school has, since April 1, been under his direct management in the way of purchasing supplies and the payment of accounts.

The staff consists of : A. E. Wilson, principal and office work; Mrs. Wilson, matron; Mr. Webster, assistant principal; Mrs. Webster, assistant matron; Miss Marks, teacher; Miss Dickens, seamstress; Miss Vidal, cook; Miss Pratt, laundress; John Cook, carpenter; John Siple, farmer.

Six discharges had taken place, leaving the number of pupils at the time I left at sixty.

The principal, who had been living in a cottage in the town, had moved into the school building, there being plenty of accommodation.

ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on May 8 and other days. Number present, 120; boys, 67; girls, 53. Number on roll, 120. Classification of pupils:—

Standard I.	27
" II.	14
" III.	51
" IV.	20
" V.	8
	<hr/>
	120

R. F. McDougall, teacher senior division; Miss E. Cree, teacher junior division, are both teachers of long experience. The pupils of this school are above the average in intelligence. Only English is heard spoken, and the exercises showed that good faithful work was being done.

The pupils came from the following places :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Frenchman's Head.	1	..	1
Fort Alexander.	2	1	3
Cumberland.	1	1	2
St. Peter's.	10	42	88
Lac Seul.	4	1	5
White Dog.	1	..	1
Grand Rapids.	1	..	1
The Pas.	4	5	9
Saskatchewan.	1	2	3
Fisher river.	5	..	5
Broken Head.	1	..	1
Fairford.	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	67	53	120

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The staff consists of the following :—J. G. Dagg, principal; Miss Lang, matron; Miss Cree, teacher junior division; Miss Hodgins, assistant matron; Mrs. Birch, laundress; Miss Jackson, cook; Miss Dagg, seamstress; R. F. McDougall, teacher senior division; A. J. Kayll, clerk, during half day only; J. B. Line, farmer; Edward Sherwood, carpenter; James Birch, gardener; J. Minion, blacksmith; and two pupil assistants.

Mr. Burnham had just commenced classes for boys and girls, teaching calisthenics, and boys in drill, marching, &c., and these exercises were doing good in improving the physique of the pupils, and on a later visit the performance gone through reflected credit on their efficient trainer.

Morning and evening prayers are held regularly, and the pupils attend the parish church on Sundays, morning and evening, and the girls assist in the choir. Sunday school is held in the afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Johnstone, rector of the parish, has other classes for the pupils during the week.

The pupils are well behaved and give no trouble. The boys are experts in playing cricket and football, and the girls take part in tennis, croquet, &c.

The house proper was carefully examined and found in excellent condition.

The basement had been whitewashed and was free of all dirt.

The dining-room had been kalsomined, the tables had been improved by removing the iron covering and using white oil-cloth instead, and the change made a wonderful difference in the appearance of the room, and took away the jail look they previously had, meals are nicely cooked and served, and good order was observed.

The kitchen was also in good order. The new brick oven is alongside, and is worked from the kitchen, all the bread is made here, and the larger girls do the work.

The best of bread was made, strong baker's flour being used.

The girls' dormitories were models of neatness, iron beds, with brass mountings, and painted white, each bed, besides the wire spring had a mattress, two sheets, two blankets, a pillow and a white counterpane; a chair is placed at each bed so that the girls can sit on chairs instead of on the beds. There are three dormitories for girls, two with sixteen beds each, and one with ten, each room has a closet for clothing.

The boys' dormitory, since the improvement made by raising the roof, is now one of the best dormitories to be seen, and the change has been money well spent, as the good health of the pupils is no doubt owing a good deal to this large well-ventilated room, compared with the dark, dingy, cramped one formerly used. There are seventy-two iron beds in this room, furnished same as in the girls', except that the counterpanes are scarlet instead of white. I confess I like the scarlet best, as they look cosier and warmer than the white ones. Chairs are here also, one for each boy, a urinal and drinking water easy of access. All the rooms of the house had been kalsomined. Two new water-closets have been built at a sufficient distance from the house, one for boys and one for girls.

The sewing-room, laundry and pantries were all found in good order.

The garden was being cleaned up, and a lot of brush removed, new walks made, and trees planted.

The farm crop put in this spring was: sixty acres oats, fifteen acres barley, ten acres vetches, ten acres potatoes and gardens; timothy, five acres; brome grass, six acres; summer-fallow, five acres; pasture, thirty acres; hay meadows, one hundred and ninety acres; land to fence, seventy-two acres; total size of farm, four hundred and three acres.

The old parish school-house is used as a piggery, and a capital one it makes. One corner of the boys' play-room is used as a printing office. Fire-appliances, axes, and pails are provided. The cattle were in fair order, a list was sent the Commissioner.

Financial.—I audited the various accounts from October, 1897, to March 31, 1900, and took an inventory of all property, which was forwarded to the Commis-

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sioner. Mr. Kayll, the clerk, keeps his books up to date, and is most correct in all his work. Miss Lang was proving to be a most capable matron, and her careful management of the inside work of the institution accounts for the economical showing in the expenses.

The principal, Mr. Dagg, was doing splendid work. He has doubled the attendance since he took charge, and has made the school popular with pupils and parents alike, and it is now one of the most flourishing of the industrial schools. Mr. Dagg has a faithful staff, and the prospects of continued prosperity were bright. He is interested in his work, and gives it his closest attention, and these qualities combined with business ability, are sure to be rewarded with success.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on May 21, 22, and other days. Number of pupils present, 88; boys, 49; girls, 39. Number on roll, 106; classified as under:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	15	15	30
" II.	10	18	28
" III.	2	16	18
" IV.	14	11	25
" V.	4	1	5
	45	61	106

Some school material was asked for. Boys' class-room, 28 x 24, senior girls' 26 x 14. Junior boys' and girls' 20 x 20. These rooms were well supplied with desks, maps and blackboards.

Rev. Sister Precious Blood, teacher senior girls; Miss Tucker, teacher junior boys and girls; Albert Adolph, first teacher boys; Henri Dubois, second teacher boys.

The exercises were satisfactory, and the boys and girls here will compare favourably with any of our schools. The pupils are from the following places:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Broken Head.	1	3	4
St. Peter's.	10	10	20
Berens River.	6	3	9
Roseau River.	5	6	11
Fort Alexander.	13	12	25
Pine Creek.	3	1	4
Lake Manitoba.	1	..	1
Rat Portage.	1	..	1
Eagle Lake.	1	..	1
Sandy Bay.	13	5	18
Black River.	2	2	4
Jack Head. ....	..	1	1
Hollow Water.	1	..	1
Couchiching.	1	..	1
Shoal Lake.	1	1	2
Riding Mountain.	2	1	3
	61	45	106

Staff.—Rev. Father Dorais, principal; Albert Adolph, first teacher boys, and charge of boys mornings and evenings; Henri Dubois, second teacher, and charge of boys during the day; Damien Tetreault, carpenter; Wm. McDougall, farmer; Paul

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Sale, band master; Rev. Sister Page, matron; Rev. Sister Deschambault, nurse; Rev. Sister Giroux, dining-room; Rev. Sister Clement, seamstress; Rev. Sister Precious Blood, teacher girls; Rev. Sister Pare, laundress; Rev. Sister Marthe, cook; Miss Eliza Tucker, teacher junior boys and girls.

This being the first time I had inspected this institution, I took considerable pains to give the Commissioner full particulars, not only of its financial position, but of the various buildings and other property, together with the class-room work and the general management of the house, and I was much pleased with all the appointments, and with the quiet and systematic manner with which the work was being carried on. The principal gives his undivided time to the duties of his position. He superintends all outside operations in the garden and farm work, and in any building repairs, &c., and he keeps his own accounts, and although not on such an elaborate scale as some others, they are simple and correct. Father Dorais is a careful buyer, and a capable manager, and so far he has had no deficits, and not likely to have any, so long as the required number of pupils is kept up to the limit. I have not space to give particulars of the various buildings, but they were all well adapted for the purpose, and were in perfect order.

There is a nice flower garden in front of the house, and a vegetable garden on one side, both prettily laid out and nicely kept. The total land in connection with the school comprises about forty acres, only twelve of which are fit for cultivation, but the school has the use of about seven hundred acres from the St. Boniface mission, and in lieu of this the father takes in a few non-treaty Indian or half-breed children. The crop put in this year consists of four acres potatoes, one of garden and turnips, eight of barley, and a field on the mission land of seventeen acres, the remainder being used for hay and pasture. The crop harvested in 1899 was 400 bushels oats, 100 of barley, 600 of potatoes, 100 of turnips, 100 of onions, carrots, beets, &c., 100 tons of hay put up, 20 of which were left over and would be available for this year.

The house is heated with hot water and lighted with acetylene gas, pipes and fixings having been put in by the principal himself doing the work, assisted by the carpenter. A summer-house was being erected.

The boys' lavatory was a new one, and is a feature of the place, it is 50 x 10 feet, large bathing space, and automatic water-closets, fixed in basins, concrete floor, and a good flow of water.

The dining-room contained seven long tables, officers' table at one end and men's table in a small room on one side. Tables are covered with zinc. The kitchen had a 'Prowse' range. The dairy had a good supply of jams, jellies, &c., made from wild fruits. The laundry was a roomy place. The sewing and mending rooms were also roomy places. Six sewing-machines, all the clothing for boys and girls is made here, and a saving is thus effected in this item of expenditure.

The boys' dormitory had fifty-nine beds and twenty-four chairs, and twenty-four loose wash basins and ten fixed in a marble stand. The beds are wooden stretchers or 'Beaudettes.' Some have wire springs and some duck, each has a palliase, two blankets, one sheet, pillow and pillow sham, and boys have night shirts. Cupboard for clothing, and all were nicely folded up, and placed in shelves. Large tank filled with water, and fire-pails, axes and extinguishers were in convenient places. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also in the building, and a Ryder hot-air engine for pumping water.

There are two dormitories for girls, one with thirty-two beds and one with fifteen, furnished similar to those of the boys, and wash basins were also on marble stand. The dormitories were scrupulously clean, as were all the other rooms in the house.

The dispensary is a well arranged place, medicines in a glass case, bottles all neatly labelled.

The best use possible is made of all material; nothing allowed to go to waste; pretty rag mats being made out of cuttings from the sewing-room.

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Bread is purchased in the town, twenty-six two-pound loaves for one dollar, being a shade less than two cents a pound. Beef costs six cents a pound, delivered as required, and good beef was being supplied. The bread was also good, being made from strong baker's flour.

The cattle were in good condition; there were twenty-seven head, three horses, sixteen pigs and forty-two poultry. The pupils get all the milk they need; they do not take kindly to porridge, but they get it twice a week. Butter is made in the house.

I audited all the accounts from July 1, 1898, to March 31, 1900, and found them correct.

Supplies are purchased in Winnipeg at wholesale terms, and discounts are generally taken advantage of when funds on hand are available.

Father Dorais and the sisters are to be congratulated on their careful and intelligent management. Everything goes on like clockwork, and the best is done to give these pupils a training that will make them useful men and women wherever their lot may be cast.

My inspection was a satisfactory and a pleasant one. Miss Tucker kindly made two copies of the inventory for me, and did them very nicely, for which I tendered my thanks, the only reward at my disposal.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on 9th, 10th and other days in July, 1900.

Number of pupils present one hundred and four; boys, fifty-two; girls, fifty-two. Classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.....	20	23	43
“ II.....	12	6	18
“ III.....	16	21	37
“ IV.....	4	5	9
“ V.....	1	—	1
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 108

School material was plentiful, and both rooms well supplied with desks, maps, charts, blackboards, &c. The pupils are from the following places:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Norway House	12	17	29
Oxford House	6	5	11
God's Lake	5	10	15
Fisher River	10	8	18
Poplar River	1	2	3
Berens River	3	3	6
St. Peter's.....	2	1	3
Oak River	10	5	15
Cross Lake	4	2	6
White Cap (Moose Woods)	—	1	1
Bull Head	—	1	1
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 108

The pupils had improved in speaking louder when reading, and less Cree was heard than formerly in and around the school, and would soon be completely stopped.

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Discipline and supervision very good. Miss Valentyne and Miss Peacock are both accomplished and painstaking teachers.

Staff of house proper is: Rev. T. Ferrier, principal; Miss Sutherland, matron; Miss Valentyne, teacher senior room; Miss Peacock, teacher junior room; Miss Marshall, assistant matron; Miss Black, seamstress; Miss Marty, laundress; Mrs. Gordon, cook; Jas. R. Earle, assistant principal; J. G. Milne, farmer; T. B. Barner, gardener; Henry Armstrong, carpenter.

The whole place was in excellent order. The drains were working well. Furnaces were in proper condition, and heating had been satisfactory during the past winter, and the consumption of fuel much less than formerly.

A few of the rooms had been painted, and all kalsomined in various tints, giving the house a cheerful appearance. The basement had been whitewashed with lime, and the cement floor repaired.

The dormitories and other rooms were in good order, beds well supplied with palliasses, blankets, sheets, pillows and counterpanes, and all perfectly clean, the whole reflecting credit on Miss Sutherland, the efficient matron.

The sewing-room, under Miss Black's care, was doing good service, and the girls were making rapid progress in needlework, and could make their own dresses.

The mending and darning room, under care of Miss Marshall, was kept busy repairing and patching, an important part of work in a place like this, and where deficits are to be avoided.

Miss Marty had charge of the laundry, and a lot of work is done in this place in keeping bedding and clothing clean. Some of the ironing done by the girls in finer work would have done credit to a Chinaman.

The kitchen was well looked after by Mrs. Gordon, assisted by the girls, many of whom were experts.

The boys' clothing-room had been fitted up with nests, so that each boy could keep his clothes under his own number. The kitchen and dining-room had been fully equipped with all needed requirements.

The dining-room had been kalsomined, tinted walls and white ceiling, and it looked bright and cheerful. The tables had white oilcloth, and the dishes were white granite, meals well cooked and served hot, and always on time; no confusion. Food is varied, and all get what is good for them; porridge in the mornings, and good, wholesome soup and the best of bread. Potatoes are never wanting in the bill of fare, and other vegetables when in season. Window shades had been provided, and wire screens for doors and windows to keep out the flies.

The reception room had been provided with chairs, and the floor covered with linoleum; a cabinet made in the shop holds the medicines and school stationery not in use.

Two fire-escapes had been put up, one at each end of the building, connecting with the dormitories on both flats. The grounds around the building had been levelled and trees planted.

The girls' play-ground is inclosed, and there are swings; indoor games consist of checkers, crokinole, &c.

The boys' play-ground is in the valley in front of the house, and foot and baseball are the favourite games which the boys seem to enjoy in the evenings, and they are experts. The farm had been improved by the removal of stones and brush, bringing more land into use for cultivation.

The crop put in this year was : wheat, 19 acres ; oats, 34 acres ; barley, 5 acres ; corn, 5 acres ; potatoes, 8½ acres ; turnips, 3½ acres ; carrots, 1 acre ; mangolds, 2½ acres ; millet, 1½ acres ; brome grass, 3½ acres ; summer fallow, 15 acres ; new breaking, 6 acres ; hay meadow, 11 acres.

The garden comprises about eight acres, and was prettily laid out and hedges planted as wind-breaks. The garden had passed the dry weather very well, owing to a system of irrigation, supplied from the springs on the bench, and this system could

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at little expense be extended so as to irrigate the whole bottom of the farm. The cattle numbered twenty-three head, six horses, nine pigs and thirty-six poultry, all in the best of condition.

Mr. Barner was bringing the garden into good condition, and was paying more attention in the meantime to the useful instead of the ornamental.

The farmer, Mr. Milne, is experienced in the business, having been farmer at Regina industrial school, and was for some years at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head. The crops before I left promised to be as good as last year.

Financial.—I audited the books and accounts for the year and found all correct, and a balance on hand after paying all expenses. The deficit of a year ago, \$1,969.14, was paid by the Methodist Missionary Society, and all accounts liquidated on August 11, 1899.

Supplies are purchased in Brandon, and by paying cash the best terms possible are obtained, and compare favourably with prices in Winnipeg.

Bread continues to be purchased, twenty-six two-pound loaves for one dollar, or a shade less than two cents a pound. The bread supplied is of the best quality. Beef was seven cents a pound, delivered at the school as required.

The staff is an efficient one, and the utmost harmony prevails, each one doing his or her best for the success of the work, and I cannot say too much in favour of the principal for his excellent management during the year. He took hold when things were in a poor condition, and it will now compare in efficiency with any of the schools in its management and in satisfactory results, for, after all, this is what tells. Mr. Ferrier is early and late attending to one thing or another, and strangers when visiting are struck with the fine appearance of the farm and buildings, and with the healthy, clean and well dressed boys and girls. My inspection was a satisfactory one.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

During the year I made a second visit to this school. The pupils were having their holidays. The buildings had undergone a complete renovation, and painting, plastering and kalsomining had been done from top to bottom, and it was never in such good order.

Mr. Stewart had left in May last, and Rev. Mr. Farrer is now principal, and Mrs. Farrer, sen., is matron, and is a most capable one.

The garden had a large crop of all kinds of vegetables.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report on the inspection of Indian schools.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE.

This school was inspected on December 8 and January 24.

Staff.—Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal; Mrs. Matheson, M.D., C.M., matron; Miss M. Lang, teacher; Miss Shaw, seamstress; Miss Phillips, housekeeper; Miss Buswell, cook; Albert Fraser, general assistant.

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Attendance.—The pupils present numbered thirty-four, classified as follows :—

Standard I....	Treaty, 3; non-treaty, 4; total, 7
" II.....	" 4 " 2 " 6
" III.....	" 4 " 7 " 11
" IV.....	" 3 " 7 " 10
Total.....	" 14 " 20 " 34

School-room.—The school-room is a plain but commodious room, well lighted and ventilated, and properly equipped with blackboards, desks and other furniture. There was on hand a sufficient supply of maps, text-books, reference books, stationery and other school material.

Class-work.—The efficiency of the class-work has been materially increased by the appointment of a duly qualified teacher, whose attention is devoted solely to the work of the class-room. The pupils passed a creditable examination. Singing is regularly taught, though outside of ordinary school hours. The discipline of the school is good.

Industries.—Much of the spare time of the boys is turned to useful account at gardening and the care of stock, while the girls have regular instruction in needle-work and every kind of house-work.

Premises.—The buildings have been enlarged during the past year, and the premises generally have been greatly improved in appearance.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE.

This school was inspected on December 22.

Staff.—Rev. W. Comiré, principal; Rev. Sister St. Ignatius, superior; Rev. Sister St. Patrick, first teacher; Rev. Sister Mary of Nazareth, second teacher; Rev. Sister St. Stanislaus, boys' seamstress; Rev. Sister Aimée de Marie, girls' seamstress; Rev. Sister St. Lawrence, laundress; Rev. Sister St. Alexis, housekeeper; Rev. Sister Ste. Hono-rine, cook.

Attendance.—There are in all sixty-two pupils enrolled, classified as follows :—

Standard I....	Treaty, 24; non-treaty, 11; total, 35
" II.....	" 9 " 1 " 10
" III.....	" 3 " .. " 3
" IV.....	" 9 " 1 " 10
" V.....	" 3 " .. " 3
" VI.....	" 1 " .. " 1
Total....	" 49 " 18 " 62

Management.—The discipline of the school is good, and the conduct of the pupils is exemplary. All the subjects of the programme are regularly taught, and during class hours there is a close and constant application to study. Throughout the building all necessary attention is given to cleanliness, ventilation and arrangement.

The accounts of the institution are kept with detail and accuracy. The present accommodation is in some respects insufficient, an additional class-room, a recreation-room, and a more convenient kitchen being required.

SADDLE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It was inspected on January 12 and 16.

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Staff.—Rev. H. Grandin, principal; Rev. Sister St. Evillé, superior; Rev. Sister Dougherty, first teacher; Rev. Sister O'Neill, second teacher; Rev. Sister Eugénie, cook; Rev. Sister Briault, nurse; Rev. Sisters Celina, Colombe and Legoff, general assistants; Joseph Hookin, disciplinarian; Edmond Schmidt, servant.

Attendance.—The enrolment consists of forty-four treaty and two non-treaty pupils, classified thus :—

Standard I.....	14
“ II.....	9
“ III.....	10
“ IV.....	8
“ V.....	5
Total.....	46

Classes.—In their class-work the pupils are arranged in two divisions, according to sex. Both are under competent instruction, and the general tone is good. Reading and the use of English rightly receive chief attention, and in the higher forms the pupils read with much facility and with a fair understanding in any part of their reading books. I had the privilege of attending a Christmas entertainment given almost entirely by the pupils of the school. In recitations, songs, dialogues and drills they acquitted themselves creditably, and showed that much care had been exercised in their training. A handsomely executed time-table is hung conspicuously in the boy's school-room. It is well arranged and is adhered to.

THE BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected March 22 to 31. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Staff.—Rev. E. R. Matheson, principal; Thomas McKim, head teacher; M. B. Edwards, general assistant; J. H. Scott, farmer; E. Brown, carpenter; P. Taylor, blacksmith; J. Suffern, night-watchman; Mrs. M. A. Ward, matron; Miss C. Thornton, assistant matron; Miss E. Shepperd, nurse; Miss I. B. Brokowski, cook; Miss B. Plumb, baker and dairy-maid; Miss E. Schofield, laundress.

Attendance.—There were at the date of inspection ninety-four pupils enrolled. Of these four were sick and ninety were present at examination.

Classes.—The progress of the pupils has been seriously retarded by frequent changes of teachers, especially in the primary form, where the work had become much disorganized. The senior form is again in charge of a competent teacher, and better results may be expected. On account of low speaking and indistinct articulation oral work is less satisfactory than written. It is worthy of note that one of the pupils passed the public school leaving examination in 1899, and another was being prepared for the same examination in 1900, with a fair prospect of success.

Industries.—The usual industries are carried on, gardening, the care of stock, and carpentry receiving the largest share of attention, and being attended with good success.

Premises.—The buildings are for the most part in good repair, and the grounds have undergone some further improvement with the effect of rendering them neat and attractive.

Management.—The records of the institution are accurately kept; all moneys received and disbursed are fully accounted for; and the expenditure has been kept strictly within the per capita grant.

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EMMANUEL COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT.

This institution was inspected on May 4 to 9th. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Staff.—At the date of inspection the staff consisted of Rev. James Taylor, principal; Allan Scott, head teacher; Mrs. Jones, matron; Miss Jones, assistant matron; Miss H. McKay, primary teacher.

Attendance.—There were fifty-seven pupils enrolled, classified thus :—

Standard I.....	18
“ II.....	7
“ III.....	15
“ IV.....	7
“ V.....	6
“ VI.....	4
Total.....	57

Class Work.—Nine of the most advanced pupils were absent from the examination, and the progress shown by those present was only partially satisfactory. This is in part attributable to repeated changes of teachers, which, however, was quite unavoidable.

Industries.—Gardening and farming in connection with the institution, which have always been attended with success, are being prosecuted with renewed vigour. The work is all done by the boys under the direction of the principal, and the training in these industries afforded here is of a most useful character.

Premises.—The buildings were in need of remodelling and repairs, but the surroundings of the school are attractive, and the premises are kept in good order.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected May 14 to 19. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Staff.—The staff at the date of inspection was as follows :—Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, principal; Rev. Alex. Fournier, assistant principal; Thos. Dwyer, teacher senior boys; Alfred Boyer, carpenter; George Boyer, stockman; Hugo Girard, farmer; Moise Charette, assistant farmer; J. M. Guillemot, gardener; D. McKenzie, baker; Joseph Lacroix, night-watchman; Louis Arcand, fireman; Madame Kent, matron and teacher of senior girls; Madame Elizabeth, teacher junior girls; Madame Josephine, general assistant; Sister Agnes, cook; Sister Barghmans, laundress; Sister Madeline, seamstress; Miss Paris, assistant seamstress.

Attendance.—The pupils in attendance number ninety-six, and are classified thus :—

Standard I.....	45
“ II.....	23
“ III.....	19
“ IV.....	9
Total.....	96

Twenty-two were admitted since last inspection, and a considerable number immediately before, thus accounting for the large proportion of pupils in Standard I.

Examination.—The class work has been attended with fair success, and the results of the examination were moderately satisfactory, and encouraging, inasmuch as an improvement is indicated.

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Space and Equipment.—Lack of space and school-room accommodation is being remedied by the erection of a large addition to the main building. Already comfortable patent desks for one hundred pupils are on hand; and with these improved facilities an increased prosperity should attend the work of the class-rooms.

Industries.—Carpentry, gardening and the care of stock and poultry are taught under competent instructors, and the larger boys display much skill and interest in these industries. The girls are taught all departments of house-work very systematically.

Discipline.—Outside of school hours all the pupils are kept under strict discipline and supervision.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The following day schools within the limits of this inspectorate were visited during the year: Red Pheasant's, Sweet Grass', Thunderchild's, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Saddle Lake, Goodfish Lake, Whitefish Lake, John Smith's, James Smith's, Whitecap's, Mistawasis', Ahtahkakoop's, Sturgeon Lake, Wahspaton's, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge.

All these are being conducted with moderate success except Sturgeon Lake, which seems likely to be closed for lack of attendance. For the most part the teachers fall short of the department's requirements as to qualification; but only in exceptional cases is it possible to procure duly qualified teachers, owing to the meagreness of the remuneration, and the privations that are at present inseparable from the work.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL,

ALBERNI, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the boarding school at Alberni, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is located on the banks of the Somas river, close to the Shesah reserve. The school is two and a half miles from Alberni.

Land.—There are sixteen acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The main building is 38 x 43 feet, three stories high, not including basement. In the basement are a milk-room, laundry, drying-room, pump and furnace. In the first flat are children's dining-room, 25 x 17 feet, reception-room, staff dining-room, kitchen, pantry, scullery and store-room. In the second story are two boys' dormitories, 24 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches each; wash-room, 11 x 12 feet; bath-room, store-room and teachers' rooms. In the third story are the girls' dormitory, 17½ x 20 feet; wash-room, 11 x 9 feet; staff bed-rooms and store-room. The school-room is fifty yards from the main building, 25 x 20 feet. A house, 30 x 20 feet, one story and a-half high, serves as a play-room for boys, and tool-house down stairs, and a carpenter shop upstairs; an annex to this house, 12 x 26 feet, serves as a

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laundry. Other buildings are stables, wood-shed, 30 x 13 feet; root-house, 14 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty-five pupils, besides staff.

Attendance.—There are thirty-three pupils on the roll, twenty-one boys and twelve girls; our actual attendance is twenty-nine. Two of the boys have gone on a sealing cruise for three months. During the year, eight boys and eight girls received their discharge, and twelve boys and five girls were admitted.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room are taught the usual subjects in the public school course; special attention is given to composition and the use of English.

Farm and Garden.—About six acres are cleared, and nearly all of it is under cultivation. We have an orchard of one hundred and sixty trees; apples, plums, pears, peaches and cherries, besides a lot of small fruit. The garden is doing fairly well. The land is exceedingly difficult to clear, and some of it requires draining before it is ready for cultivation, entailing a great deal of expense before any return is made.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening is taught, also plain carpenter work. Having thoroughly renovated the home, the boys have taken part in the painting and kalsomining. The girls are given a thorough knowledge of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are regularly instructed in the teaching of the Bible. Family worship is held morning and evening. The pupils attend church in Alberni every alternate Sabbath, the other Sabbath having service in the school-house. Every Sabbath we have Sabbath school at 3 p.m. In the evening a song service is held.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children have enjoyed good health, having only had two serious cases of sickness. Our sanitary conditions are good.

Water Supply.—The supply for the home is obtained from the Somas river, a wind-mill pumping it up into a large cistern, and into a tank for fire-extinguishing. We have also a well for drinking water.

Fire Protection.—There are four Carr extinguishers distributed through the building. Fire-pails full of water are kept in convenient places. About one hundred and fifty feet of hose is kept on hand in case of fire.

Heating.—The home is heated by a hot-air furnace in the basement.

Recreation.—The boys indulge in football, and are very fond of the game, but the football ground has its drawbacks, as some forty stumps eight feet high, and a few of them three feet thick, are distributed over the ground. The boys and girls are very fond of swimming and canoeing. In winter indoor games are provided.

I have, &c.,

JAS. R. MOTION,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BISHOP CHRISTIE (CLAYOQUOT) BOARDING SCHOOL,
VANCOUVER ISLAND, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

History.—The Bishop Christie Indian boarding school owes its existence chiefly to the untiring efforts of the Rev. A. J. Brabant, the pioneer Indian missionary of the west coast of Vancouver island, and is named after the Right Rev. A. Christie,

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Bishop of Victoria, B.C., who warmly supported Father Brabant in the realization of his favourite project. A grant for fifty children having been obtained and all preliminaries being arranged, active work was commenced in June, 1899, and on May 20 of this year the building was ready for occupancy. On May 28, school was opened with ten pupils. At the close of the fiscal year the register showed sixteen boys and twelve girls.

Location.—The school possesses an ideal location for a boarding school on the gently rising northern shore of St. Mary's cove, in Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. Situate about two miles from the Opitsat reserve, and three miles from Clayoquot post office, it is far enough to secure privacy and near enough to be within easy reach. Guarded against the cold north wind by high mountains, sheltered by mighty veterans of the primeval forest from the prevailing east and west winds, it enjoys a charming view of the varied scenery of Clayoquot sound.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of bush land have been pre-empted for the benefit of the school.

Buildings.—The building, 40 x 60, frame, is divided into two separate equal parts, one for boys and one for girls. On the first floor are found the parlour, the office, the kitchen, and separate dining-rooms and class-rooms for boys and girls, the latter being used also for play-rooms. The second floor comprises the chapel, two officers' bedrooms and two dormitories with twelve beds each. In the attic are two more dormitories with thirteen beds each, and two small bed-rooms. The children's bedsteads are all iron, white enamelled, and each bed is furnished with excelsior mattress, two heavy woollen blankets, double sheets, one feather pillow and one white spread. All the rooms are high and airy, well ventilated; the class-rooms are provided with large windows, admitting a flood of light.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, fifty being the authorized number.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. For the present, as all the pupils are new, unable to speak English, attention is given mainly to reading and writing.

Industrial Work.—The boys are employed at clearing and beautifying the premises around the building, and the girls attend to the general housework and take their turns in the kitchen. Four boys have already learned to make bread. Some of the girls though perfect strangers to the work, are showing remarkable skill in sewing, both hand and machine, and in knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this branch of education. The children in the short time that they have been at the school have learned all the usual prayers. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. The conduct and obedience of the children is most commendable.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of good crystal water, which is pumped by a hydraulic ram into two tanks of one thousand five hundred gallons capacity and placed sufficiently high to force the water through all parts of the building.

Fire Protection.—This is rather deficient. On every floor, though, there are two taps, and fire-hose is kept in readiness on each side of the building. All necessary measures will be provided in course of time.

Heating.—All heating is done by means of stoves.

Recreation.—At low tide the sandy beach affords the children a large and beautiful play-ground for their favourite outdoor pastimes, as football, baseball, jumping, vaulting and racing for boys, and skipping-rope and croquet for girls. For the rainy season they are well provided with all kinds of indoor games.

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Remarks.—While many equipments and improvements are still wanting, it is the intention of the management to provide them in the course of the year, and no pains will be spared to place the school in first-class working condition in as short a time as possible.

I have, &c.,

P. MAURUS, O.S.B.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
THE PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME,
PORT SIMPSON, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Crosby Girls' Home (Port Simpson boarding school) for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpsean reserve.

Land.—The land is owned by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada. There is an area of two acres which is well fenced, but, for the most part, in a rough condition.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a house, 60 x 40 feet; wood-shed, 24 x 12 feet; tank-house, 15 x 13 feet; play-room, 28 x 20 feet. The wood-shed, tank-house and play-room are all connected with the main building. There are also a chicken-house, 10 x 8 feet, and water-closet, 12 x 5 feet. The house is a frame building of four stories, with rooms as follows:—

First Floor.—Kitchen, 21 x 24 feet; pantry, 13 x 18 feet; furnace-room, 24 x 11 feet; store-room, 21 x 8 feet; lavatory and dressing-room, 17 x 26 feet; laundry, 14 x 10 feet; bath-room, 6 x 8 feet; root cellar, 12 x 14 feet; height of ceilings, 8 feet.

Second Floor.—Pupils' dining-room, 26 x 25 feet; teachers' dining-room, 14 x 11 feet; teachers' sitting-room, 15 x 12 feet; office, 10 x 11 feet; pantry, 11 x 13 feet; hall, 9 x 24 feet; sewing-room, 24 x 14 feet; school-room, 20 x 24 feet; ceilings, 10 feet 6 inches in height.

Third Floor.—Two dormitories, each 27 x 20 feet; hospital-room, 15 x 24 feet; hall, 9 x 24 feet; store-room, 10 x 15 feet; matron's bed-room, 17 x 12 feet; sewing teacher's bed-room, 15 x 11 feet; height of ceilings, 10 feet 6 inches.

Fourth Floor.—Dormitory, 37½ x 20 feet; dormitory, 22 x 26 feet; school teacher's bed-room, 13 x 13 feet; hall, 9 x 16 feet; height of ceilings, 9 feet 4 inches.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for fifty pupils and four teachers.

Attendance.—Enrolment, fifty; average, 36.825. Present number, forty-one.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room, excellent work has been done and promotions made in every standard. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, dictation, spelling, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and doctrine, and the Methodist catechism.

Garden.—A few flowers, vegetables and berry bushes are cultivated, but owing to unfavourable conditions of soil and climate, little can be accomplished in this line.





TEACHERS AND GIRLS OF THE WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

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Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general house-work, laundry work, cooking and bread-making; also, in sewing, knitting and fancy work. Under the instruction of teachers in the different departments, the pupils perform all the work of the establishment.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught each day, and religious instruction takes a prominent place in the school routine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good and drainage excellent. There were five cases of measles during the year, all of whom recovered. Three pupils have died during the year, one of consumption, one of tubercular meningitis, and one of kidney disease.

Water Supply.—The water supply is derived from a stream at some distance from the house, and is conducted by a flume into a tank, from which it is distributed through the house by means of pipes. The rain water from the roof is also received into the tank. All water passes through a filter before being received into the tank.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection consists of two chemical fire-extinguishers, one dozen pails, one fireman's axe and three ladders. An efficient fire brigade is organized in the village, and the fire hall is but a short distance from the school. Steps are being taken to organize a fire drill among the pupils and to better equip the home for protection in case of fire.

Heating.—Heating is furnished by six stoves, and an open grate. The hot-air furnace is worn out.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation, which consists of games, music, walks, boating and general play. Club-swinging is practised, and exercise in the open air encouraged and enforced.

I have, &c.,

LAVINIA CLARKE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,
MISSION CITY, July 15, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, one mile east of Mission junction, on the Canadian Pacific railway. The surrounding scenery is most beautiful. As the buildings stand on a bench some two hundred feet above the level of the river, a splendid view is obtained of several snow-tipped mountains and a large portion of the ever-verdant Fraser valley.

Land.—There are three hundred and sixty acres of land in connection with the school, the property of St. Mary's Mission. This area of land comprises forty acres of pasture, fifteen acres in grain, sixty acres in hay, and ten acres in roots and vegetables; the rest being heavy timber land. The soil is fairly good, but, on account of the heaviness of the timber, the clearing of land is very slow and expensive. How-

ever, we succeeded this year in clearing about ten acres, which are now ready for the plough.

Buildings.—The boys' and girls' schools, which are four hundred and twenty feet apart, stand in a line with the mission chapel, and command a magnificent view from the river and the railway. Their dimensions and divisions are as follows :—

I.—The boys' school consists of main building, 36 x 72 feet, and a wing, 22 x 20 feet. The first floor comprises the following rooms, viz. : chapel, 35 x 17 feet; vestry, 5 x 15 feet; parlour, 14 x 14 feet; school-room, 26 x 20 feet; dining-room, 32 x 15 feet; kitchen, 13 x 19 feet; pantry, 8 x 8 feet; store-room, 14 x 8 feet; bed-rooms, 8 x 12 feet; wash-room, 8 x 8 feet.

The second floor comprises : linen-room, 14 x 14 feet ; library, 14 x 14 feet ; infirmary, 14 x 10 feet ; nine bed-rooms, 14 x 9 feet ; water-closet and bath, 8 x 8 feet.

The third floor comprises : dormitory, 30 x 54 feet ; toilet-room, 15 x 8 feet ; toilet-room, 12 x 8 feet ; water-closet and bath, 8 x 8 feet.

II.—The girls' school consists of main building, 36 x 72 feet, and a wing, 24 x 48 feet. The first floor comprises the following rooms, viz. :—two parlours, 10 x 14 feet; two bed-rooms, 11 x 14 feet; school-room, 22 x 14 feet; recreation-room, 30 x 14 feet; dining-room, 31 x 14 feet; linen-room, 8 x 14 feet; kitchen, 24 x 24 feet; pantry, 5 x 8 feet. The first floor comprises two parlours, 10 x 14 feet.

The second floor comprises : chapel, 16 x 35 feet; vestry, 9 x 14 feet; school-room, 44 x 14 feet; sewing-room, 24 x 14 feet; three bed-rooms, 9 x 14 feet; bath-room, 24 x 24 feet; water-closet, 8 x 8 feet.

The third floor comprises : dormitory, 44 x 29 feet; two toilet-rooms, 7 x 10 feet; bed-room, 8 x 14 feet; water-closet, 6 x 8 feet.

The boys' and girls' schools, which are frame buildings with plastered walls, are now nearly twenty years old, and much in need of substantial repairs. The foundations are giving way in many places ; the floors are much worn out, the plastering and painting need to be renewed. It is our intention to pay these matters prompt attention as soon as the pecuniary means are available.

III.—The outbuildings in connection with the school, their dimensions and uses are as follows :—

Laundry, 46 x 32 feet, comprising, on the first floor, washing-room, 30 x 32 feet, provided with three boilers set in bricks, twenty-four stationary wash-tubs, four washing-machines and two wringers ; an ironing-room, 12 x 30 feet, provided with brick stove, mangle and sad-irons.

The second floor comprises only one room, 44 x 30 feet, used for drying clothes.

A two-story frame building, 42 x 22 feet, comprising school-room, 20 x 12 feet; music-room, 20 x 26 feet; carpenter-shop, 20 x 26 feet, and shoe-shop, 12 x 20 feet.

One story frame building, used for recreation, 30 x 20 feet.

Wood-shed, granary and meat-store combined, 25 x 36 feet.

Barn, combined, 84 x 36 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty boys and forty girls, but the school-room and refectory in the boys' school, and the recreation-room, dining-room and sewing-room in the girls' school, are much too small for the number of pupils in daily attendance.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year averages about seventy-nine, that is, 42.05 for the girls and 36.18 for the boys.

Class-room Work.—Marked progress was made in the various branches of study ; which chiefly consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, dictation, composition, vocal and instrumental music; lessons in calisthenics, gymnastics and dumb-bell exercises are also daily given to the pupils.

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The school hours are from 9 to 11.30 a.m., and from 2 to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, the pupils have study from 5 to 6 p.m.

The grading of the pupils is as follows :—

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I.....	6	8
" II.....	14	10
" III.....	11	11
" IV.....	7	7
" V.....	3	7
" VI.....	3	..

Industrial Training.—The importance of industrial training has not been lost sight of, and the results are becoming more and more apparent.

Besides the routine work of washing dishes, sweeping and scrubbing, the boys' duties consist of labour in the field and garden, care of stock, grading roads, planting trees, repairing fences and buildings. The duties of the girls consist of house-cleaning, cooking, baking, laundrying and sewing under the direction of the sisters. It is pleasant to be able to report that both the boys and girls take a great interest in doing their work as perfectly as possible.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to the moral and religious training of the pupils. Every morning they assist at mass in the school chapel. School is always opened and closed with prayer. Half an hour every evening is spent in the memorizing of the catechism, hymns and prayers. On the whole, the conduct of the pupils has generally been good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good, and drainage, on account of the situation of the school, excellent. During the year the majority of the pupils were attacked severely with the grippe or influenza, from the effects of which two deaths occurred.

Water Supply.—An abundance of excellent water is supplied by a mountain stream.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes, ladders and buckets are constantly kept in places of convenient access. The pupils and staff are systematically organized for efficient co-operation in case of fire. Fire practices, with marked progress, are held every Saturday.

Heating.—The heating is done by means of stoves.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. The boys' chief amusements are football, baseball and swimming. The girls have their own play-ground and play croquet, hand-ball, and go for walks, in charge of a sister.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I desire to place on record my grateful appreciation of the interest in our work evinced by the Indian Superintendent, Mr. A. W. Vowell, and our good agent, Mr. Devlin, who visited our school and examined the children several times during the year. I beg also to tender my thanks to the members of the staff for their faithful work in the various departments.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEDARD, O.M.I.,

Principal.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SQUAMISH MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,

VANCOUVER, July 24, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated on the north shore of Burrard inlet, immediately opposite the city of Vancouver and about four miles distant therefrom.

Buildings.—The main structure consists of entrance hall, parlour, girls' school-room, dining-room, boys' school-room, kitchen and store-room, all of which are on the ground floor. The second story is occupied by dormitories for boys and girls and sleeping-rooms for matron and staff, also a small chapel. The outbuildings consist of wood-shed, 35 x 16 feet; laundry, 40 x 20 feet, and stable, 20 x 30 feet.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is twenty-one acres, and is owned by the Sisters of the Instruction of the Holy Infant Jesus. A nice garden has been cleared and planted by the boys during the past spring and gives us a plentiful supply of vegetables for use of the school, besides giving plenty of healthy exercise to both boys and girls.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, knitting, sewing, darning, crochet work and flower-making.

Class-room Work.—This consist of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, geography and vocal music.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils from 4.30 to 5 p.m. Every morning and evening they have prayers in common; on Sundays and holy days they attend religious service in the parish church. The conduct of all the pupils has been satisfactory during the whole course of the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good and no sickness of any moment occurred amongst them. The sanitary conditions and drainage are excellent.

Water Supply.—Our water supply, whilst not over plentiful, is very good. It is obtained from a small creek a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—We have two Stempel fire-extinguishers constantly kept in readiness for use.

Recreation.—The boys spend their recreations in football and baseball, and during summer season in swimming and boating. The girls' amusements are dominoes, chess, skipping ropes, drawing slates and dressing dolls.

General Remarks.—Numerous visitors from Vancouver and New Westminster have inspected the school and seemed pleased with all they saw.

Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, and Mr. Devlin, Indian agent, came last spring and were satisfied with the good appearance and tidiness of our pupils.

I have, &c.,

E. M. BUNOZ,
Principal.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL,
YALE, July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river, in the province of British Columbia, about a quarter of a mile below Yale station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Land.—The school stands in about four acres of land, which is held in trust for the mission.

Buildings.—These consist of (a) a large commodious school-house, to which a small wash-house has recently been added; (b) a large additional dormitory; (c) a house for teachers and visitors; (d) a small chapel; and (e) a wood-shed, and the other usual offices.

Accommodation.—The main school building is capable of accommodating twenty-eight girls, and three teachers; the additional dormitory will hold eight or ten girls.

The building of a new wing to the school is in contemplation. This will provide for all the dormitories being under one roof, and will also give a much-needed work-room, and an additional dining-room.

Attendance.—All the children attending the school are boarders. Three are at present absent on sick-leave.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into (a) the upper school, consisting of Standards IV, V, VI, and (b) the lower school, of Standards I, II, III. The vice-principal, and two English teachers, teach all the usual subjects throughout the school; the matron takes the needlework classes. A few of the elder girls take classes in reading, spelling and arithmetic in the lower school, in order to develop and stimulate their own powers of teaching and influencing others.

Garden.—About two acres of land is laid out in fruit, vegetables and flower gardens. Here the girls are shown the advantages and desirability of paying attention to horticulture in all its branches. They are encouraged to work in the garden whenever it is possible, though the uncertainty of the climate, and the children's own desire for a thorough school education, prevent any great amount of systematic training in this department.

Industries Taught.—These are chiefly such as will best fit the girls to be useful in their own homes, or as domestic servants; such as housework (in all its branches), laundry work, bread-making, and simple cookery; also some amount of school teaching and of gardening as mentioned above.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is most carefully attended to in every respect by those concerned in the children's welfare. A short religious instruction is given almost daily, and the virtues of truthfulness, obedience, honesty, purity, cleanliness, order, self-reliance, self-respect and thrift are constantly inculcated and enforced. Though many applications are received begging for girls from this school to be sent as domestic servants to excellent situations, yet they are never allowed to go until we can feel that the moral and religious training they have received here has sufficiently established and strengthened their character.

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Health.—Although every possible precaution is taken to admit only apparently healthy children to the school, and although great care is taken of them while here, yet inherited scrofula, or tubercular disease sometimes shows itself in a child even after the lapse of years. The children, in general, show by their cosy, healthy, sturdy appearance what thorough care is taken of them, but they are naturally delicate, and a slight chill often attacks the lungs at once. There were no serious cases of illness in the school during the entire autumn and winter (except a few glandular swellings), but in April about thirty children were attacked by an epidemic of influenza, and one girl has since then had a sharp attack of pneumonia, followed by pleurisy.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the school is very satisfactory, the drainage having been put into thorough order this spring.

Water Supply.—This is plentiful, and excellent in quality, being obtained from a mountain stream close to the house.

Fire Protection.—This is given by an abundant water supply, laid on in the various buildings, which can readily be utilised by attaching about 150 feet of garden hose to one of the many taps in the house. There are also four Star fire-extinguishers on the premises. The children are trained to such prompt obedience and are so well disciplined that they have shown themselves capable of rendering very efficient assistance in putting out fires which have occurred near at hand.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by wood and coal stoves, the pipes of which pass through brick chimneys.

Recreation.—A large play-ground has been laid out for the school, containing a swing, and a summer-house, besides a flower garden for each child. Here the children have much healthful play and exercise in fine weather, besides their daily walk of one hour. In bad weather their large play-room is utilised for games and other recreations.

The Closing Exercises.—The annual prize-giving takes place in July. Prizes are given for proficiency in scripture, arithmetic, and other school subjects, also for bread-making, and for excellence in other household duties. A silver medal is awarded for good conduct. The closing exercises consist of music, songs, marching, recitations, a musical drill, and other items of interest, all carefully prepared by pupils and teachers, and at which friends and acquaintances are invited to be present.

A Wedding.—One of the elder girls was honourably married from the school this spring to a young Indian from the Lower Fraser. The chief spoke very well of his character, and the friends on both sides seemed much pleased by the marriage.

I have, &c.,

AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR,

C. A. H.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ALERT BAY, August 6, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Alert Bay industrial school, together with an inventory of government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The industrial school is healthily situated on rising ground, at the extreme west end of Alert bay, and commands a very pleasant view seaward, and is also sheltered from northerly winds.

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The land connected with the school comprises four hundred and ten acres of thick bush, six of which have been cleared by the pupils, with a small amount of outside help.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, tastefully and strongly erected, with plastered walls and light, lofty, airy rooms.

Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising workshop and play-room; the outer buildings comprise laundry, cow-shed, small wood-shed, root-house, a hen-house and run, and large wood-shed, 60 x 80 feet; the last three named were erected by the pupils. There are also six dry-earth closets.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five pupils, and in the event of that number increasing, a large loft in the top of the building could easily be converted into a comfortable bed-room for another ten pupils, thus reaching the authorized number of thirty-five.

Attendance.—The attendance, I am pleased to state, has increased slightly during the year, the number on the roll being twenty-eight. The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.....	5
“ II.....	5
“ III.....	7
“ IV.....	8
“ V.....	3

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been most satisfactory and encouraging. The boys have striven hard to learn, and marked improvement has been made in reading, spelling, arithmetic and English.

Conduct.—The conduct during the whole year has been particularly good. The pupils have, without exception, behaved well in class.

Industrial Work.—All the boys have helped in the general housework and washing, and most of them have taken pride in doing well the portion of work allotted to each. In the carpenter's shop twelve boys have received regular instruction, and five of them have excelled in this branch of work. These boys, with their teacher, have erected a cottage near the school for the use of the trades instructor.

Religious Instruction.—Morning and evening prayer is said daily in the dining-room, and a Bible lesson is given every morning to each class. The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of cleanliness and purity of mind and body, and a continuous supervision is exercised over them from morning to night.

Health.—The health of the boys has been good. We are indeed thankful for this, especially so, as there has been so much sickness in the village.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is satisfactory. A good drain carries the water from the kitchen, lavatory, bath-rooms and laundry to the sea. Disinfectants are regularly used, floors often scrubbed, garbage and refuse matter burned and ventilation properly attended to.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the house from a well near by. The water is pumped up daily into a large tank by the pupils, which is regularly cleaned.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against fire. A ladder is kept ready for use. Twenty-four fire buckets and four Star extinguishers are kept on hand. A fire hose 100 feet long is ready for use, and the pupils are adept in having the water in play in a very short time. Fire drill is practised in accordance with the desire of the department.

Heating.—The heating is all done by means of stoves. Chimneys and flues are kept clean.

Recreation.—The boys spend most of their recreation time in football, of which they are very fond. They also play chess, draughts, parlour croquet and

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crokinole in the winter evenings. They are kept well supplied with toys, picture books, &c. A brass band is a desideratum which will be filled as soon as our means permit.

Girls' Department.—The girls of the Girls' Home have been under the care of Miss Carleton. Eight girls have been in residence. They have been admirably taught all the branches of housework, and the class-room work has been under the care of Miss Edwards, a most efficient teacher.

General Remarks.—The Bishop of Caledonia has appointed Miss Loxton Edwards to be assistant matron, for whose help I have to thank the Church Missionary Society. My thanks are also given to Indian Agent Pidcock for his kindly visits to the institutions and many encouraging words given to the pupils. Mr. Halliday, the trades instructor, has been a great help in teaching the boys in Sunday school.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
CHILLIWACK, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—Our institute is situated on the right bank of the Lucucuck river, three miles from the town of Chilliwack, which is accessible by two lines of steamers from New Westminster giving a daily service, Sunday excepted, and also by the Canadian Pacific Railway via Harrison station, from thence by steamer to Chilliwack landing.

Land.—We have now ninety acres of excellent land, which is held by the missionary society of the Methodist Church for the use of the institute, for which we pay an annual rental of \$390.

Buildings.—These are as follows:—(1) the institute proper, a three story brick structure, of imposing appearance, well lighted and ventilated, erected by the missionary society of the Methodist Church for institute purposes, at a cost, including furnishings, of about \$25,000, towards which the Indian Department contributed \$5,000. The first floor is raised about five feet from the land level so as to admit of the basement being well lighted, and is approached by convenient steps at the two front entrances, leading to halls nine feet wide extending from the front to the rear porches of the building, a distance of forty feet, from which steps again descend to the boys' and girls' yards, respectively. These two halls with others similarly situated on the second and third floors divide two wings of the building from the central portion. The latter, including the kitchen annex, at the rear, and the tower at the front, has an extreme width of 63 feet. The main room of this portion is the children's dining-room, 24 x 41 feet, containing ten tables transversely placed, capable of accommodating over one hundred pupils. At the rear of the dining-room is the kitchen, 18 x 22½ feet, off which are two pantries, one 7 x 9 feet, used in connection with the teachers' dining-room, and the other, 9 x 17 feet, used with the children's dining-room. At the front of the children's dining-room is the tower, con-

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taining on this floor the principal's office, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and a hall with stairs leading to the second and third floors. The right wing contains a sitting-room, $14 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a bed-room off, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ feet; teachers' dining-room, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ feet, and a dressmaking-room, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ feet. The left wing contains a sitting-room, 12×13 feet, with a bed-room off, 10×12 feet; a sewing-room, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ feet, and a store-room adjoining, 9×21 feet.

The main room on the second floor is the school-room, which occupies the entire breadth of the central portion of the building, as does the childrens' dining-room on the first floor, and is the same size, viz., 24×41 feet. To the rear of the school-room are three bed-rooms over the kitchen, sizes respectively, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ feet; also a bath-room, $6 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The right wing on this floor contains boys' dormitory No. 1, 40×21 feet, with a capacity for twenty-four beds, and a teacher's bed-room, 17×13 feet. Similarly the left wing contains girls' dormitory No. 1, 40×21 feet, with a capacity for twenty-four beds, and a teacher's bed-room, $13 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Adjacent to the dormitories on each side is a store-room for clothing and bedding when not in use.

The third floor contains dormitories and teachers' rooms, and additional store-rooms for clothing and bedding. The boys' dormitories on this flat are No. 2, 24×40 feet, with a capacity for twenty-one beds, and No. 3, 12×20 feet, with a capacity for eight beds; also three teachers' rooms, 9×13 , 8×11 , and 11×11 feet. The girls' dormitories are identical in size with the boys, viz., No. 2, 21×40 feet, with a capacity for twenty-one beds, and No. 3, 12×20 feet, with a capacity for eight beds, and three teachers' rooms, 9×13 , 8×11 , and 11×11 feet respectively.

Total capacity of dormitories, one hundred and six, and rooms for staff, 13.

The basement occupying the entire area under the building contains:

Two lavatories, each 11×20 feet, having seven bowls and two bath-rooms.

Two furnace-rooms, which are also halls by which access is had to the recreation-rooms, the laundry, lavatories, and dry-air water-closets. Size on the boys' side, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 40$ feet, on the girls' side, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 40$ feet.

Laundry-room, $29\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ feet, extreme width.

Dairy, $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ feet.

Smead-Dowd water-closets, $10 \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Scullery, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

(2) Two barns; one exclusively for hay and grain, 50×64 feet; the other, 48×53 feet, contains horse and cow stables, a capacious root-cellar, a granary, a harness-room, and a carriage and implement room.

(3) A kindergarten building, 28×40 feet, admirably adapted for its purpose, where also the band instruments are kept, and where the band have their practices and receive their instruction.

(4) A frame, one-story cottage, 26×34 feet, occupied by the farm instructor's family.

(5) A frame building, 20×75 feet, containing in its different parts shoe shop, carpenter shop, wood-shed, a brick-lined root-cellar and a flour-room. A portion of this building has been fitted up during the year for a drying-room.

(6) A granary has also been completed, having become necessary to hold the grain raised this year on our farm, and in which this season's crop is actually garnered size, 20×30 feet.

(7) A shed, 24×35 feet, has also been put up to protect wagons and other agricultural implements from the weather.

(8) Other minor buildings are: a tank-house, containing a tank of two hundred and forty barrels capacity, for rain water for use in the laundry; a windmill with enclosed building, containing a one-hundred barrel tank, from which the kitchen and lavatories are supplied; a hen-house, 12×16 feet; a bake-house, 12×16 feet, and a pig-pen.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year has been one hundred and ten pupils, with an average for the year of over eighty-four. Fifteen were received,

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twenty-four discharged and three died, leaving a present attendance of eighty-three. Of these, forty-two are boys and forty-one are girls.

Class-room Work.—This work has been prosecuted faithfully, the result being that commendable progress has been made by the pupils with very few exceptions.

The grading by standards is :

Standard	I.	28
"	II.	15
"	III.	24
"	IV.	24
"	V.	9
"	VI.	10

Ten of the larger girls have been learning music during the year. Some of these can lead the singing at the organ in a religious service very acceptably. Too much cannot be said in praise of the advantages of the kindergarten system for quite young children: in the words of the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, 'By an easy transition, scarcely perceptible to the child, the kindergarten leads naturally from the nursery to the school-room. Its work is congenial, its discipline kindly, and its methods in harmony with child-nature. No school system can be said to be properly organized that is not founded upon the kindergarten.'

Farm and Garden.—The past season was highly favourable in respect to the produce of the farm and also of the garden. Our yield of hay was excellent, averaging not far short of three tons to the acre. After retaining sufficient for home consumption, we disposed of over one hundred tons, most of which brought ten dollars per ton. Of other produce the yield was about as follows: oats, three tons; pease, two tons; turnips, eight tons; carrots, eight tons; mangolds, thirty-four tons, and potatoes, twenty tons.

Industries Taught.—In accordance with the policy of the Indian Department, the first place is given to farm and garden work. A few of the boys learn shoemaking. Some are selected to assist in doing such carpenter work as has to be done about the premises, and in the use of the more common tools they acquire considerable skill. Three of the larger boys did fifty-six days' work at painting on the institute building last autumn. The work was as satisfactory as that done by the painter who had the work in charge. We want that our boys shall be generally handy—men of all work—as being best suited to the conditions of this country. Hence they are taught the care of their own rooms, washing their own clothes, preparing vegetables for meals, and cooking them, scrubbing floors, baking bread, besides all the different parts of farm and garden work, care of stock, &c. The boys and girls both need to be trained especially in habits of diligence, orderliness, promptness, thoroughness, and thrift. If we are successful in establishing these qualities as abiding elements in character, we shall have accomplished much. This is a work which requires years of patient and painstaking effort, and is greatly facilitated by being commenced when the subject is quite young, and by being begun in the kindergarten room. The industrial training of the girls includes housework in all its branches such as care of rooms, scrubbing, cooking, and laundry work; also sewing, knitting and baking. Upon these essentials of housekeeping we lay especial stress. To fit the girls for the common duties of the home should, we feel, be our first care. The larger girls are taught fancy needlework, dressmaking, and the finer kinds of baking and cooking. Again we have the gratification of reporting success in the competition for prizes at the agricultural exhibitions held last autumn at Chilliwack and at New Westminster. As in previous years, our boys and girls were successful against all comers in carrying off many prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this most important duty the utmost attention is given. The importance of kindness, honesty, truthfulness, temperance, and reverence for God and sacred things, is constantly urged and their observance en-

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forced. Religious instruction is imparted daily in the schools, and in meetings held for the purpose on Tuesday evening of each week. Sabbath school is held each Lord's day from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. Morning and evening worship is conducted for the whole school daily. All the children attend divine service at either the Indian or the white church in the neighborhood in the afternoon, and the larger ones at the institute at 7.30 p.m. (the smaller children having retired for the night.) Several of the children by their consistent lives and humble profession of faith in Christ give evidence of having undergone a change of heart.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been, during the past year, exceptionally good. Three of the children have died through the development of inherited tendencies undetected and presumably undetectable at the time of their admission to the institute. Every care is taken to maintain the most healthful conditions by securing good ventilation, supplying wholesome food and plenty of it, and by frequent fumigations and the liberal use of disinfectants where any unsanitary conditions may be suspected to exist.

Water Supply.—This is drawn from a barrel sunk in the gravel near the bed of the Lucucuck river, into which the water filters from the river; from thence it is pumped by a windmill into an elevated tank and conveyed to the house through pipes. The supply is abundant, and even before being filtered is excellent in quality.

Fire Protection.—This consists in (1) the building being of brick, (2) fire-escapes at the windows, (3) a plentiful supply of water, (4) barrels of water kept in the halls, and a supply of fire buckets within easy reach in case of need, (5) Carr chemical engines, furnished by the department, (6) fireman's axes also supplied by the department, and placed where they may be instantly had in case of need.

Heating.—The building is heated with hot air, the Smead-Dowd system being used.

Recreation.—A portion of each day is set apart for recreation, which is utilized with great heartiness, principally in the play-grounds, but indoors in the play-rooms when the weather is bad. With the boys the popular amusement at present is football, which they sometimes play with the young men of the vicinity, who are pleased to have our boys share their sports with them. Half-holidays are frequently given the pupils and social evenings are arranged for, which they very much enjoy. Checkers, crokinole, and the like, they indulge in occasionally, but the more active outdoor games they prefer. But the band is of all others the recreation in which the members take the chief delight. Under the skilful leadership of Mr. R. Marshall, they are attaining proficiency which excites general remark. Scarcely a garden party is given by any of the churches in the settlement but our band is engaged to furnish music. We are pleased with this; for we feel that the more our children are brought into contact with the right kind of white people, the better it is for them, and the more sympathy is felt for them, and for the work which we are striving to do.

General Remarks.—It is right that I should in my annual report acknowledge, as I gratefully do, the uniform courtesy and promptness of the Indian Superintendent in dealing with all matters which it becomes my duty to bring before him. His visits are also looked forward to with much pleasure as occasions of much interest and profit. They invariably do good. We owe much also to the energetic agent of the Fraser River agency for his zealous co-operation to enforce the policy of the department, and to make our institute subserve in the highest degree the good of the Indian race.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAMLOOPS, July 17, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Kamloops industrial school is situated on the northern bank of the South Thompson river, about two miles east of Kamloops city, a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Land.—In connection with the school an area of land of three hundred and twenty acres was surrendered to the school by the Indians of Kamloops reserve. It is a narrow strip of land, extending for about two miles along the river. The greater part of it is unfit for cultivation, owing to the sandy or gravelly nature of the soil or to the want of water for irrigation; it affords but scanty pasture to the few animals owned by the institution. There is no timber available for fuel; all the fire-wood has to be purchased.

Grounds.—The boys and girls have separate play-grounds, inclosed by picket fences. The grounds are kept as neatly as possible; but we are baffled every year in our efforts to improve them by the planting of shade trees; the scarcity of water and the high winds prevalent here are the causes of the failure.

Buildings.—The buildings are in good condition, and some of them have been repainted lately, inside and outside. They are as follows:—

1. The main buildings, 34 x 30 feet, with an extension 52 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains:

- (a.) The parlour, 12 feet 6 inches x 12 feet 6 inches.
- (b.) The office, 13 x 13 feet.
- (c.) A bed-room, 9 x 9 feet.
- (d.) The pantry, 10 x 6 feet.
- (e.) The kitchen, 16 x 16 feet.
- (f.) The laundry, 30 x 18 feet, with four bath-rooms and bake oven.

On the second floor are:

- (a.) The small girls' dormitory, 32 x 15 feet.
- (b.) The girls' school-rooms, 32 x 14 feet and 22 x 14 feet.
- (c.) The chapel, 30 x 17 feet.

2. The girls' home, 30 x 22 feet, with an addition in course of erection, 34 x 22 feet. On the first floor are:

- (a.) The girls' sewing-room, 21 x 15 feet.
- (b.) The sisters' dining-room, 13 x 12 feet.
- (c.) A bed-room, 9 x 9 feet.

On the second floor there are:

- (a.) The big girls' dormitory, 28 x 11 feet and 12 x 9 feet.
- (b.) The teacher's bed-room, 9 x 8 feet.

The new addition will contain on the first floor:

- (a.) The girls' recreation-room, 22 x 21 feet.
- (b.) A small parlour, 9 x 9 feet.
- (c.) A store-room, with stairs, 12 x 9 feet.

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On the second floor will be a girls' dormitory, 34 x 22 feet.

3. The boys' home, 40 x 33 feet, with an addition, 30 x 18 feet.

The ground floor contains:

(a.) A bed-room for the instructor, 12 x 11 feet 6 inches.

(b.) A music-room, 12 x 12 feet.

(c.) A clothes-room, 13 feet 6 inches x 12 feet 6 inches.

(d.) A provision-room, 12 x 10 feet.

(e.) The boys' lavatory, 12 x 19 feet.

(f.) Two recreation-rooms, 18 x 12 feet and 30 x 17 feet.

On the second floor are:

(a.) The boys' dormitory, of irregular dimensions; part of it is 28 x 12 feet, and part of it 22 x 18 feet.

(b.) A sick-room, 12 x 12 feet.

(c.) The principal's bed-room, 12 x 9 feet.

(d.) The boys' school-room, 30 x 17 feet.

4. Carpenter and shoemaker shops, 60 x 20 feet.

5. Wood-shed, 30 x 10 feet.

6. Cow stable, 40 x 24 feet, with a root cellar, 24 x 10 feet.

7. Barn and horse stable, 40 x 20 feet, with two additions, each 20 x 10 feet, one for tool-shed and the other for hen-house.

8. Cellar, 24 x 16 feet.

9. Pump-house, about 18 x 8 feet.

10. Dairy and ice-house, 22 x 16 feet.

11. Three-roomed cottage for employees, 24 x 20 feet.

12. Girls' summer-house, 16 x 16 feet.

13. Windmill, near the garden.

14. Water tanks: one near the laundry, of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons; another, of a capacity of twelve hundred gallons, has been erected this summer on a tower, about 34 feet high, situated between the main buildings and the boys' home. From the ground to the top of the vane surmounting the tank-house the height is about fifty feet. The whole presents a fine appearance.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate sixty pupils and seven officers.

Attendance.—Twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls were on the roll this year; the average attendance was nearly fifty. Seven boys and five girls were discharged by the department; five girls and six boys were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were, in the morning, from 8.45 till 12 noon, and in the afternoon, from 4.45 till 6.15. The girls attended school from 2.00 till 5.00 in the afternoon, and had half an hour's study in the evening. The progress of the girls in their studies was very gratifying, whilst the boys have improved greatly, particularly in mental arithmetic. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard II.....	14
“ III.....	1
“ IV.....	20
“ V.....	5
“ VI.....	10

Farm and Garden.—Farming cannot be conducted on a large scale. There are about ten acres of good bottom land, but they are subject to the periodical overflows of the Thompson river. The garden, containing three acres, is the only part of that land which can be protected against the high water, and to do this, we had to build a dyke three hundred and fifty feet long, ten feet wide and from two to five feet high.

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The product of the garden last fall was not as good as usual; however, we had an ample supply of roots and vegetables for the institution. At this date the crops, comprising potatoes, pease, beans, beets, carrots, onions, corn, tomatoes, cabbages, look well, though they suffered somewhat from the cut-worms and potato bugs; the application of insecticides was found necessary and successful.

A field, containing two acres, on which was growing a very promising crop of wheat, was overflowed late in June, and the crop was destroyed.

One mile east of the buildings there is some good land, but water for irrigation cannot be brought on there without great expense. However, the alfalfa sown there a few years ago continues to turn out well.

All the boys do farm and garden work. The windmill is kept in good running order, but does not give a sufficient supply of water for irrigation; and we have trouble sometimes in getting water from the Indians' irrigation ditch.

Live Stock.—At the present time our stock consists of four horses and one mare which, I fear, is permanently injured; four milch cows, one heifer and three calves. We cannot keep a larger number.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Eleven boys have received more or less instruction in this trade. They have built an addition to the girls' home, 34 x 22 feet, two stories high; they have made also a platform and desk for the girls' teacher, and two wash-stands.

Painting.—Four boys have been employed at painting in the spring and early summer. They painted the new building, repainted the boys' home, wood-shed and picket fence, the shops, the stable and part of the main building.

Shoemaking.—Four boys were engaged in this branch; they did creditably all the repairing, which is considerable.

Girls' Work.—The girls learn all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy needlework, crochet work and the making of lace. They make all their clothing and part of the boys' clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. We keep constantly before the mind of the pupils the object which the government has in view in carrying on the industrial schools, which is to civilize the Indians and to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society. A continuous supervision is exercised over them, and no infraction of the rules of morality and good manners is left without due correction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the summer holidays of 1899, many pupils caught the measles while at home; some were unable to return at the time appointed, others returned in an enfeebled state, but they soon recovered at the school their usual good health. With the exception of two girls, who are a little delicate, the pupils have enjoyed excellent health during the whole year. The sanitary condition is satisfactory. A drain 350 feet long and 3 feet deep conveys the water from the kitchen and laundry to the river. Lye and phenole are used as disinfectants. Garbage and refuse matter are not permitted to remain on the premises. Ventilation is properly attended to.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the house from a well dug near the river. The pump is operated by horse-power, and the water is kept in a tank, placed near the laundry. The tank is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all around with sawdust. Thus the water is kept fresh and pure from all pollution.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances on hand are as follows:—

1. Four chemical extinguishers, furnished by the department.
2. Two fireman's axes, also supplied by the department.
3. Three strong ladders, permanently attached to the buildings; three long ladders and a few smaller ones kept in proximity to the buildings, the small ones to be used inside the house in case of necessity.

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4. One or two buckets full of water kept in the rooms wherever a stove is placed. Six fire buckets in the boys' building, besides a number of others which are also used for other purposes. In the laundry, a dozen buckets or more always on hand.

5. One water tank near the laundry, of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons, with three taps, but as there is not sufficient pressure, hose cannot be used in connection with them, and the water would have to be carried off in buckets. It is to remedy this inconvenience that another tank of a capacity of about twelve hundred gallons has just been erected on a tower as high as the highest buildings. This tank is to be filled from the never-failing well near the river, and the water is to be used only in case of fire. The hose to be connected with this tank will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; it has been ordered, but has not come to hand yet, and we could not try the pressure.

Heating.—Only ordinary box stoves are used for this purpose.

Recreation.—The pupils have about half an hour in the morning, half an hour at noon, and from 6.30 p.m. till bedtime. The principal outdoor games are football and baseball; swimming in summer, skating and coasting in winter are much enjoyed by the pupils.

The girls indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their sex, swinging, skipping, &c. Some of them are fond of reading. The brass band provides for the boys another form of recreation.

General Remarks.—The pupils who were discharged at the beginning of the year, on the whole, are doing well. Some are working on farms and others on the railroad.

In closing this report, I wish to express my high appreciation of the interest taken in our school by Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, who, in his official visits, examined the children and appeared well pleased with the progress made by them and with their healthy appearance. I would also acknowledge with pleasure the promptness of Agent Irwin in giving me every assistance.

I am, &c.,

A. M. CARION, O.M.I.,
Principal

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

St. Eugene P. O., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The position of this school in the valley of the St. Mary's, is both pleasant and salubrious. The mountain breezes temper the heats of summer, and the giant expansion of foot-hills, protect it from the fierce gales of winter, elsewhere experienced. The bordering fields, and grassy bench-land, are in spring and summer dotted with a profusion of wild flowers that the Indian children love to gather to decorate school and shrine.

Buildings.—The main building is a neat dwelling of eight compartments, commodiously apportioned. Its appearance has been much beautified by the erection of a cupola, to serve as a receptacle for our bell lately received, and which rings out the call for rouse, prayer, meals, labour and rest. To the right is the girls' house, and to the left the boys'. Both are partitioned off into recreation-room, dining-room, dormitory, lavatory, and fine wardrobes are stationed in convenient places along the walls.

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Built on to the boys' recreation-room, is a large school-room, 25 x 30 feet. It is well lighted and ventilated. The upper story is the large boys' sleeping apartment. The girls' class-room is in the main building. The foreman's house, bakery, laundry, dairy, meat-house, barns, stables, and shoe-shop are in good repair, and answer fairly well their intended purposes. The ice-room between meat-house and dairy, is found most convenient, as it keeps those two compartments cool during summer, and insures safe storage of meat, butter, and other articles of food.

Grounds.—The dwellings are surrounded by spacious and well kept grounds, and in them flower beds are laid out and carefully attended to by the children.

Accommodation.—The enlargement of the recreation-rooms added greatly to the enjoyment of winter hours, as these apartments are now sufficiently large to admit of suitable indoor games. The boys' department could accommodate thirty-five pupils, and the girls' twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—So as to utilize every moment of the half-day school system, two teachers were engaged with the boys in the forenoon, and two with the girls in the afternoon; thus it could be ascertained that all were well occupied. After the recitation of lessons, according to government programme, as much time as could be spared was given to mental arithmetic and work on the blackboard. This was frequently varied with composition and general knowledge questions.

Most of the children applied their minds well to their studies, and evinced a real desire of advancing. A great stimulus to them was the reading out of their good marks at the beginning of each month. Knowing that attention is the criterion of the scholar, every effort was made to have lessons interesting and instructive, and the pains taken by the teachers, were in a large measure compensated by the visible progress made.

The grading of pupils is as follows :—

Standard I.....	11
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	15
“ IV.....	11
“ V.....	10
“ VI.....	4

The brass band continues to be a leading feature of interest to the school. The boys generally practised from one to two in the afternoon, and that hour was to them one of real enjoyment. I was requested to bring the members of the band to Moyie for the Queen's Birthday celebration. They played in the intervals between the different games, and by their excellent music contributed much to the pleasantness of the day. Their deportment during their absence was gentlemanly, and reflected honour on the school.

Visits.—During vacation Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, paid us a visit, and although he took us by surprise, our pupils gave him quite a creditable entertainment. This gentleman seemed well pleased with everything in and about the school. Mr. Galbraith came frequently to see the children, and was always warmly received by them and the staff. Every year he makes our pupils a generous donation at Christmas, to be disposed of according to their pleasure. They generally make use of it to increase the volumes of their library.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm is in a flourishing condition. The fields are neatly fenced off with logs, and have strong well-made gates, that were put up by the boys and foreman.

Each year several acres of cleared land are added to our tillage. It is only bottom land that here requires much clearing, and this entails no small amount of labour, as the under-brush is very thick; but work once completed, we are amply repaid by the fertility of the soil, and the little irrigation required, as seepage from the creek and the St. Mary's river are almost sufficient.

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Being convinced by experience that roots make excellent fodder for milch cows, we considerably augmented our garden acreage, which is sown in mangolds, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, onions, celery, sweet pease, &c.

Orchard.—We have about one hundred and fifty healthy-looking apple-trees, and fifteen, or thereabout, that have been bearing well for the last couple of years. We are also having splendid success with our small fruits.

Industries.—Farming.—The high land differs greatly from the bottom land, as its permeable soil absorbs moisture with great rapidity, and therefore necessitates daily irrigation during dry weather. This, together with hoeing potatoes, weeding garden, and clearing land, supplied the farmers with work after the crops were put in, until it was time for haying and harvesting. Taking out vegetables and cellaring them, took up a large portion of their time in autumn, after which they did the threshing and fall ploughing, and this was followed by work in the woods, felling trees and hauling them out. As from twelve to fifteen stoves were in use during our long cold winter, a great deal of fire-wood had to be got out, and preparing it for use gave the boys plenty of muscular exercise.

Carpentering.—Very little carpentering was done about the premises except the occasional making or repairing of some article of furniture, the putting up of a belfry, and a porch at the kitchen door.

Girls' Industries.—The girls are steadily acquiring a more thorough spirit of order and cleanliness, and like the slow current that glides silently along and never intermits its course, though its movement is almost imperceptible, they by habits of civilization constantly practised, are becoming more and more competent in the art of housekeeping. Every morning immediately after breakfast they went to their appointed work of putting the different apartments in order, helping in kitchen or bakery, according as they were told off. During this time the little ones cleaned the yard and watered the flower garden. At eight all were expected to be ready to begin sewing, except those employed in the bakery or the kitchen. Then under the surveillance of an able seamstress they were engaged at that occupation until eleven o'clock. They were taught to cut and fit dresses, and to make all kinds of underwear, to mend, darn, knit, and to do various kinds of fancy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils were at all times under the care of some one of the staff, whose aim was to train them to a love of duty, and a faithful discharge of their obligations to God and man, not through fear of punishment, but through a sense of moral rectitude, so that at the completion of their education their religious training shall have become part and parcel of their existence. No pains were spared to plant and develop principles of virtue, that render their education so profitable to them. It was most encouraging to witness with what attention they applied themselves to the study of Christian doctrines, thus to become thoroughly grounded in the truths of religion.

Water Supply.—A plentiful supply of water is obtained from two wells, one in the kitchen yard and the other in the boys' play-ground. Although this water is excellent for drinking and kitchen use, it is rather hard for laundry purposes, and difficult to be procured in case of fire. Our Indian agent has laid plans to have water brought from the creek, from a high point to supply all the wants of the house by gravitation.

Fire Protection.—Chemical fire-extinguishers are stationed at convenient places throughout the building. Saturday of each week is the day appointed in our institution, for drilling our pupils in the use of fire-extinguishing appliances. Then all available buckets and hose are called into action.

Heating.—Our houses are heated entirely by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Last summer both boys and girls had a pleasant outing during vacation, the former in the vicinity of North Star Mine, where they hunted, fished, picked

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berries, and spent a most enjoyable time. They brought home with them large quantities of berries that were prepared for keeping.

The girls spent a delightful time in the neighbourhood of Bull river, gathering gum, berrying, and otherwise amusing themselves among the spicy pines and cedars. During their stay, an agreeable recreation to them was to watch the grandeur of the Bull River canyon, as in its spray, glittering in the sunlight, gorgeous rainbows were reflected. A source of great amusement to our pupils is a phonograph, which enabled them to pass pleasantly many leisure hours.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KUPER ISLAND P.O., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated in Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, Stuart channel, about five miles from Chemainus station, Vancouver island. The surroundings of the school are most beautiful, the sea and evergreen forest adding to the pleasantness of the locality.

Land.—About seventy acres of land belong to the school. The quality of the soil is fair, and a considerable portion is covered with heavy timber.

Fruit Trees.—Besides the numerous shade trees, such as maples, linden, elms, acacias, walnuts, wild chestnuts, jumpers, hollies and mountain ash, which surround the buildings and play-grounds, about one hundred and eighty fruit trees have been planted, and are in a thriving condition. Our grape-vines are already yielding abundant crops.

Buildings.—The buildings, which stand in two rows and command a magnificent view from the sea, are kept in excellent condition. Since my last report all the buildings have been repainted inside and outside. The general appearance of the school looks like a compact village, composed of sixteen separate buildings, whose dimensions are as follows :—

- Lower row, left side.—1. Bakery, 25 x 16 feet, with modern brick oven, 8 x 6 feet.
2. Wood-shed, for bakery and laundry, 19 x 10 feet.
3. Laundry, 40 x 20 feet, containing one furnace and two boilers, also closets for soap, soiled and clean linen.
4. Girls' home, 40 x 32 feet, the ground floor of which is used for a sewing-room, infirmary for girls and store-room ; the upper flat contains dormitory for senior girls, 40 x 32 feet, linen and bath rooms, with a room for the matron.
5. A building, 24 x 22 feet, used as recreation and sitting rooms on the first floor, and sleeping-rooms for teacher, cook and assistant matron, with dormitory, 24 x 18 feet, for junior girls, on the second floor.
6. Main buildings, 32 x 30 feet, and an extension, 48 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room, with a cellar under the boys' dining-room. The second floor is used for girls' school-room,

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music-hall, chapel and two spare rooms. These last three buildings are connected by a corridor.

7. Dairy, with modern improvements, 20 x 14 feet.

8. Wood-shed, for kitchen and house, 60 x 20 feet, with tool and oil compartments.

9. Boys' home, 87 x 33 feet. On the lower floor are the boys' infirmary, the store-room for provisions and clothing, the band and shoemaker's room, the lavatory, the boys' play-hall and school-room. The upper floor is used for boys' dormitory, 78 x 33 feet, linen-room, as well as for the principal's, teacher's and foreman's bed-rooms.

10. Boat-house, which is located alongside the wharf, is 30 x 20 feet, and shelters four boats.

11. Gymnasium, 50 x 20 feet. This building is also used for concerts and entertainments.

12. Water-tank. On the hill at the rear of the boys' home there is a twelve-hundred-gallon tank; the hydraulic ram-house is built on the beach.

13. Carpenter and shoemaker shops, 40 x 20 feet.

14. Lumber-shed, 30 x 10 feet.

15. Stables, pig-sty and hen-house, 36 x 20 feet.

16. Barn and implement shed, 52 x 22 feet, with a lean-to, 82 x 10 feet.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate seventy-five pupils and a staff of eight officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was over sixty-three.

Class-room Work.—The boys who are learning a trade have half a day at school and half a day at work. The junior pupils have six hours at school a day. Gratifying progress was made in the school-room. The boys and girls have separate class-rooms, with a teacher for each school. In order to stimulate emulation, general examinations are held.

At the end of the fiscal year the pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard I.....	9
" II.....	3
" III.....	15
" IV.....	18
" V.....	15
" VI.....	9

Total number of pupils (consisting of 39 boys and 30 girls).. 69

Farm and Garden.—Nearly all the male pupils take lessons in gardening ; the smaller ones have charge of the flower gardens. All the senior boys, when not engaged in the shops, work on the farm. This summer our crops have a promising appearance, with the exception, however, of our late potatoes, which have been damaged by the wet season. At the present time our stock consists of twenty head of cattle.

Boys' Industrial Work.—*Carpentry*.—The foreman, with his six apprentices, finished the boys' new school-room, reconstructed the lavatory and bath-rooms, renewed the sewerage drains, built new water-closets, a dairy, a new boat, a bridge, and made a considerable amount of furniture.

Shoemaking.—The six apprentices have worked very faithfully, and have supplied all the pupils with new shoes ; besides attending to the repairing. Several of the boys are sufficiently advanced to make new shoes without the assistance of their instructor.

Painting.—Four boys have repainted all the buildings, and have done it well.

Baking.—All the senior boys and girls have learned the art of baking, and have supplied the house with wholesome bread.

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Besides these industrial branches, lessons in milking, butter-making and laundrying have been imparted to all the senior boys.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, cutting and finishing dresses, and other wearing apparel. They have also done a great deal of fancy work, for which they manifest considerable skill and aptitude.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils during half an hour, their morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays all attend divine service in the village church.

Conduct.—The conduct of all the pupils has been exceptionally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of the pupils has been good. This year the sanitary condition of the school has again been improved, four new patent Philadelphia hoppers were placed on the upper and lower floors, with a regular sewerage drain of vitrified pipes, to the sea. The spacious dormitories and school-rooms are carefully ventilated.

Water Supply.—A never-failing stream of fresh water, flowing between the two main buildings supplies the institution with an abundance of water. A hydraulic ram, with a twelve hundred-gallon tank, conveys the water through the buildings.

Fire Protection.—The pupils are regularly trained in the working of the fire hose, the handling of ladders and fire buckets, as well as in the operating of the four Star chemical fire-engines; we have water taps to which the hose can be attached in all the principal apartments.

Heating.—The heating of the institution is done by ordinary box stoves.

Recreation.—The boys have a great variety of games, such as football and baseball, marble-playing, swimming, fishing and boating during the summer, and coasting, chess and checkers during the winter. The girls in their own play-ground amuse themselves at swinging, skipping and playing with balls. Athletic and calisthenic sports take place in our gymnasium, but the centre of all amusements and attractions is our brass band. This summer our band boys were again invited by the committee of the Queen's Birthday celebration to play in the city of Victoria, and I am glad to say were favourably commented upon.

General Remarks.—In concluding my report, I have much pleasure in thanking Superintendent Vowell for the kind assistance given during the year, and for his words of encouragement spoken at the time of his official visit.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKAHTLA, August 18, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is pleasantly situated in the village of Metlakahltla, on the western side of the Tsimpsean peninsula.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The buildings with their divisions and dimensions are as follows :—

Boys' division—1. The main building, a two-story frame structure, with a frontage of 90 x 60 feet deep, and having sufficient residential accommodation for thirty-five pupils and necessary staff.

2. A comfortable, but rather poorly furnished school-house, 42 x 25 feet, in which the classes are taught.

3. A building, 70 x 22 feet, divided into wood-shed, shoemaker and carpenter's shops, laundry and bath-room.

4. Blacksmith's shop and coal-house, 24 x 18 feet.

5. Stable, 22 x 10 feet.

6. Fowl-house, 20 x 8 feet.

Girls' division—7. A two-story frame building, 54 x 36 feet, with a wing, 18 x 18 feet, and a one-story annex, 18 x 16 feet. It contains the rooms occupied by the matron and her assistants, the girls' dormitories, a dining and store-rooms and a kitchen.

8. A meat-house, and wood and coal-sheds, 67 x 10 feet.

9. A school-house, 36 x 18 feet.

All buildings in the boys' division are on land surrendered by the Indians for the use of the school and is government property. The accommodation is good and sufficient.

The girls' division stands on land leased by the Indians to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Caledonia. The dormitories of that division are too small for the number of pupils that occupy them. It is, however, the intention, if means can be provided, to build on to the laundry another story, to be used as a dormitory, and that when finished should give the necessary sleeping accommodation.

The building in which the girls receive class instruction is on the church reserve, and is suitable for the purpose for which it is used.

All the buildings are kept in good repair, and so far without asking the Indian Department for any grant with which to purchase the materials required to make from time to time the necessary repairs.

Garden and Grounds.—Two small gardens are planted with fruit trees, gooseberry, currant and raspberry bushes; and in one of these various vegetables are also grown. The fruit trees have only been planted as an experiment, for very little success has attended the attempts made by any one to grow apples, pears or plums, so far north in the province. But nearly all kinds of small fruit, such as grow on bushes, do remarkably well, the quality under favourable conditions being good and the yield abundant.

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All the boys work occasionally at gardening. Through the pressure of other work but little has been done for the improvement of the grounds in front of the school, beyond digging out stumps, forming roads and a few small flower-beds.

Attendance.—The average attendance, except during the salmon-fishing season, was about sixty—twenty-five boys and thirty-five girls. Ten of these girls were maintained by Miss Tyte, the matron, and Miss Jackson, the teacher of the girls' school.

Class-room Work.—The boys and girls are taught in buildings separate from each other. Miss Jackson taught the girls until about the middle of April, and Miss Northern since. Both have considerable experience in teaching. The boys were taught by the principal. The subjects of study and instruction were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, history, drawing, singing and religious knowledge.

Fair progress has been made. The standing of pupils on the roll for the last quarter was as follows :—

Standard	I.....	4
"	II.....	13
"	III.....	10
"	IV.....	5
"	V.....	17
"	VI.....	2

The ten girls maintained by Miss Tyte and Miss Jackson are not included in the above classification.

Industrial Work.—Nine boys received instruction from Mr. Herbert Clifton in carpentry and painting. They were chiefly employed repairing buildings and furniture, papering and remodelling rooms, painting, erecting fences, building wood and coal sheds and making furniture.

The girls were taught according to their age and strength, cooking, laundry, needle and housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, except on Saturdays. We have morning and evening prayers. On Sundays the pupils attend divine service twice a day, they also attend Sunday school. By these means and by daily teaching the importance of doing what is right, we endeavour to improve and build up the moral character of our pupils.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils was good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Two girls suffering from consumption were discharged to their friends, and I regret to say died shortly afterwards; with these exceptions there was very little sickness in the school. Underground drains carry off the water from the kitchens and laundries, and disinfectants are used wherever necessary. The ventilation is good and the premises are kept clean.

Water Supply.—The rain-fall on the buildings is conveyed into tanks having a capacity of about six thousand gallons. For domestic purposes that quantity is nearly sufficient. The tanks are frequently cleaned out and the water is good.

Fire Protection.—The boys' department is supplied with chemical fire-extinguishers and fireman's axes, and these with ladders and buckets are kept in convenient places in readiness for use should any necessity arise. The elder pupils, particularly the carpenters, are expert at climbing and handling buckets and ladders.

In the village there is also a fire brigade.

In summer and during frosty weather the water supply runs low. Two or three more tanks and a small force-pump would very much improve our means of extinguishing a fire.

Heating.—The rooms on the lower floors are all heated by stoves, but in the dormitories there are no heating appliances.

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Recreation.—The boys play according to the season at different kinds of games ; but most frequently at rounders, cricket, base and football. The girls amuse themselves with sea-saw and skipping.

General Remarks.—Miss Tyte, the matron, is away on furlough, and her place in the meantime is filled by Miss Jackson. Miss H. A. Northen has been appointed teacher of the girls.

Miss Carroll, the seamstress, resigned and is now matron of another industrial school.

Indian Agent Todd made several visits during the year.

The Sunday school is kindly conducted by Miss West, and other ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society.

I have, &c.,

JNO. H. SCOTT,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WILLIAMS LAKE, July 5, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Williams Lake industrial school is situated in the Lac la Hache valley, on the bank of the San Jose river, Cariboo district.

Buildings.—The boys' building, 66 x 38 feet, two stories and a half high, and the girls', 135 x 50 feet, two stories and a half high, are considered the finest and largest in this district, and could afford accommodation for one hundred pupils. The harness shop, 39 x 21 feet, is also a very fine building. The first floor contains a large shop and a store ; the upper floor gives good accommodation to the instructor and family.

During the year a fourth building, 75 x 35 feet, of very fine appearance has been erected, containing a kitchen, 25 x 25 feet and five refectories. These apartments are thirteen feet high.

Land.—The grounds near the buildings are well kept. The front parts are reserved for flower and vegetable gardens. The mission owns here over one thousand acres of land, so that we are in a good position to teach the pupils all they must know to be able hereafter to manage a farm.

Attendance and Class-room Work.—The class-room attendance is, of course, regular, the pupils being all boarders. The progress of the children has been satisfactory ; some have done remarkably well. Music, both vocal and instrumental, is becoming rapidly a source of pleasure and refinement to boys and girls. Our worthy Indian Superintendent, A. W. Vowell, and E. Bell, Indian agent, are very regular in visiting and examining our pupils, and they certainly must be thanked for their efforts in helping both teachers and pupils.

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The pupils were graded at the end of the year as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.....	10
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	9
“ IV.....	10
“ V.....	17

Industries.—Mr. Horan, our instructor in saddle and harness-making, reports as follows:—‘During the seven months which have elapsed since I took charge of the harness department as trade instructor, I beg to report that the four boys that are learning the trade are doing well and making great progress, particularly in saddle-making, for which they take a great liking.’ The shoemaking department, which is now being operated on a small scale, promises to be a good feature, and will be a source of great benefit to the pupils in after-life.

We have also a carpenter’s shop, under the management of an able carpenter. Three boys are learning the trade regularly, but other pupils are also employed occasionally. I must say that the three aforesaid pupils have made considerable progress in their trade.

All the boys learn farming, working in the fields and garden, especially during haying, seeding and harvesting. They also milk fifteen cows.

The girls, under the attentive care of four sisters, are taught to do housework, cook, bake, sew, knit, crochet work, lace-making, &c. They will be able to send many articles of fancy work to the provincial exhibition in New Westminster next fall.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. The conduct, both moral or otherwise, of the pupils may be described as good. Teachers and overseers unanimously proclaim a great improvement since last year. But truth compels me to say that politeness is not what it should be.

Health of the Pupils.—The health of the children has given us more anxiety than usual. Two boys were sick for a month. One of them was sent home on the advice of the doctor on account of his seriously impaired sight. The other was discharged also on the advice of the doctor, and died two months after. I am sorry to add that a girl, twelve years old, will probably have to be discharged on account of her consumptive state. The other pupils have enjoyed good health.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is satisfactory, but will be still improved as soon as our means permit.

Water Supply.—We get our water supply from the San José river, through a ditch which passes above the establishments. This fall, water will be carried to the three buildings and gardens by metal pipes, at a great expense, from a spring more than a mile away. We are obliged to incur this expense on account of the alkaline quality of the water throughout the district.

Fire Protection.—Two men are specially charged with watching the chimney flues, which they frequently sweep. We have chemical extinguishers, sent by the department, and buckets always ready at hand, and a ladder is permanently attached to each building.

Heating.—The heating is by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Our pupils have beautiful play-grounds, and inside large halls are provided for that purpose. The San José river, just a few rods from the buildings, and beautiful ponds afford great pleasure and refreshing baths to our little fishermen and hunters.

I have, &c.,

EDM. PEYTAVIN,
Principal.

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PART II.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SHOWING Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools,
for the year ended June 30, 1900.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANAGE, ONT.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		500 00
Contributions from other sources		736 00
Received by way of clothing, &c.		475 00
Total receipts		1,711 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	175 00	
Food	1,117 57	
Clothing	243 96	
Fuel and light	107 15	
Buildings and repairs	143 46	
Miscellaneous	126 20	
Total expenditure	1,913 34	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		202 34
	1,913 34	1,913 34

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,662 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	600 00	
Food	652 00	
Clothing	350 00	
Fuel and light	60 00	
	1,662 00	1,662 00

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		1,332 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Food.....	972 68	
Clothing.....	46 73	
Equipment.....	62 88	
Labour.....	45 92	
Stationery.....	4 45	
Fuel and light.....	162 60	
Sundries.....	14 54	
Total expenditure.....	1,309 80	
Cash on hand June 30, 1900.....	22 80	
	1,332 60	1,332 60

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		2,143 20
Discount on bills.....		55 21
Value of clothing donated.....		126 70
Total receipts.....		2,325 11
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	559 70	
Equipment.....	457 81	
Clothing.....	314 65	
Provisions.....	704 59	
Buildings and repairs.....	503 92	
Fuel and light.....	44 47	
Miscellaneous.....	90 85	
Total expenditure.....	2,673 99	
Deficit, June 30, 1900, paid by mission.....		348 88
	2,673 99	2,673 99

WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		1,070 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	150 00	
Food.....	500 00	
Clothing.....	300 00	
Fuel and light.....	45 00	
Repairs.....	50 00	
Equipment and furniture.....	20 00	
Total expenditure.....	1,365 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		294 55
	1,365 00	1,365 00

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con*
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....			2,582 40
Value of clothing contributed.....			900 00
Contributed for salaries.....			1,600 00
Total receipts.....			5,082 40
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	1,600 00		
Food.....	1,463 85		
Clothing.....	1,001 81		
Fuel and light.....	267 62		
Buildings and repairs.....	226 75		
Equipment and furniture.....	366 81		
Miscellaneous.....	51 05		
Total expenditure.....	4,977 92		
Excess of receipts over expenditure.....	104 48		
	5,082 40		5,082 40

BLACKFOOT C. E. BOARDING SCHOOLS, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants per capita.....			2,490 61
" " special.....			800 00
Other sources (the Church, &c.).....			2,957 23
Value of clothing, &c., in sales.....			988 00
Total receipts.....			7,235 84
EXPENDITURE.			
Balance, July 1, 1899.....	352 85		
Salaries.....	1,829 40		
Food.....	1,513 23		
Clothing.....	796 30		
Fuel and light.....	273 60		
Buildings and repairs.....	975 28		
Equipment and furniture.....	342 18		
Miscellaneous.....	1,141 05		
Total expenditure.....	7,243 89		
Deficit, June 30, 1900.....			8 05
	7,243 89		7,243 89

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand.....			256 39
Government grant (per capita)—			
Paid by cheque.....	\$2,761 40		
Supplies, June, 1899.....	249 74		
Paid Indians for coal.....	197 91		
Supplies, December, 1899.....	54 65		
Government grant (special).....			3,263 70
Other sources (the Church, &c).....			1,150 00
Value of clothing, &c., in sales.....			2,287 43
			1,274 00
Total receipts.....			8,231 52
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....		1,795 00	
Food.....		2,337 86	
Clothing.....		1,040 03	
Fuel and light.....		760 67	
Buildings and repairs.....		1,143 82	
Equipment and furniture.....		440 76	
Miscellaneous.....		1,165 51	
Total expenditure.....		8,683 65	
Deficit, June 30, 1900.....			452 13
		8,683 65	8,683 65

BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....			884 30
" for buildings, &c.....			450 00
Contributions from other sources.....			2,002 95
Total receipts.....			3,337 25
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....		1,100 00	
Food.....		736 00	
Clothing.....		133 45	
Fuel and light.....		210 10	
Buildings and repairs.....		275 00	
Equipment and furniture.....		882 00	
Miscellaneous.....		30 40	
Total expenditure.....		3,367 35	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....			30 10
		3,367 35	3,367 35

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900.—*Con.*

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		\$ 216 00
Contributions from other sources		250 00
Total receipts		3,466 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	269 00	
Food	1,652 70	
Clothing	390 68	
Fuel and light	581 45	
Buildings and repairs	599 91	
Furniture	150 00	
Miscellaneous	140 70	
Paid on debt	500 00	
Total expenditure	4,274 44	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		808 44
	4,274 44	4,274 44

COWESSES' BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,085 46
Contributions from other sources		955 50
Clothing		40 00
Total receipts		2,080 96
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	450 00	
Food	1,115 09	
Clothing	458 97	
Fuel and light	231 00	
Buildings and repairs	240 00	
Equipment and furniture	1,738 34	
Miscellaneous	90 00	
Total expenditure	4,323 40	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,242 44
	4,323 40	4,323 40

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....		2,120 50
Government grant (per capita).....		2,132 20
Proceeds from sale of stock and vegetables.....		301 00
Amount contributed by way of clothing.....		550 00
Contributions for other sources.....		233 51
Total receipts.....		5,338 21
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,120 50	
Food.....	1,138 75	
Clothing.....	650 00	
Fuel and light.....	370 59	
Buildings and repairs (frame stable, &c.).....	348 87	
Equipment, furniture, implements and stock.....	313 60	
Extra labour.....	111 70	
Hay and oats.....	284 20	
Total expenditure.....	5,338 21	5,338 21

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		9,257 63
" (for buildings).....		2,000 00
Total receipts.....		11,257 63
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	4,440 00	
Food.....	3,102 75	
Clothing.....	614 97	
Fuel and light.....	827 00	
Buildings and repairs.....	3,248 18	
Miscellaneous.....	577 48	
Total expenditure.....	12,810 38	1,552 75
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,552 75
	12,810 38	12,810 38

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		3,352 24
Refund for freight.....		102 76
C. M. S. grant.....		960 00
Contributions from other sources.....		85 00
Farm produce sold.....		81 90
Total receipts.....		4,581 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance from 1898-9.....	626 44	
Provisions.....	1,794 45	
Clothing.....	621 71	
Equipment.....	730 02	
Fuel and light.....	397 94	
Labour.....	152 25	
Buildings and repairs.....	1,553 07	
Allowance to pupils.....	133 35	
Miscellaneous.....	767 78	
Salaries.....	963 50	
Total expenditure.....	7,741 11	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		3,159 21
	7,741 11	7,741 11

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		2,166 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Food.....	1,620 39	
Clothing.....	377 68	
Fuel and light.....	125 77	
Total expenditure.....		2,123 84
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....		42 16

GEORGE GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		1,846 80
S. P. C. K. grant.....		205 05
Clothing contributed.....		565 70
Diocesan grants.....		513 43
Total receipts.....		3,130 98
EXPENDITURE.		
Food.....	1,159 64	
Clothing.....	707 55	
Fuel and light.....	43 85	
Salaries.....	808 00	
Equipment.....	135 10	
Sundries (live stock, hay, oats, &c).....	276 84	
Total expenditure.....	3,130 98	3,130 98

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....			2,187 72
Contributions from other sources.....			209 85
Total receipts ..			2,397 57
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	1,320 00		
Food.....	920 58		
Clothing.....	316 69		
Fuel and light.....	120 59		
Buildings and repairs.....	59 48		
Equipment and furniture.....	269 21		
Miscellaneous.....	204 05		
Total expenditure....	3,210 60		
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....			813 03
	3,210 60		3,210 60

ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....			3,553 20
Boarders.....			928 50
Contributed from other sources.....			963 61
Gifts			45 32
Total receipts.....			5,490 63
EXPENDITURE.			
Deficit, June 30, 1899.....	959 91		
Salaries	335 82		
Food.....	2,311 86		
Clothing.....	453 11		
Fuel and light.....	134 05		
Equipment and furniture.....	812 49		
Miscellaneous.....	630 05		
Expenses of staff.....	562 50		
Total expenditure.....	6,206 69		
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....			716 06
	6,206 69		6,206 69

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

UNION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		1,007 25
" " salary of medical officer.....		99 96
Principal's salary paid by Church Missionary Society.....		599 46
Amount contributed by Woman's Auxiliary towards salaries of two of staff.....		180 00
Amount paid by Territorial Government, towards teachers salary.....		149 23
Amount received for 12 iron bedsteads transferred to Indian Head school.....		36 00
Value of clothing and bedding contributed by Woman's Auxiliary of Canada.....		250 00
Total receipts		2,321 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,259 42	
Groceries and provisions.....	1,282 00	
Coal oil and lamps.....	100 00	
Fuel (113 loads wood).....	169 50	
Buildings and repairs.....	800 00	
Equipment and furniture.....	200 00	
Total expenditure.....	3,810 92	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,489 02
	3,810 92	3,810 92

NOTE.—The department is not called upon to pay this deficit.

PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1899		15 98
Government grant (per capita).....		1,735 60
Other sources (the Church, &c.).....		1,824 13
Value of clothing, &c., in sales		624 00
Total receipts.....		4,199 71
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,038 86	
Food.....	1,061 93	
Clothing.....	525 41	
Fuel and light.....	173 82	
Building and repairs.....	59 80	
Equipment and furniture.....	210 08	
Miscellaneous	1,295 43	
Total expenditure.....	4,355 33	
Deficit, June 30, 1900.....		155 62
	4,355 33	4,355 33

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,143 26
Contributed from other sources		328 50
Total receipts		1,471 76
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	100 00	
Labour	35 90	
Food	736 20	
Clothing	243 21	
Fuel and light	276 93	
Repairs	64 77	
Equipment and furniture	80 64	
Travelling expenses	112 70	
Total expenditure	1,650 35	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		178 59
	1,650 35	1,650 35

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,774 40
Church grant		2,150 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,650 00	
Food	1,000 00	
Clothing	700 00	
Light, fuel, &c.	150 00	
Miscellaneous	424 40	
	3,924 40	3,924 40

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		121 00
Government grant (per capita).....		000 00
" " (special for windmill).....		150 00
Other sources (the church, &c.).....		846 86
Value of clothing, &c., in sales.....		390 00
Total receipts.....		2,503 86
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	730 74	
Food.....	457 08	
Clothing.....	327 95	
Fuel and light.....	314 29	
Building and repairs.....	395 06	
Furnishing and equipment.....	142 94	
Miscellaneous.....	320 22	
Total expenditure.....	2,697 28	
Deficit, June 30, 1900.....		193 42
	2,697 28	2,697 28

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		5,360 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	960 00	
Food.....	3,102 00	
Clothing.....	1,533 43	
Fuel and light.....	301 25	
Building new wing, 70x35 ft.....	6,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	227 15	
Deficit June 30, 1899.....	1,114 12	
Total expenditure.....	13,237 95	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		7,877 55
	13,237 95	13,237 95

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		300 00
Grant from Presbyterian W. F. M. S.		2,752 07
Value of clothing contributed by W. F. M. S.		300 00
" furniture contributed by W. F. M. S.		78 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,015 25	
Maintenance	1,372 55	
Clothing	423 26	
Buildings and repairs	200 00	
Insurance	70 00	
Furniture	78 00	
Miscellaneous	271 01	
	3,430 07	3,430 07

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand June 30, 1899.		212 37
Government grant (per capita)		1,200 00
Grant from the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church		2,516 35
Contributions from other sources		44 20
Total receipts		3,972 92
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,450 00	
Food	1,031 36	
Clothing	378 28	
Fuel and light	230 30	
Repairs	110 31	
Equipment and furniture	279 33	
Miscellaneous	407 01	
Total expenditure		3,877 19
Balance on hand June 30, 1900		95 73

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		3,600 00
Net profit on farm and garden.....		905 78
Clothing contributed		112 57
Gifts.....		210 80
Mission grant.....		4,836 00
Total receipts.....		9,724 95
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,320 00	
Food.....	4,965 75	
Equipment and furniture.....	150 00	
Fuel and light	418 60	
Books and stationery	65 22	
Medical expenses.....	86 75	
Laundry.....	210 00	
Buildings.....	600 00	
Repairs.....	65 75	
Travelling expenses	13 25	
Miscellaneous.....	16 26	
Total expenditure.....	9,909 58	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		184 63
	9,909 58	9,909 58

YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Scholarship from Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.....		240 00
Grant from S. P. C. K. for Yale Catechist		240 00
Government grant		1,528 00
Contributions from England.....		48 00
" " Canada		50 00
Receipts for work done in school.....		150 00
" " from sale of clothing.....		70 00
" " fruit		40 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1899.....		24 73
Total receipts.....		2,390 73
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	365 00	
Medicines	50 00	
Hospital	5 00	
Travelling expenses.....	34 00	
Laundry.....	108 00	
Cost of management.....	1,298 00	
Freight.....	50 00	
Building wash-house	110 00	
Garden seeds, manure, &c.	40 00	
Stationery.....	20 00	
Coal, \$125; wood, \$75; oil, \$20.....	220 00	
Total expenditure.....		2,298 90
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....		91 83

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

MOHAWK INSTITUTE, ONT.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance		353 17
Government grant		2,950 00
Methodist Conference		250 00
Total receipts		3,553 17
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,654 82	
Fuel	64 50	
Buildings and grounds	85 11	
School requisites	87 25	
Printing and office expenses	14 66	
Prizes	69 25	
Sundries	2 56	
School fees	17 50	
Advertising	5 57	
Bank interest	3 67	
Total expenditure	3,004 89	
Balance in bank	548 28	
	3,553 17	3,553 17

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.

(Copied from Missionary Report, 1899-1900.)

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Live stock, farming implements, furniture, growing crops, &c., as per inventory July 1, 1899		17,410 97
Salaries of principal, teachers, matron, cook and domestic servants	2,053 76	
Farm labour, \$1,172.07; blacksmithing, \$60.31	1,232 58	
Farm implements and repairs, \$381.84; harness and repairs, \$63.20	445 04	
Live stock purchased, \$2,675.90; feed, \$2,340.22	5,016 12	
Seed, \$85.42; threshing and grinding, \$286.83	372 25	
Travelling expenses, \$28.30; freight and express, \$50.53	78 83	
Groceries and provisions, \$1,072.73; coal and wood, \$363.16	1,436 29	
Books, stationery and printing, \$76.32; postage, \$31.48	107 80	
Clothing, clothing material, boots and shoes	324 22	
Dry goods, \$338.69; kitchen and house furnishings, \$60.50	399 19	
Hardware, \$121.68; drugs, medicine and medical attendance, \$99.32	221 00	
Pasture and rent of land, \$1,861.30; incidentals, \$165.44	2,026 74	
Lighting, \$21.20; disinfecting, \$19.10	40 30	
Repairs and improvements, papering and painting, \$62.70; tile draining and ditching, \$421.62; plumbing, \$16; fire brick, \$17; fencing, \$87.80; carpentering, \$16.70; repairs to furnace, \$4.20; labour on improvements to old buildings and barns, \$271.22	897 24	
Shoemaker's wages and material	216 00	
Carpenter's material	315 85	
		15,183 01
Less by sale of live stock	8,330 19	
" proceeds of work in shoe shop	230 91	
" " carpenter shop	467 47	
Present estimated value of live stock, implements, furniture, growing crops, &c., as per inventory June 30, 1900	17,524 27	
		26,552 84
Net expenditure		6,041 14
Government grant		6,000 00
Deficit June 30, 1900		41 14

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount contributed by Government under per capita grant.....			3,919 00
Amount contributed by Government for special purposes.....			11 80
" " " on account of equipment for new Wawa-nosh Home.....			2,000 00
Amount contributed from other sources.....			3,885 56
Total receipts.....			9,816 36
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	2,915 52		
Food.....	3,002 18		
Clothing.....	781 70		
Fuel and light.....	921 37		
Buildings and repairs.....	138 27		
Equipment and furniture.....	2,018 70		
Office expenses, insurance, &c.....	182 74		
Travelling expenses, &c.....	47 92		
Hospital expenses and doctor.....	98 45		
Laundry expenses.....	106 10		
Pocket money.....	58 50		
Miscellaneous.....	118 77		
Total expenditure.....	10,390 22		
Deficit June 30, 1899.....	1,077 08		
	11,467 30		
Apparent gross deficit 30th June, 1900.....			1,650 94
Gain on all trades.....	696 10		
Approximate value of stock.....	159 45		
Actual cash deficit.....	796 39		
	1,650 94		1,650 94

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, ONT.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita.....			5,400 00
" " for two day teachers.....			600 00
Amount of clothing contributed by parents.....			35 00
" contributed by the mission.....			3,404 00
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	4,544 00		
Food.....	2,875 00		
Clothing.....	1,315 00		
Fuel and light.....	450 00		
Repairs.....	225 00		
Medicines.....	30 00		
	9,439 00		9,439 00

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Grant from government and Methodist Missionary Society.....				11,875	00
Amount received in donations.....				4	00
" " for inspector's board.....				23	00
Refunds.....				52	43
Proceeds of sales of produce and cattle from farm.....				504	32
Total receipts.....				12,465	75
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries of staff.....	3,894	45			
Provisions.....	2,631	49			
Clothing.....	2,206	37			
Fuel.....	813	62			
Light.....	72	13			
House expense.....	345	17			
Farm ".....	428	28			
House equipment.....	1,069	23			
Farm ".....	223	74			
Repairs.....	11	10			
Games.....	21	51			
Carpenter shop.....	6	50			
Transport of pupils.....	112	40			
Rewards to pupils.....	26	40			
Office expense, telephone, &c.....	73	30			
Extra labour.....	128	75			
Interest and exchange on drafts.....	9	60			
Live stock.....	152	65			
Refunds.....	9	00			
Telegrams.....	2	45			
Freight.....	70	60			
Travelling expenses of principal.....	15	00			
Sunday school supplies.....	17	40			
Fixtures, stable.....	40	00			
Balance in bank.....	84	61			
Total expenditure.....	12,465	75		12,465	75

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant (per capita).....	7,360	44			
" " payment of deficit.....	5,321	58			
Sundry receipts.....				12,682	02
Total receipts.....				99	81
				12,781	83
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries.....	3,307	25			
Stock and equipment.....	486	92			
Dry goods and clothing.....	2,350	38			
Groceries and provisions.....	3,576	22			
Material and repairs.....	626	51			
Fuel and light.....	1,649	97			
Miscellaneous.....	768	83			
Indian Department (sundry receipts).....	15	75			
Total expenditure.....	12,781	83		12,781	83

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

RUPERTS LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	3,984 08	
Food.....	3,967 96	
Clothing.....	1,642 13	
Furnishing.....	915 18	
Management.....	3,432 36	
Buildings.....	3,783 96	
Total expenditure		17,715 67

NOTE.—All expenses of this school are paid by Government.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand, balance of previous year		351 82
Government grant (per capita).....		10,387 02
" " for building addition		745 66
" " " root-house		300 00
" " inspector's board.....		3 83
Cash from farm products.....		12 96
Total receipts.....		11,700 59
EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Provisions.....	3,178 50	
Clothing.....	1,103 76	
Fuel and light.....	678 44	
House equipment.....	434 03	
Salaries.....	2,937 57	
Miscellaneous.....	2,502 77	
Buildings (special grant).....	945 66	
Total expenditure.....	11,780 73	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		80 14
	11,780 73	11,780 73

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		14,283 01
" " for buildings, &c.....		1,365 00
Contributions from other sources.....		486 65
Total receipts.....		16,133 66
EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,417 50	
Food.....	5,061 77	
Clothing.....	1,755 49	
Fuel and light.....	364 34	
Buildings and repairs.....	1,365 00	
House equipment.....	357 53	
Miscellaneous.....	925 01	
Total expenditure.....	14,246 64	
Excess of receipts over expenditure.....	1,887 02	
	16,133 66	16,133 66

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900.—*Con.*

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Provisions.....	2,556 96	
Light.....	109 65	
Fuel.....	820 32	
Clothing.....	839 06	
House equipment.....	221 97	
House expenses.....	271 85	
Farm equipment.....	11 50	
Farm expenses.....	194 16	
Shop equipment.....	39 55	
Shop expenses.....	69 84	
Repairs.....	48 95	
Office expenses.....	27 12	
Stationery.....	54 85	
Express and freight.....	100 25	
Dispensary.....	273 29	
Travelling expenses.....	43 25	
Salaries.....	2,538 00	
Total expenditure.....		8 25

NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the Government.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, balance 1898-9.....		1,345 93
" " year 1899-1900.....		23,425 82
" " for buildings, drugs, medical attendance, repairs, &c.....		4,209 50
Amount earned by shops, &c.....		786 28
Total receipts.....		29,767 53
EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	7,853 25	
Provisions.....	8,250 19	
Clothing.....	3,299 67	
Fuel and light.....	3,171 63	
Buildings and repairs.....	2,163 09	
Equipment.....	2,184 07	
Miscellaneous.....	5,444 74	
Total expenditure.....	32,366 64	
Capitation grant due 1899-1900.....		1,145 80
Deficit to June 30, 1900.....		1,453 31
	32,366 64	32,366 64

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Ye ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cash on hand July 1, 1899.....				26 94
Methodist Missionary Society, earnings of school.....			7,340	96
Indian Department, earnings of school.....			721	93
Sundry sales.....			789	17
John Macdonald & Co.....			2	75
Indian Department, special grants.....			1,268	62
Total receipts.....			10,150	86
EXPENDITURE.				
Clothing.....	1,278	90		
Extra labour.....	40	70		
Fixtures.....	46	75		
Fuel.....	253	00		
Games.....	59	77		
House equipment.....	188	79		
House expense.....	150	15		
Light.....	88	13		
Office expense.....	22	03		
Provisions.....	2,335	00		
Repairs.....	162	48		
Salaries.....	3,594	07		
School equipment.....	0	50		
Travelling expenses.....	206	63		
Carpenter's shop equipment.....	5	25		
Farm.....	208	85		
Farm equipment.....	158	00		
Live stock.....	55	00		
Discount on cheques.....	18	00		
New buildings.....	354	49		
Repairs.....	184	66		
Boiler and steam pump.....	621	26		
Sundries, drugs, &c.....	108	21		
Cash on hand June 30, 1900.....	9	74		
Total expenditure.....	10,150	36	10,150	36

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....			13,411	55
Contributions from other sources.....			980	48
Value of clothing contributed.....			500	00
Balance on hand July 1st, 1899.....			60	80
Total receipts.....			14,952	83
EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries.....	3,701	50		
Food.....	3,156	83		
Clothing.....	1,595	34		
Fuel and light.....	1,795	20		
Buildings and repairs.....	1,032	82		
Equipment and furniture.....	1,454	12		
Miscellaneous.....	2,181	97		
Total expenditure.....	14,917	78		
Cash on hand June 30, 1900.....	35	05		
	14,952	83	14,952	88

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....			11,045	10
Voucher No. 872.....			84	10
Refund on account, 1898-9.....			255	12
Total receipts.....			11,384	32
EXPENDITURE.				
Discount and interest.....		10	33	
House expenses.....		184	65	
Repairs.....		53	14	
Fixtures.....		42	22	
School material.....		5	00	
Clothing.....		1,318	18	
Food.....		3,173	52	
Fuel.....		912	21	
Light.....		123	36	
Freight and express.....		141	47	
Carpenter shop.....		25	98	
Shoe shop.....		141	18	
Blacksmith shop.....		8	91	
Travelling expenses.....		138	90	
Dispensary.....		14	00	
Games.....		15	70	
Fire appliances.....		37	00	
Recompense to pupils.....		75	96	
Extra labour.....		110	00	
Salaries.....		4,949	58	
New goods purchased.....		1,393	12	
Total expenditure.....		12,874	41	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....				1,490 09
		12,874	41	12,874 41

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....			3,126	50
C. M. S. grant.....			480	00
Carpenter's shop.....			10	00
Balance.....			419	06
EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries.....		985	00	
Food.....		1,401	60	
Clothing.....		250	50	
Fuel.....		151	00	
Repairs.....		317	50	
Equipment.....		130	10	
Miscellaneous.....		59	25	
Balance.....		740	63	
		4,035	58	4,035 58

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

COQUALEETZA HOME, B.C.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....				8,023	14
Proceeds of sale of farm produce, stock, &c., and rent.....				1,594	91
Grant from Methodist Missionary Society.....				990	80
Total receipts.....				11,208	85
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries.....		3,555	55		
Maintenance.....		7,453	10		
Total expenditure.....		11,208	65	11,208	65

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance on hand June 30, 1899.....			38 15		
Government grant.....		6,413	30		
Farm receipts.....			31 38		
Shoe shop receipts.....			7 15		
Miscellaneous receipts.....			15 15		
Total receipts.....				6,505	13
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries.....		2,620	00		
Food.....		1,291	59		
Clothing.....			746 59		
Fuel and light.....			165 25		
Building and repairs.....			789 70		
Equipment and furniture.....			290 06		
Miscellaneous.....			539 82		
Total expenditure.....				6,453	41
Balance on hand, June 30, 1900.....					51 72

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....				6,500	00
Farm produce.....				300	00
Total receipts.....				6,800	00
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries.....		1,300	00		
Food.....		3,300	00		
Clothing.....		1,500	00		
Light and fuel.....			200 00		
Lumber.....			100 00		
Cost of bell.....			50 00		
Miscellaneous.....			700 00		
Total expenditure.....		7,150	00		
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....					350 00
		7,150	00	7,150	00

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900.—*Con.*

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		6,500 00
Amount contributed from other sources.....		97 39
Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....		17 69
Total receipts.....		6,615 08
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,465 00	
Food.....	1,654 39	
Clothing.....	852 12	
Light and fuel.....	38 25	
Buildings and repairs.....	839 37	
Equipment and furniture.....	450 15	
Miscellaneous.....	310 94	
Total expenditure.....		6,610 22
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....		4 86

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		5,788 93
Work done by instructor and pupils.....		66 37
Balance maintenance extra pupil.....		4 00
Meat sold.....		40 65
Deer skins sold.....		16 30
Cord-wood sold.....		9 00
Hides sold.....		5 86
Refund of pay for girl's clothing.....		19 85
Total receipts.....		5,950 96
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,300 82	
Labour.....	232 00	
Food.....	1,908 44	
Clothing.....	518 08	
Fuel and light.....	347 70	
Building and repairs.....	133 70	
Equipment.....	389 14	
Miscellaneous.....	279 80	
Balance.....	129 57	
Total expenditure.....	6,239 25	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		288 29
	6,239 25	6,239 25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Concluded.*

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant			6,500 00
Receipts from harness shop			600 00
" boys' work			1,105 87
Amount contributed by O. M. I. fund			427 09
Loan to erect water works			1,000 00
Total receipts			9,632 96
EXPENDITURE.			
Deficit on June 30, 1899	3,000 00		
Interest on \$3,000 for 12 months at 5 per cent.	150 00		
Salaries	4,155 00		
Food	2,252 00		
Clothing	948 76		
Light	100 02		
Equipment and furniture	69 76		
Laundry	66 88		
Buildings, repairs and water works	1,826 32		
Miscellaneous	64 22		
Total expenditure	12,632 96		
Deficit, June 30, 1900		3,000 00	
	12,632 96	12,632 96	

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SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick...	Alnwick...	Alnwick...	W. Peters...	Methodist...
Back Settlement...	Cardoc...	Cardoc...	Miss Eliz. J. Rogers...	Undenominational
Bear Creek...	"	"	" Martha Nicholls	"
Buzwah...	Manitoulin Island.	Manitowaning...	David Craddock...	Roman Catholic...
Cape Croker...	Cape Croker...	Cape Croker...	Miss Rachel Glazier...	Undenominational
Christian Island...	Christian Island...	Penetanguishene...	Rev. G. S. Hunt...	Methodist...
Fort William (boys)	Fort William...	Northern...	Sister M. Ambrose...	Roman Catholic...
" (girls)	"	"	"	"
French Bay...	Saugeen...	Saugeen...	T. J. Wallace...	Undenominational
Garden River (R. C.)	Garden River...	Sault Ste. Marie...	Rev. H. Caron, S.J.	Roman Catholic...
" (C. E.)	"	"	Alex. J. Kaine...	Church of England
Georgina Island...	Georgina Island...	Rama...	C. B. Oakley...	Methodist...
Gibson...	Watha...	Parry Sound...	A. Kniewasser...	"
Golden Lake...	Golden Lake...	Golden Lake...	Lucinda M. Casey...	Roman Catholic...
Henvey Inlet...	Henvey Inlet...	Parry Sound...	H. P. Quinn...	Undenominational
Hiawatha...	Rice Lake...	Alnwick...	J. A. Windsor...	Methodist...
Jackfish Island...	Jackfish Island...	Northern...	J. A. Bials...	Roman Catholic...
Kettle Point...	Kettle Point...	Sarnia...	Miss Isa Ford...	Undenominational
Lake Helen...	Red Rock...	Northern...	Mrs. Jessie H. McKay...	Roman Catholic...
Mattawa...	At Mattawa...	"	Rev. Sis. St. Gregory	"
Michipicoten...	Michipicoten...	Sault Ste. Marie...	Miss Teresa Clarke...	"
Mississauga River...	Manitoulin Island.	Thessalon...	" Lucy Heise...	"
Moraviantown...	Moravian...	Moravian...	" Mary J. Smith...	Undenominational
Mud Lake...	Mud Lake...	Rice Lake...	" Lil E. Middleton...	"
Muncey...	Cardoc...	Cardoc...	John Case...	Church of England
Naughton...	White Fish Lake...	Manitowaning...	Richard Black...	Methodist...
New Credit...	New Credit...	New Credit...	Miss Ella A. Martin...	Undenominational
Nipissing...	Nipissing...	Parry Sound...	" Helen F. Quinn	"
Oneida, No. 2...	Oneida...	Oneida...	Levi T. Doxtator...	Church of England
" No. 3...	"	"	C. A. Vollick...	Methodist...
Pays Plat...	Pays Plat...	Northern...	Miss Alice Barker...	Roman Catholic...
Pic River...	Pic River...	"	Moses Madwayesh...	"
Port Elgin...	Cape Croker...	Cape Croker...	Raymond Chapman...	Undenominational
Rama...	Rama...	Rama...	John Laurence...	Methodist...
River Settlement...	Caradoc...	Caradoc...	Joseph Fisher...	Undenominational
Ryerson...	Parry Island...	Parry Sound...	Eliza R. Laurence...	"
Sagamook...	Spanish River...	Thessalon...	A. De Lamorandiere...	Roman Catholic...
Saugeen...	Saugeen...	Saugeen...	Miss Lillian Edwards...	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement...	Saugeen...	Saugeen...	John Burr...	"
Serpent River...	Serpent River...	Thessalon...	Miss Marie Markle...	Roman Catholic...
Shawanaga...	Shawanaga...	Parry Sound...	" Jessie Campbell	Undenominational
Sheguandah...	Sheguandah...	Manitowaning...	Benjamin Fuller...	Church of England
Sheshegwaning...	Sheshegwaning...	Gore Bay...	John H. Esquimaux...	Roman Catholic...
Sidney Bay...	Cape Croker...	Cape Croker...	Miss Isabella McIver...	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1...	Six Nations...	Six Nations...	Peter Hunka...	"
" No. 2...	"	"	John Clark...	"
" No. 3...	"	"	Elam D. Bearfoot...	"
" No. 5...	"	"	John Lickers...	"
" No. 6...	"	"	Peter T. Adams...	"
" No. 7...	"	"	E. N. Latham...	"
" No. 9...	"	"	C. A. Parks...	"
" No. 10...	"	"	Miss Sarah Davis...	"
" No. 11...	"	"	" Annabel Bogle...	"
Skene...	Parry Island...	Parry Sound...	M. H. Bowen...	"
South Bay...	South Bay...	Manitowaning...	Miss Eliza Moran...	Roman Catholic...
Spanish River...	Spanish River...	Thessalon...	" Carrie Morley...	Church of England
Stony Point...	Stony Point...	Sarnia...	" Maud M. Erb...	Undenominational
t. Clair...	Sarnia...	"	F. E. Welsh...	Methodist...

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												
250 00	Band and Methodist	11	17	39	18	14	6	6	12	1		Alnwick.
200 00	Band	13	9	22	10	12	1	6	3			Back Settlement.
200 00	"	13	9	22	9	16	4	2				Bear Creek.
200 00	"	6	6	12	7	7	2	3				Buzwab.
200 00	"	17	4	21	9	6	9	4	1	1		Cape Croker.
275 00	" and Methodist	11	19	34	17	17	9	6	2			Christian Island.
500 00	Voted	16		16	8	8	5	3				Fort William (boys.)
			14	14	7	9	2	3				(girls.)
300 00	Band	11	17	28	15	16	7	2	3			French Bay.
500 00	Vote and Band	32	20	68	39	36	13	10	9			Garden River (R. C.)
300 00	Band	17	20	37	19	23	5	8	1			" (C. E.)
300 00	Band and Methodist	14	7	21	10	14	3	3	1			Georgina Island.
250 00	"	20	18	38	23	21	7	7	1	2		Gibson.
300 00	Voted	12	12	24	10	11	3	5	2	3		Golden Lake.
250 00	"	8	18	26	14	12	6	2	6			Henvey Inlet.
300 00	Band and Methodist	6	8	14	5	3	2	2	5	2		Hiawatha.
250 00	Voted	10	2	12	7	8	4					Jackfish Island.
250 00	Band	7	13	20	9	9	5	2	4			Kettle Point.
250 00	Voted	9	6	15	9	7	7	1				Lake Helen.
100 00	"	13	11	24	17	13	4	4	3			Mattawa.
250 00	"	21	15	36	23	20	1					Michipicoten.
250 00	"	12	6	18	5	10	7	1				Mississagua River.
350 00	Band	24	26	50	29	21	14	11	3	1		Moraviantown.
300 00	"	28	16	44	20	16	12	8	4	4		Mud Lake.
200 00	Voted	13	9	22	6	10	5	5	2			Muncey
200 00	"	9	7	16	7	8	3	5	2	2		1 Naughton:
300 00	Band	23	11	34	17	10	4	7	3	8		2 New Credit.
250 00	"	12	14	26	15	18	3		5			Nipissing.
200 00	Vote & Church of Eng.	14	12	26	18	15	8	2	1			Oneida, No. 2.
300 00	Methodist	23	19	42	27	16	13	4	9			" No. 3.
250 00	Voted	9	4	13	7	2	2	9				Pays Plat.
250 00	"	18	11	29	15	3	12	12	2			Pic River.
300 00	Band	16	11	27	11	19	6	1	1			Port Elgin.
250 00	" and Methodist	23	15	38	22	21	6	7	4			Rama.
200 00	Band	23	16	39	17	16	12	8	3			River Settlement.
250 00	"	13	9	22	8	14	5		1	2		Ryerson.
250 00	Voted	15	9	24	10	11	9	4				Sagamook.
300 00	Band	18	11	29	20	21	2	1	5			Saugeen.
300 00	Band	14	17	31	21	14	9	4	4			Scotch Settlement.
250 00	Voted	10	7	17	8	10	4	3				Serpent River.
250 00	Band and Vote	14	10	24	8	13	6	3	2			Shawanaga.
300 00	"	15	11	26	14	8	9	7	2			Sheguiandah.
200 00	"	15	7	22	19	21	1					Shesheganwaning.
300 00	"	16	7	23	15	1	4	6	10	2		Sidney Bay.
		13	15	28	15	13	7	4	4			Six Nations, No. 1.
		22	22	44	21	5	14	6	15	4		No. 2.
		37	20	57	26	36	9	5	5	2		" No. 3.
		25	23	48	23	17	19	4	4	3	1	" No. 5.
450 00	Band and Vote	10	9	19	10	8	1	2				" No. 6.
		43	41	84	40	46	18	8	10	2		" No. 7.
190 00	"	19	17	36	22	10	3	8	7	4	4	" No. 9.
300 00	Band	30	36	66	29	31	19	12	2	1	1	" No. 10.
200 00	"	22	26	48	21	28	10	9	1			" No. 11.
300 00	Band	4	9	13	6	4	2	4	3			Skene.
200 00	"	11	15	34	15	27	4	3				South Bay.
200 00	Voted	8	9	17	5	15	2					Spanish River.
200 00	Band	2	6	8	3	6		1	1			Stony Point.
200 00	" and Methodist	27	26	52	25	30	3	9	5	5		St. Clair.

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SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.—Concluded.				
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Miss Agnes Sheppard	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon River	Thessalon	M. J. Walsh	Roman Catholic ..
Thomas	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Miller	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Ethel M. Wilson	"
" (Western)	"	"	" Stella Booth	"
" (Central)	"	"	" Violet Smith	"
" (Mission)	"	"	" Josephine Claus	"
Walpole Island, No. 1.	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Albert J. Sahguy	Church of England
" " No. 2.	" "	" "	Arthur Miskokomon	Methodist.
" " No. 3.	" "	" "	William Peters	Undenominational
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Mrs. Francis Solomon	Roman Catholic ..
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	Josephine Bisailon	"
Whitefish River	Whitefish River	"	S. H. Ferris	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys)	Manitoulin Island. (unceded)	"	Patrick Houlshan	Roman Catholic ..
" (girls)	" "	"	Miss A. Baudin	" ..
Wikwemikongsung	Wikwemikongsing	"	Mrs. Lucy Kaboul	" ..
Total, Ontario				
QUEBEC.				
Becancour	Becancour	Becancour	Miss Emel. Bergeron	Roman Catholic. ..
Caughnawaga (Boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Omer Plante	" " ..
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss Nellie Gibbons	" " ..
" (Mission)	"	"	" Bert. A. Borloz	Methodist.
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	Leo Killoran	Undenominational
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Miss Jos. Dubeau	Roman Catholic. ..
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	" Annie O'Connor	" " ..
Maria	Maria	"	" Esther Audet	" " ..
Oka (Country)	Oka	Caughnawaga	" Leah Wilson	Methodist.
" (Village)	"	"	" E. M. Williams	" ..
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Mrs. O. P. Dufresne	Roman Catholic. ..
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Miss Mary Isaac	" " ..
St. Francis (Prot.)	St. Francis	Pierreville	Rev. H. O. Loiselle	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sister St. Laurence	Roman Catholic. ..
St. Regis	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Kath. Hughes	Undenominational
Temiscamingue	Temiscamingue	Temiscamingue	" Frs. D. Legge	Roman Catholic. ..
" (Mission)	"	"	Sister St. Perpetue	" " ..
Total, Quebec				
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Bear River	J. L. DeVany	Roman Catholic. ..
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	District No. 13.	Rodk. McMillan	" " ..
Half-way River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland Co'ty	Miss Clara Moore	" " ..
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	" N. E. Connolly	" " ..
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria County	Alex. McDougall	" " ..
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester County	Miss Bessie M. Smith	" " ..
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg County	" Maggie J. Bares	" " ..
Salmon River	Salmon River	District No. 10.	" Sarah E. Boyd	" " ..
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Shubenacadie	R. J. Logan	" " ..
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	P. A. Murphy	" " ..
Total, Nova Scotia				

* This school has been closed since January 1, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												ONTARIO.—Concluded.
200 00	Band.....	7	7	14	8	7	3	4				Sucker Creek.
300 00	Voted.....	8	9	17	3	14	3					Thessalon.
362 50	Band.....	34	22	56	30	20	13	3	7	13		Thomas.
150 00	".....	45	15	60	25	34	9	11	2	4		Tyendinaga (Eastern).
250 00	".....	18	17	35	20	22	2	3	4	4		" (Western).
150 00	".....	19	23	42	19	21	9	2	5	5		" (Central).
225 00	".....	34	27	61	32	39	15	5	2			" (Mission).
200 00	Band and Church of England.....	30	20	50	26	24	7	12	7			Walpole Island, No. 1.
300 00	Vote and Methodist.....	22	18	40	26	23	10	2	5			" " No. 2.
300 00	Band.....	12	15	27	9	10	4	4	8	1		" " No. 3.
250 00	".....	15	18	33	13	29	8	1				West Bay.
200 00	Voted.....	13	13	26	14	12	7	5	2			Whitefish Lake.
200 00	".....	8	10	18	10	13	3	2				Whitefish River.
300 00	".....	42		42	16	27	11	4				Wikwemikong (boys).
300 00	".....		26	26	14	20	1	3	2			" (girls).
200 00	".....	14	5	19	10	17	2					Wikwemikongsing.
		1261	1044	2305	1156	1198	481	322	219	76		9 Total, Ontario.
												QUEBEC.
40 00	Voted.....	3		3	2	2	1					Becancour.
300 00	".....	45		45	20	15	5	13	8	4		Caughnawaga (Boys.)
500 00	".....		77	77	40	49	12	8	8			" (Girls.)
250 00	" and Methodist.....	18	9	27	13	22	1	3	1			" (Mission.)
350 00	Band.....	15	7	22	10	11		2	1			Cornwall Island.
300 00	Voted.....	32	30	62	34	16	16	20	6	4		Lorette.
200 00	Band.....	20	25	45	17	16	27		2			Maniwaki.
150 00	Voted.....	17	9	26	12	7	8	11				Maria.
200 00	Vote and Methodist.....	10	8	18	9	11	1	4	2			Oka (Country.)
200 00	".....	14	10	24	13	12	4	4	2	2		" (Village.)
150 00	Voted.....	26	35	61	31	5	8	5	9	20	14	Pointe Bleue.
200 00	".....	24	22	46	21	28	5	8	3	1	1	Restigouche.
250 00	".....	12	5	17	9	7			3	3		St. Francis (Prot.)
230 00	".....	28	20	48	32	19	10	10	8	1		" (R.C.)
350 00	Band.....	24	23	47	23	25	19	3				St. Regis.
300 00	Voted.....	31	32	63	44	26	18	3	10	6		Temiscamingue.
100 00	".....	8	8	16	6	4	4					" (Mission.)
		324	315	639	342	275	151	94	63	41	15	Total, Quebec.
												NOVA SCOTIA.
300 00	Voted.....	10	9	19	9	7	2	5	3	2		Bear River.
200 00	".....	9	2	11	4	4		3				Eskasoni.
100 00	".....	3	7	10	3	5	1		2	2		Half-way River.
300 00	".....	11	15	26	15	11	5	10				Indian Cove.
200 00	".....	14	7	21	7	12	3	3	1	2		Middle River.
250 00	".....	19	15	34	10	6	13	8	7			Millbrook.
300 00	".....	7	5	12	7	8	1	6	2			New Germany.
250 00	".....	14	11	25	8	7	7	2	5	2		Salmon River.
300 00	".....	13	8	21	8	9	2	2	3	5		Shubenacadie.
200 00	".....	11	11	22	9	11	2	6	3			Whycocomagh.
		111	90	201	86	75	40	45	26	13	2	Total, Nova Scotia.

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SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point.....	Northeastern.....	Miss A. G. Gillis....	Roman Catholic..
Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	".....	" Mary N. Babin....	" " ..
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	".....	" Lucy B. Walsh....	" " ..
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Western.....	" Francis McGinn....	" " ..
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	".....	" M. J. Rush.....	" " ..
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	".....	" P. M. Goodine....	" " ..
Total, New Brunswick.....				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	John F. Arsenault ..	Roman Catholic..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht.....	Ahousaht.....	West Coast.....	John W. Russell.....	Presbyterian.....
Aiyahs.....	Kitladamioks.....	Northwest Coast...	Rev. J. B. McCullagh	Church of England
* Alberni.....	Tresah.....	West Coast.....	James R. Motion....	Presbyterian.....
Alert Bay.....	Nimkish.....	Kwakwalth.....	A. J. Edwards.....	Church of England
Bella Bella.....	Bella Bella.....	".....	Miss Mary A. Beatty	Methodist.....
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	".....	R. J. Walker.....	".....
† Comox.....	Comox.....	Cowichan.....	S. F. Crawford.....	Presbyterian.....
† Gitwingak.....	Kitwingar.....	Babine.....	Joseph A. Sampare ..	Church of England
Gwayasdums.....	Gwayasdums.....	Kwakwalth.....	E. A. Bird.....	".....
Hazelton.....	Giatmaksh.....	Babine.....	Rev. John Field.....	".....
Kincolith.....	Kincolith.....	Northwest Coast...	Rev. W. H. Collison	".....
Kita-maat.....	Kita-maat.....	".....	Miss M. T. Walker ..	".....
Kitkahtla.....	Kitkahtla.....	".....	Rev. R. W. Gurd.....	".....
Kishflax.....	Kishflax.....	Babine.....	Henry Martin.....	Methodist.....
Kyaquot.....	Kyaquot.....	West Coast.....	Rev. E. Sobry.....	Roman Catholic..
Lakalsap.....	Lakalsap.....	Northwest Coast...	W. T. Rush.....	Methodist.....
Masset.....	Masset.....	".....	W. E. Collison.....	Church of England
Metlakahla.....	At Metlakahla.....	".....	Miss Rose M. Davies	".....
Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo.....	Cowichan.....	R. G. Wellwood.....	Methodist.....
§ Nitinat.....	Cla-coee.....	West Coast.....	Rev. Wm. J. Stone ..	".....
Port Essington.....	Skeena.....	Northwest Coast...	Miss Kate Tranter ..	".....
Port Simpson.....	At Port Simpson.....	".....	Chas. M. Richards ..	".....
Quamichan.....	Quamichan.....	Cowichan.....	Harry Stuart.....	Roman Catholic..
Saanich.....	Saanich.....	".....	Wm. Thompson.....	Church of England
Skidegate.....	Queen Charlotte Ids	Northwest Coast...	B. C. Freeman.....	Methodist.....
† Somenos.....	Somenos.....	Cowichan.....	George Daniel.....	Roman Catholic..
Songhees.....	Songhees.....	".....	Sister M. Berchmans	".....
Ucluelet.....	Itedee.....	West Coast.....	Miss E. M. Armstrong	Presbyterian.....
Total, British Columbia.....				

* Conducted as a boarding school since December, 1899, but has only received the day school grant.
 receive any government grant. § School closed during September and December quarters. † School

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												NEW BRUNSWICK.
250 00	Voted.....	17	11	28	10	21	4	1	1	1		Burnt Church.
250 00	".....	21	16	37	12	11	7	12	2	5		Big Cove.
250 00	".....	12	12	24	9	12	4	3	1	4		Eel Ground.
250 00	".....	16	7	23	15	8	3		4	7		King'sclear.
250 00	".....	10	9	19	13	12	3	2	2			St. Mary's.
240 00	Vote and band.....	14	27	41	16	26	2	8	5			Tobique.
		90	82	172	75	90	23	26	15	17	1	Total, New Brunswick.
												PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
300 00	Voted.....	17	9	26	13	12	5	3	4	2		Lennox Island.
\$ cts.												BRITISH COLUMBIA.
300 00	Voted.....	40	16	56	24	41	15					Ahousaht.
300 00	".....	14	5	19	16	10	1	6	2			Aiyansh.
300 00	".....	27	14	41	27	15	7	10	5	3		Alberni.
300 00	".....	12	14	26	10	11	8	6	1			Alert Bay.
300 00	".....	26	26	52	27	29	22	1				Bella Bella.
300 00	".....	15	10	25	9	17	6	2				Cape Mudge.
300 00	".....	10	5	15	4	5	10					Comox.
		5	12	17	7	12	5					Gitwingsak.
300 00	Voted.....	17	9	26	7	18	7	1				Gwayasdums.
300 00	".....	15	11	26	8	15	11					Hazelton.
300 00	".....	8	19	27	22	13	4	7	3			Kincolith.
		19	26	45	35	7	20	8	10			Kita-maat.
300 00	Voted.....	26	14	40	26	11	11	10	8			Kitkahtla.
300 00	".....	16	20	36	8	32	3	1				Kishnax.
300 00	".....	15	5	20	10	15	7					Kyaquot.
300 00	".....	19	14	33	19	19	9	5				Lakalsap.
300 00	".....	24	23	52	26	27	10	8	1			Massett.
300 00	".....	15	15	30	24	7	8	7	6	7		Metlakatla.
300 00	".....	8	12	20	11	11	4	2	3			Nanaimo.
300 00	".....	9	16	25	18	17	6	1	1			Nitanit.
400 00	".....	23	21	44	25	24	18	1	1			Port Essington.
300 00	".....	64	21	85	48	38	30	10	4	3		Port Simpson.
300 00	".....	19	7	26	17	14	10	1	1			Quamichan.
300 00	".....	14	4	18	15	4	7	3	4			Seanich.
300 00	".....	13	11	24	9	12	10	2				Skidegate.
300 00	".....	19	5	24	16	23	1					Somenos.
300 00	".....	11	5	16	8	4	4	4	4			Songhees.
300 00	".....	12	13	25	12	14	6	3	2			Ucluelet.
		515	378	893	488	464	261	99	56	13		Total, British Columbia.

* Opened at the beginning of the March quarter, 1900. ‡ Only one return received. This school does not re-opened October 23, 1899.

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SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
*Assabasca.....	Rainy River.....	Rat Portage.....	R. E. Atkinson.....	Undenominational
Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Miss Kate Lawford..	Methodist
Big Eddy.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	Jas. Settee, jr.....	Church of England
Black River.....	Black River.....	Berens River.....	Sydney B. Barrett..	"
Broken Head.....	Broken Head.....	Clandeboye.....	Fred. A. W. McLean	"
Chemawawin.....	Chemawawin.....	Pas.....	Richard Hooker.....	"
Couchiching.....	Couchiching.....	Couchiching.....	Miss Ellen Bouvette..	Roman Catholic...
Crane River.....	Crane River.....	Manitowapah.....	John Moar.....	Church of England
†Cross Lake.....	Cross Lake.....	Berens River.....	Miss Sara A. Kitchen	Methodist
Eagle Lake.....	Eagle Lake.....	Savanne.....	Arthur J. Bruce.....	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake..	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah.....	M. Dumas.....	Roman Catholic...
Fairford (Upper)...	Fairford.....	".....	Rev. George Bruce...	Church of England
" (Lower).....	".....	".....	Kemper Garrioch....	"
Fisher River.....	Fisher River.....	Berens River.....	John G. Cochrane....	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper).	Fort Alexander...	Clandeboye.....	J. Arran Wilson.....	Church of England
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	W. George Gow.....	Roman Catholic...
Frenchman's Head..	Lac Seul.....	Savanne.....	James Fox.....	Church of England
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids.....	Pas.....	J. Isbeater.....	"
Hollow Water River..	Hollow Water Riv.	Berens River.....	John Sinclair.....	"
Islington.....	Islington.....	Rat Portage.....	J. S. Newton.....	"
Jack Head.....	Jack Head.....	Berens River.....	Maurice Saunderson..	"
Lac Seul (Canoe River).	Lac Seul.....	Savanne.....	James Anderson, jr..	"
" (Treaty Point)...	".....	".....	Rev. T. H. Pritchard	"
Lake Manitoba.....	Lake Manitoba.....	Manitowapah.....	Maxime Goulet.....	Roman Catholic...
Lake St. Martin.....	Lake St. Martin...	".....	T. H. Dobbs.....	Church of England
Little Forks.....	Little Forks.....	Couchiching.....	R. H. Bagshaw.....	"
Little Saskatchewan..	Little Saskatch'wn	Manitowapah.....	J. E. Favell.....	"
Long Sault.....	Long Sault.....	Couchiching.....	Miss Mary A. Johnson	"
Manitou Rapids.....	Manitou Rapids..	".....	D. W. Wood.....	"
Moose Lake.....	Moose Lake.....	Pas.....	Louis Cochrane.....	"
Muckle's Creek.....	St. Peter's.....	Clandeboye.....	Miss H. McKenzie....	"
†Norway House.....	Norway House.....	Berens River.....	E. F. Hardiman.....	Methodist
Pas.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	T. H. P. Lamb.....	Church of England
‡Pine Creek.....	Pine Creek.....	Manitowapah.....	Rev. A. Chaumont...	Roman Catholic...
Poplar River.....	Poplar River.....	Berens River.....	Joseph Dargue.....	Methodist
Red Earth.....	Red Earth.....	Pas.....	Robert Bear.....	Church of England
Roseville.....	Norway House.....	Berens River.....	Joseph H. Lowe.....	Methodist
Sandy Bay.....	Sandy Bay.....	Manitowapah.....	J. F. Girardeau.....	Roman Catholic...
Shoal Lake.....	Pas Mountains.....	Pas.....	Thomas R. Bear.....	Church of England
St. Peter's (North)...	St. Peter's.....	Clandeboye.....	Miss Lizzie McLean..	"
" (South).....	".....	".....	Miss I. J. Jackson...	"
" (East).....	".....	".....	Angus Prince.....	"
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	Miss Alice Genthon..	Roman Catholic...
§The Dalles.....	Rat Portage.....	Rat Portage.....	Charles Clarke.....	Church of England
Wabigoon.....	Wabigoon.....	Savanne.....	Miss Amy Johns.....	"
Wabuskang.....	Wabuskang.....	".....	Albert Prince.....	"
Water Hen River.....	Water Hen River..	Manitowapah.....	I. H. Adam.....	Roman Catholic...
Total, Manitoba.....				

*Only one return received. †School closed during September quarter. ‡Conducted as a boarding school since December, 1899, and day school then closed. §Day pupils at the boarding school. No returns received for December and March quarters.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary in Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												MANITOBA.
300 00	Voted	5	5	10	2	7	3					Assabasca.
300 00	"	28	21	49	13	41	3	5				Berens River.
300 00	"	11	15	26	13	10	7	6	3			Big Eddy.
300 00	"	14	10	24	10	5	4	10	5			Black River.
300 00	"	8	13	21	8	14	5	1	1			Broken Head.
300 00	"	17	16	33	17	17	8	8				Chemawawin.
300 00	"	9	5	14	8	11	3					Couchiching.
300 00	"	8	5	13	8	5	5	2	1			Crane River.
300 00	"	17	23	40	21	24	6	6	4			Cross Lake.
300 00	"	10	10	20	10	17	3					Eagle Lake.
300 00	"	10	11	21	13	11	4	6				Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	5	10	15	9	6	2	2		5		Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	14	15	29	15	20	8		1			" (Lower).
300 00	"	35	16	51	23	32	5	11	3			Fisher River.
300 00	"	13	13	26	14	15	5	3	3			Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	"	17	8	25	13	17	5	2	1			" (R. C.).
300 00	"	12	13	25	8	23	2					Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	14	14	28	17	14	12	2				Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	13	11	24	10	8	7	6	3			Hollow Water River.
300 00	"	12	12	24	9	20	4					Islington.
300 00	"	14	14	28	20	18	5	5				Jack Head.
300 00	"	13	11	24	16	16	8					Lac Seul (Canoe River).
300 00	"	19	6	25	14	11	7	7				" (Treaty Point).
300 00	"	17	10	27	8	18	6	3				Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	20	13	33	20	25	4	3	1			Lake St. Martin.
300 00	"	7	4	11	3	5	1	5				Little Forks.
300 00	"	12	8	20	12	12	6	2				Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	"	5	8	13	8	5		3	5			Long Sault.
300 00	"	11	13	24	5	18	2	4				Manitou Rapids.
300 00	"	11	11	22	11	18	2	2				Moose Lake.
300 00	"	12	12	24	8	18	4	1	1			Muckle's Creek.
300 00	"	3	8	11	2	8		3				Norway House.
300 00	"	24	29	53	39	33	9	4	5	2		Pas.
\$12 per capita.	"	15	13	28	26	21	3	1	1	2		Pine Creek.
300 00	"	31	17	48	23	24	15	7	2			Poplar River.
300 00	"	19	16	35	19	26	7	2				Red Earth.
300 00	"	26	32	58	23	43	10	5				Rossville.
300 00	"	22	31	53	30	42	8	3				Sandy Bay.
300 00	"	10	10	20	15	9	6		5			Shoal Lake.
300 00	"	13	9	22	12	6	4	8	4			St. Peter's (North).
300 00	"	20	16	36	17	13	13	4	6			" (South).
300 00	"	12	5	17	11	6	4	7				" (East).
300 00	"	6	8	14	7	9	2	1		2		" (R. C.).
300 00	"	9	5	14	8	14						The Dalles.
300 00	"	9	12	21	10	12	5	4				Wabigoon.
300 00	"	6	12	18	9	14	3	1				Wabuskang.
\$12 per capita.	"	17	8	25	12	19	5		1			Water Hen River.
		655	587	1242	629	780	240	155	56	11		.... Total, Manitoba.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

SCHOOL

Showing the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Attakakoop	Attakakoop	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Roman Catholic
Bull's Horn	Blood	Blood	L. F. Hardyman	Church of England
Crowfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	R'd. L. J. Danis, OMI	Roman Catholic
Day Star	Day Star	Touchwood Hills	Sophia E. Smyth	Church of England
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Vincent Smith	Methodist
*Gordon's	George Gordon's	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England
Irene Training	At Fort Vermillion	In Treaty No. 8	A. S. White	"
James Smith's	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Donald McDonald	"
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	Miss Ethel Shipman	"
†Joseph's	Joseph's	Edmonton	Sévere Callihoo	Roman Catholic
Keys	Keys	Swan River	Owen Owens	Church of England
Keeaseekouse	Keeaseekouse	"	Edward J. Barton	Roman Catholic
Lac-la-Ronge	Lac la-Ronge	Carlton	Samuel Abraham	Church of England
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	"
†Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's	Hobbema	Mrs. A. Goodhand	Methodist
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	Miss Kate Gillespie	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	J. R. Settee	Church of England
Nativity Mission (Holy Angels)	At Ft. Chipewyan	In Treaty No. 8	Sister McDougall	Roman Catholic
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Birtle	J. Francis Cox	Church of England
Okanase	Okanase	"	R. C. McPherson	Presbyterian
Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. W. H. Gibbon	Church of England
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Stocken	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	Victoria Arcand	Church of England
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Miss M. Willson	Church of England
Sampson's	Sampson's	Hobbema	Chas. W. Leonard	Methodist
Shoal River	Keys	Swan River	Wallace Jones	"
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Alber	"	Rev. A. T. Norquay	Church of England
St. Anthony's	Lesser Slave Lake	"	Miss L. M. Baker	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Peace River Dis	In Treaty No. 8	Rev. D. Laferrier, O	Roman Catholic
Sweet Grass	Twatt's	Carlton	M. I.	Church of England
Thunderchild's	Sweet Grass	Battleford	Miss Alice Clarke	Roman Catholic
Vermillion (St. Henri)	Thunderchild's	"	" H. M. Flemming	Church of England
White Cap Sioux	At Ft. Vermillion	In Treaty No. 8	Philip McDonald	Roman Catholic
White Fish Lake	Moose Woods	"	Rev. J. Dupui	Methodist
	James Seenuni's	Saddle Lake	Mrs. W. R. Tucker	"
			Miss Mina German	"
Total N. W. T.				

*Day pupils at the boarding school. †No return received for December quarter. ‡No return received for September quarter. ||Day pupils at boarding school—no grant paid.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
300 00	Voted.....	7	10	17	12	12	3	1	1			Attakakoop.
300 00	"	13	10	23	8	22	1					Bull's Horn.
300 00	"	15	9	24	11	22	2					Crowfoot.
300 00	"	7	6	13	8	4	4	2	3			Day Star.
300 00	"	15	9	24	12	17	5		2			Goodfish Lake.
\$12 per capita	"	1		1	1		1					Gordon's.
		1	4	5	3					1		Irene Training.
300 00	Voted.....	12	12	24	6	24						James Smith's.
300 00	"	6	14	20	7	9	3	7	1			John Smith's.
300 00	"	11	8	17	10	14	3					Joseph's.
300 00	"	5	11	16	5	6	6	3	1			Keys.
300 00	"	5	8	13	6	8	4	1				Keesekouse.
300 00	"	11	13	24	8	20	4					Lac-la-Ronge.
300 00	"	6	8	14	8	13	1					Little Pines.
300 00	"	6	8	14	4	7	1	1				Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	10	4	14	5	10	1	3				Mistawasis.
300 00	"	9	10	19	12	15	4					Montreal Lake.
300 00	"	7	11	18	18	7	6	3	2			Nativity Mission (Holy Angels).
300 00	"	8	8	16	7	11	2	3				Oak River Sioux.
300 00	"	6	6	12	7	6	3	2	1			Okanase.
		12	10	22	4	22						Old Sun's.
300 00	Voted.....	9	9	18	7	7	3	5	3			Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	11	10	21	13	15	5		1			Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	11	5	16	6	13	3					Saddle Lake.
300 00	"	11	8	19	5	18		1				Sampson's.
300 00	"	12	18	30	14	16	8	5	1			Shoal River.
300 00	"	8	11	19	10	13	4	2				Sioux Mission.
300 00	"	7	8	15	15	9	2	3	1			St. Anthony's.
300 00	"	13	4	17	3	13	3	1				Sturgeon Lake.
300 00	"	4	5	9	4	2	5	2				Sweet Grass.
300 00	"	7	4	11	6	7	4					Thunderchild's.
300 00	"	11	2	13	12	6	5	1	1			Vermilion (St. Henri).
300 00	"	5	8	13	7	4	2	3	3	1		White Cap Sioux.
300 00	"	11	12	23	9	17	4	1		1		White Fish Lake.
		293	276	569	274	393	102	50	21	3		Total N. W. T.

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SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission.....	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. Thos. Vincent..	Church of England
Buxton Mission.....	Forty Mile, Upper Yukon River Dist..	Rev. J. Hawksley. ..	" "
Moosé Fort.....	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	R. J. Renison.....	" "
Mooshide.....	Klondike, Yukon District .....	.....	" "
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).....	Athabasca & McKenzie River Diocese.	Rev. Sister Seguin..	Roman Catholic..
Rupert's House.....	Moosonee Diocese, Great Whale River.	Fred. Swindlehurst..	Church of England
St. David's Mission.....	Fort Simpson McKenzie River District.	Stanly A. Soanes....	" "
St. Matthew's Mission...	Fort McPherson, Peel River, McKenzie District.....	Miss An'ie McDonald	" "
St. Peter's Mission.....	Hay River, McKenzie River District..	Miss Margaret Tims.	" "
Total Outside Treaty.	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued

Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.
200 00 Voted		12	9	21	14	21						Albany Mission.
200 00 "		6	12	18	10	18						Buxton Mission.
200 00 "		54	65	119	69	119						Moose Fort.
		15	14	29	11	29						Moosehide.
200 00 Voted		7	13	20	20	2	9	6	2	1		Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
200 00 "		5	6	11	9	11						Rupert's House.
200 00 "		8	16	24	9	11	2	1	4			St. David's Mission.
200 00 "		21	17	38	20	23	6	7	2			St. Matthew's Mission.
200 00 "		21	7	28	19	26		5	2			St. Peter's Mission.
		140	153	302	180	257	17	17	10	1		Total Outside Treaty.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage....	At Fort William.....	Rev. Sist'r M. Ignatia	Roman Catholic..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alberni.	At Alberni,, Tsesah Reserve, West Coast	James R. Motion ...	Presbyterian
Alert Bay Girls' Home.....	At Alert Bay, Nimkish Reserve ..	Rev. A. W. Corker..	Church of England
Clayoquot (Alberni).....	Adjoining Opitsat No. 1, Reserve West Coast Agency.....	Rev. P. Manrus....	Roman Catholic..
Port Simpson Girls' Home...	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast	Miss Lavinia Clarke.	Methodist
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser River.....	Rev. J. A. Bedard, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Squamish	At Squamish, Fraser River Agency	Rev. E. H. Bunoz...	" ..
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser River	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia			
MANITOBA.			
Norway House	At Norway House, Berens River Agency	E. F. Hardiman ...	Methodist
Pine Creek ..	At Mouth of Pine Creek, Lake Winnipegosis	Rev. A. Chaumont..	Roman Catholic..
Portage-la-Prairie	At Portage-la-Prairie, Man.....	Miss Annie Fraser ..	Presbyterian
Rat Portage	At Rat Portage, Ont.....	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Water Hen River	On Water Hen River Bay, Manitowapah Agency	I. H. Adam.....	" ..
Total, Manitoba			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.....	W. J. Small.....	Presbyterian
Blood, C. E.	On Blood Reserve	Arthur DeB. Owen ..	Church of England
" R. C.	" ..	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Blue Quills	Blue Quill's Reserve, Saddle Lake Agency	Rev. H. Grandin... ..	" ..
Crowfoot, R.C.....	On Blackfoot Reserve.....	Rev. L. J. Danis, O.M.I.....	" ..
Crowstand	Near Côtés Reserve, Swan River Agency	Rev. Neil Gilmour..	Presbyterian.....
Cowesses	On Cowesses' Reserve, Crooked Lake Agency	Rev. T. P. Campeau..	Roman Catholic..
Duck Lake	On Duck Lake Reserve.....	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette O.M.I.....	" ..
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask	Rev. James Taylor..	Church of England
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's Reserve, Hobbema Agency	Rev. G. Simonia ..	Roman Catholic..
File Hills.....	On File Hills Reserve.....	Rev. W. H. Farrer..	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency	M. Williams.....	Church of England
Isle-à-la-Crosse	At Isle-à-la-Crosse, McKenzie Riv. District	Rev. Sœur Foisy ..	Roman Catholic..

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

TABLEMENT—Continued

Schools in the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.												
\$500	Voted	4	24	28	26	9	9	5	5			Fort William Orphanage.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
\$300	Voted	27	14	41	27	16	7	10	5	3		Alberni.
10 pupils \$60 per cap.	"		8	8	7	1			1	6		Alert Bay Girls' Home.
50 " 60 "	"	16	12	28	24	22	5		1			Clayoquot (Alberni).
20 " 60 "	"		43	43	38	13	11	8	10	1		Port Simpson Girls Home.
80 " 60 "	"	43	44	87	74	16	23	21	15	9	3	St. Mary's.
50 " 60 "	"	10	9	19	19	18	1					Squamish.
35 " 60 "	"		28	28	26	6	4	8	8	1	1	Yale (All Hallows).
.....		96	158	254	215	92	51	47	40	20	4	Total, British Columbia.
MANITOBA.												
50 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	21	25	46	38	30	7	9				Norway House.
20 " 72 "	"	11	16	27	25	8	5	7	7			Pine Creek.
20 " 72 "	"	12	11	23	22	8	6	5	2	2		Portage-la-Prairie.
30 " 72 "	"	14	18	32	30	17	10	5				Rat Portage.
15 " 72 "	"	1	15	16	15	4	5	7				Water Hen River.
.....		59	85	144	131	67	33	33	9	2		Total, Manitoba.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.												
40 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Voted	14	28	42	36	20	11	9	2			Birtle.
80 " 72 "	"	27	26	53	47	8	6	23	3	13		Blood, C.E.
25 " 72 "	"	13	6	19	16	19						" R.C.
50 " 72 "	"	27	23	50	44	17	6	16	7	4		Blue Quills.
10 " 72 "	"	6	5	11	9	11						Crowfoot, R.C.
50 " 72 "	"	19	16	35	33	12	8	11	4			Crowstand.
20 " 72 "	.....	10	10	20	18	19	1					Cowesses.
100 " 100 "	Voted	51	49	100	96	59	25	16				Duck Lake.
{ 20 boys \$100 p.cap } { 20 " and girls, \$72 " }	"	28	24	52	45	18	9	9	9	3	4	Emmanuel College.
50 pupils, \$72 per cap.	"	27	20	47	41	22	9	7	5	4		Ermineskin's.
12 " 72 "	"	7	6	13	12	8	4		1			File Hills.
30 " 72 "	"	13	14	27	25	4	12	4	7			Gordon's.
12 " 72 "	"	4	8	12	12	5	5	2				Isle-à-la-Crosee.

44 VICTORIA, A. 1901

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
N.W. TERRITORIES.—Con.			
Lesser Slave Lake, C.E.	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	C. D. White	Church of England
" " " R.C.	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I	Roman Catholic..
Muscowequan's.	On Muscowequan's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency	S. Perrault	"
McDougall Orphanage	On Morley Reserve, Stony Agency	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Old Sun's	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Onion Lake, R.C.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency	Rev. W. Comire, O. M.I	Roman Catholic..
" C.E.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Peigan, C.E.	On Peigan Reserve	W. R. Haynes	"
" R.C.	"	Rev. L. Doucet, O. M.I	Roman Catholic..
Round Lake	In Crooked Lakes Agency	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Sarcee	On Sarcee Reserve	Percy Stocken	Church of England
St. Albert	At St. Albert Settlement, Alta.	Rev. Sir'r Dandurand	Roman Catholic..
White Eagle	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Total, N.W.T. ....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued

Schools in the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
N.W. TERRITORIES.—Con.												
20 pupils \$50 per cap.	Voted	16	16	32	23	17	7	7	1	.....	.....	Lower Slave Lake, C.E.
30 " 50 "	"	22	17	39	39	19	8	8	4	.....	.....	" " R.C.
30 " 72 "	"	18	14	30	30	9	7	12	2	.....	.....	Muscowequan's.
40 " 72 "	"	21	32	53	40	22	18	13	.....	.....	.....	McDougall Orphanage.
25 " 72 "	"	.....	12	12	11	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
50 " 72 "	"	27	25	52	51	21	8	8	11	3	1	Onion Lake, R.C.
15 " 72 "	"	6	9	15	14	3	6	3	1	2	.....	" C.E.
30 " 72 "	"	12	14	26	26	16	8	4	.....	.....	.....	Peigan, C.E.
20 " 72 "	"	8	18	26	24	10	12	4	.....	.....	.....	" R.C.
50 " 72 "	"	16	14	30	25	9	7	9	1	4	.....	Round Lake.
20 " 72 "	"	7	10	17	16	4	3	3	6	1	.....	Sarcee.
30 " 72 "	"	30	42	72	75	53	16	12	5	6	5	St. Albert.
25 " 72 "	"	24	.....	24	22	15	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	White Eagle.
.....	.....	460	456	916	830	407	209	183	69	40	10	Total, N.W.T.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Industrial Schools in

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford.....	Rev. R. Ashton...	Undenominational	91 pupils at \$60 p. capita
Mount Elgin "	At Muncey.....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd.....	Methodist.....	100 " \$60 " ..
Shingwauk Home ..	At Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. Ley King....	Church of England	100 " \$60 " ..
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong..	Rev. G. A. Artus..	Roman Catholic...	45 " \$60 " ..
" (Girls)	" ..	" "	" ..	45 " \$60 " ..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alert Bay.....	At Alert Bay on Nimkish Reserve	Rev. A. W. Corker	Church of England	35 " \$130 " ..
Coqualeetza Home..	At Chilliwack Fra- ser River Agency	Rev. J. Hall.....	Methodist.....	80 " \$130 " ..
Kamloops.....	At Kamloops.....	Rev. A. M. Carion.	Roman Catholic...	50 " \$130 " ..
Kootenay.....	At Kootenay....	Rev. N. Coccoles ..	" ..	50 " \$130 " ..
Kuper Island.....	At Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. G. Donckele.	" ..	50 " \$130 " ..
Metlakahtla.....	At Metlakahtla, West Coast Ag'cy	John R. Scott	Church of England	{ 25 boys at \$140 " .. 25 girls at \$100 " ..
Williams Lake,	At William's Lake.	Rev. Ed. Peytavin	Roman Catholic...	50 pupils at \$130 " ..
MANITOBA.				
Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. T. Ferrier...	Methodist.....	100 " \$120 " ..
*Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn.....	A. E. Wilson.....	Church of England	80 " \$120 " ..
†Rupert's Land.....	At Middle Church.	James G. Dagg.....	" ..	100 pupils at \$110 p. capita.
St. Boniface.....	At St. Boniface....	Rev. J. B. Dorais..	Roman Catholic...	
NORTHWEST TERRI- TORIES.				
Battleford.....	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	120 " \$145 " ..
†Calgary.....	At Calgary, Alta..	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	" ..	
Qu'Appelle.....	At Qu'Appelle, Assa	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Roman Catholic...	225 pupils at \$125 p. capita.
Red Deer.....	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. C. E. Somerset	Methodist.....	80 " \$140 " ..
Regina.....	At Regina, Assa...	Rev. A. J. McLeod	Presbyterian.....	125 " \$130 " ..
St. Joseph's.....	At High River, Alta	Rev. A. Nacessens.	Roman Catholic...	120 " \$140 " ..

NOTE.—All boys at Industrial schools are taught farming and all girls are taught sewing, knitting and
 *The Government assumed control of the Elkhorn Industrial School on April 1, 1900, and has since
 †All expenses paid by Government.

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STATEMENT—Continued.

the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.							School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter	Shoemaker	Tailor.	Blacksmith	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.		Painter.	Engineer.
ONTARIO.																				
Voted.....	58	74	132	126	16	26	29	33	11	17	2									Mohawk Institute
Vote & school f.d.	54	50	104	100	31	22	31	18	2		2									Mt. Elgin "
" " " "	68	2	70	64	10	14	22	18	6		6	2	3							Shingwauk Home
Voted.....	63		63	57	13	4	11	21	9	5	5	1		2						Wikwemikong (B)
" " " "		54	54	48	29	5	11	7	2											" (Girls)
	243	180	423	393	99	71	104	97	30	22	13	5	3	2						
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																				
Voted.....	26		26	21	8	8	8		2		12									Alert Bay.
" " " "	50	49	99	84	37	17	17	10	7	11		4			5			3		Coqualeetza H'me
" " " "	25	25	50	49		14	1	20	5	10	16	5								Kamloops.
" " " "	33	26	59	54	7	6	23	13	8	2	1	2								Kootenay.
" " " "	38	30	68	63	9	3	15	17	15	9	6	6			10			3		Kuper Island.
" " " "	30	29	59	50	10	17	4	20	7	1	9									Metlakatla.
" " " "	27	33	60	58	13	5	11	13	18		3					4				Williams Lake.
	229	192	421	379	84	70	79	93	62	33	47	17			15	4		6		
MANITOBA.																				
Voted.....	53	55	108	102	43	18	40	6	1		4									Brandon.
" " " "	46	44	90	63	21	20	20	16	10	3	5	4			1	1	3	5		Elkhorn.
Voted.....	67	54	121	111	28	16	53	24												Rupert's Land.
" " " "	61	45	106	95	30	28	18	25	4	1	4									St. Boniface.
	227	198	425	372	122	87	131	71	15	4	13	4			1	1	3	5		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																				
Voted.....	11	43	104	99	23	16	36	22	4	3	12			3	3		3			Battleford.
" " " "	42		42	40	21	12	9				42									Calgary.
Voted.....	106	128	233	216	69	42	77	20	22	3	11	8		7	9			2		Qu'Appelle.
" " " "	41	24	65	59	25	2	15	20	3		7									Red Deer.
" " " "	75	60	135	104	34	26	29	26	20		6				3		8	2	1	Regina.
" " " "	64	29	93	84	33	24	19	12	5		6									St. Joseph.
	388	284	672	602	205	122	185	100	54	6	84	8		10	15		11	4	1	

general household duties.
paid all expenses.

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SUMMARY OF

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.					NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominat'l.	Roman Catholic	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Ontario.....	74	1	5	80	35	25	9	11	...	1,508	1,248	2,756	1,577
Quebec.....	17	...	...	17	2	11	1	3	...	324	815	1,139	342
Nova Scotia.....	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	111	90	201	86
New Brunswick.....	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	90	82	172	75
Prince Edward Island.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	17	9	26	13
British Columbia.....	28	7	7	42	...	11	15	11	5	840	728	1,568	1,082
Manitoba.....	47	5	4	56	1	12	34	8	1	941	1,170	1,811	1,182
Northwest Territories.....	24	26	8	58	...	23	27	8	8	1,141	1,018	2,159	1,706
Outside Treaty Limits.....	9	...	...	9	...	1	8	...	...	148	153	302	180
Totals.....	226	39	22	287	38	100	94	41	14	5,121	4,513	9,634	6,193

NOTE.—All boys at Industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1900.

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Average.	STANDARD						INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.								Total.	Province.	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.			Engineer.
57-22	1,306	561	431	321	106	31	13	5	3	2						23	Ontario.
53-52	275	151	94	63	41	15											Quebec.
42-78	75	40	45	28	13	2											Nova Scotia.
43-60	90	23	26	15	17	1											New Brunswick.
50-00	12	5	3	4	2												Prince Edward Island.
60-01	640	382	225	189	96	37	47	17		10	4		6			89	British Columbia.
62-74	968	355	319	196	28	4	13	4		1	1	3	5			27	Manitoba.
79-01	1,005	433	418	190	97	16	84	8		10	15		11	4	1	133	Northwest Territories.
59-60	237	17	17	10	1												Outside Treaty Limits.
57-49	4,629	1,967	1,578	954	400	106	157	34	3	13	31	7	16	10	1	272	Totals.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1900, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Allanville	Bruce	100 00	25 00	714 00	
Amabel	"	357 50	232 50	268 00	
Eastnor	"	723 00	182 90	1,048 32	
Lindsay	"	2,932 00	881 10	3,772 00	
St. Edmund	"	2,749 00	1,100 18	4,267 00	
Bury (Tn. Plot)	"	828 19	743 10	806 76	
Hardwick (Tn. Plot)	"			1,111 00	
Ohlphant	"			40 00	
Southampton	"	4 50	45 00	21 75	
Wharton	"	2 70	74 00	25 50	
Brooke	"	1 50	38 18		
Kippel	Grey	148 50	143 75	2,210 00	
Sarnia	"	60 00	81 43		
Saugeen Fishing Indians	Lake Huron			880 50	
Cape Huron Island	Georgian Bay			7,720 50	
Missionary Reserve	Algoma District	883 34	883 34		
Thessalon	"	160 74	151 74	2,906 48	
Thessalon (town)	"	11 70	404 75	60 06	
Awaram	"			13,584 00	
Archibald	"			2,900 00	
Dennis	"	816 00	408 00	2,533 10	
Fisher	"			9,200 00	
Herrick	"			7,267 53	
Harland	"	169 50	79 75	3,422 00	
Kars	"			9,459 00	
Apapost (Tn. Plot)	"			316 23	
Inter	"	314 80	194 73	7,985 48	
Macleod	"			1,928 85	
Merchitt	"	160 00	80 00	6,998 10	
Duncan	"			14,258 00	
Keboe	"	81 00	52 65	16,857 00	
Pennefather	"	160 00	80 00	17,971 00	
Tilley	"			12,691 00	
Tupper	"			2,800 00	
Fenwick	"	154 00	77 00	12,303 00	
Verkhovskoy	"	297 50	118 75	9,903 50	
Shag (Tn. Plot)	"			269 00	
Bidwell	Manitoulin Distr't.	539 00	307 00	6,574 00	
Howell	"	1,177 00	248 40	5,051 00	
S. G. G. G.	"	364 00	94 70	9,108 00	
St. George's (Tn. Plot)	"	68 32	411 82	329 29	
D. Jones	"	227 00	61 37	5,217 00	
Assessors	"	436 00	212 00	7,061 00	
Campbell	"	222 00	111 00	7,957 00	
Manitowaning (Tn. Plot)	"			29 30	
Campbell	"	1,032 00	497 20	11,327 00	
T. K. G. G.	"	998 00	464 00	7,034 00	
S. G. G.	"	412 50	182 00	8,613 00	
St. George's (Tn. Plot)	"	3 00	155 00	190 73	
Tolson	"			1,564 21	
Alm	"	875 00	271 65	5,068 00	
Burpee	"	2,208 00	873 05	10,290 00	
Burrie Island	"	477 00	173 90	3,056 00	
G. G. G.	"	418 00	197 95	4,023 00	
G. G. G. (town)	"	7 92	174 00	14 00	
M. G.	"	1,551 00	609 95	6,933 00	
C. G. G. Island	"	1,079 00	518 70	35,366 00	
Dawson	"	6,186 00	2,366 20	22,623 00	
Robinson	"	5,344 00	2,059 70	40,615 00	

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1900, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Neebing	Thunder Bay Dist.			3,778 00	
Sarnia (town)	Lambton	2 11	636 00	0 65	
Cayuga (village)	Haldimand			175 66	
Cayuga	"			312 60	
Dunn	"			1,571 50	
Caledonia (Tn. Plot)	"	1 50	25 00	53 94	
Brantford	Brant			135 85	
Bronte (Tn. Plot)	Halton			4 70	
Port Credit (Tn. Plot)	Peel			0 25	
Deseronto (town)	Hastings	0 21	25 00	7 29	
River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	3 52	995 00	284 46	
Otonabee River and Lakes	Peterborough	8 27	55 00	2,053 70	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe			371 00	
White Cloud Island	Georgian Bay	48 43	114 00	9 42	
Hay, Griffiths and Flower Pot Islands	"	4,624 68	6,929 64		
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist.			421 12	
Shannonville (Tn. Plot)	Hastings	0 60	25 00	2 40	
Tyendinaga	"	150 00	146 66	100 00	
Golden Lake Reserve	Renfrew	1 50	52 50		Railway right of way.
Islands in Georgian Bay	Georgian Bay				Survey not completed.
Alnwick Reserve	Northumberland	0 87	250 00		Surveyed as sold.
		39,581 40	25,322 04	385,833 31	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouatchouan	Chicoutimi	1,701 64	681 48	5,046 08
Colrairie	Megantic			1,203 00
Dundee	Huntingdon			7,690 88
Viger	Temiscouata			48 00
Maniwaki (Tn. Plot)	Wright	0 95	370 00	91 16
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	320 91	224 64	2,0912 47
		2,023 50	1,276 12	34,997 59

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase	Alberta	774 00	2,982 50	133 00
Sharphead	"	10,075 91	21,534 60	17,060 09
Chacastapasin	Saskatchewan			15,906 38
		10,849 91	24,517 10	33,099 47

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 52,454.81 acres, which realized \$51,115.26. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was, approximately, 453,930 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian Lands sold, amounted to \$142,732.28, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1891

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN RESERVES IN THE DOMINION.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
	Middle River	At the mouth of the Wagonatchook or Middle river.	Micmac	650-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
		<i>Victoria County.</i>			
2	Whycocomagh	On the north shore and near the head of Whycocomagh basin.	"	1,556-00	"
4	Malagawatch	At the entrance of the St. Denis river basin.	"	1,200-00	"
25	Marguerite River	At the mouth of the Marguerite river.	"	2-00	"
26	Port Hood	Near Port Hood	"	Not surveyed.	"
		<i>Cape Breton County.</i>			
3	Escasoni	In St. Andrew's township, on the north side of St. Andrew's channel.	"	2,800-00	"
28	Sydney	In Sydney Harbour, one mile from Sydney.	"	2-73	Granted to the Dominion for the purposes of an Indian reserve by the province, April 23, 1892.
29	Cariboo Marsh	On the Movia road, five miles from Sydney.	"	536-00	"
		<i>Richmond County.</i>			
5	Chapel Island,	On the north shore of Great Bras d'Or lake.	"	1,281-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
		<i>Digby County.</i>			
6	Bear River	On the Bear river, partly in Digby and partly in Annapolis counties.	"	1,600-00	"
		<i>Annapolis County.</i>			
7	Cogumoege Lake (north of boundary.)	On the boundary between Annapolis and Queen's counties.	"	400-00	"
8	New Liverpool Road ...	On the New Liverpool road, about seven miles from Annapolis.	"	572-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Reserved in August, 18.
		<i>Queen's County.</i>			
9	Cogumoege Lake (south of boundary.)	On the boundary between Queen's and Annapolis counties.	"	615-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.

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10	Ponhook Lake.....	At the outlet of Ponhook lake.	Michnac	200-00	"	"	
14	Port Medway River.....	On the Port Medway river, one-quarter of a mile from Port Medway lake.	"	10-00	"	"	
12	Wild Cat.....	Near the mouth of Wild Cat creek, between Malaga lake and Port Medway river.	"	1,150-00	"	"	
<i>Halifax County.</i>							
13	Grand Lake.....	On the west shore of Grand lake, near the boundary between Halifax and Hants counties.	"	1,000-00		Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in March, 1887.	
15	Sambro.....	Between Sambro basin and Long cove, Sambro Harbour.	"	300-00		Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.	
16	Ingram's River.....	At the mouth of Ingram's river, St. Margaret's bay.	"	325-00		"	
17	Beaver Lake.....	At Beaver lake, on the road from Sheet Harbour to Musquodoboit.	"	100-00		"	
18	Ship Harbour Lake.....	On the northeastern shore of Ship Harbour lake.	"	500-00		"	
30	Minister's Lake (Cow Bay or Coal Harbour).	At Minister's lake, on the Caldwell road between Coal Harbour and the Eastern Passage.	"	43-75		Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, August 20, 1880.	
<i>Hants County.</i>							
14	Indian Brook or Shubenacadie.	On Indian brook, in the township of Douglas.	"	1,790-00		Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.	
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>							
19	Pennall's Reserve.....	Near New Ross, at the west end of Walla-back lake.	"	100-00		"	
19A	New Germany.....	At Lake Peter, on the eastern branch of the LaHave river.	"	953-00		Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed and subdivided in 1880.	
20	New Ross.....	At Nine Mile lake, about seven miles north of New Ross.	"	1,000-00		Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.	
21	Gold River.....	In two portions, containing 960 and 81 acres respectively, situated near the head of Malone bay, Chester basin.	"	1,041-00		"	
<i>Pictou County.</i>							
24	Fisher's Grant Reserves.	At the head of Moodie cove, on the south side of the entrance to Pictou harbour.	"	50-00		"	
24A		At Boat Harbour.....	"	73-00		Purchased by the Dominion Government, December 7, 1874. The reserve then contained 89 acres. On June 28, 1876, 16 acres were cut off and given in exchange for 24B.	

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Bands.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
24 B		Lies Between and adjoining 24 and 24A.....	Micmac.	11 00	The lot referred to above, received in exchange for 16 acres cut off 24A.
24 C		East of and adjoining 24A.....	"	30 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs December 1, 1888.
31	Chapel Island (A).....	In Merigonish Harbour. Island A contains approximately 30 acres and Island B 5 acres.	"	Not sur-veyed.	Reserved for the use of the Indians prior to Confederation, with the understanding that they may be resumed again if required by Her Majesty's Government. F. 25421.
31 A	Mooley's Island (B).....	Cumberland County.			
22	Franklin Manor	Adjoins the Franklin Manor, about five miles southwest of Amherst.	"	1,000 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
23	Pomquet and Afton Reserves.	Antigonish County.	"	525 00	" " "
27	Millbrook	Colchester County. On the east side of the Intercolonial railway, at an arch culvert over the Mill brook, in the township of Truro.	"	35 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, December 6, 1886. F. 25421.
32	Cambridge or Cornwallis	King's County. Situated at Cambridge, in the township of Cornwallis.	"	9 99	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, February 19, 1880.
33	Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth County. On the eastern side of Starr's road, near the town of Yarmouth.	"	21 19	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, November 5, 1887.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
1	Lennox Island.....	At the northwest extremity of Richmond or Malpeque bay.	Micmac.	1,320	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

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2	Morell.....	(On the Morell river, in township No. 30.....	"	180	Granted about the year 1846 by a private owner to certain eight Indian families. Subsequently, April 7, 1859, the tract was conveyed by the Provincial Government to the then Indian Commissioners and their successors in office in trust for the Indians. F. 4,217.
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
<i>Northumberland.</i>						
1	Indian Point.....	In the parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Miramichi river.	Micmac, Red Bank Band		100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 750 acres; of this area 650 acres were subdivided and sold prior to Confederation.
2	Eel Ground.....	In the parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, and near its confluence with the main southwest Miramichi river.	Micmac, Eel Ground Band.		2,682	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
4	Red Bank.....	In the parish of Southesk, on the right bank on the Little southwest Miramichi river and at its confluence with the northwest Miramichi river.	Micmac, Red Bank band		3,797	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 6,100 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 3,830 and 467 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians. F. 107,222 No. 2.
7	No name (Part of the Red Bank Reserve).	On the left bank of the Little southwest Miramichi river opposite No. 4.	"	"	2,303	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,000 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 2,288 and 65 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
8	Big Hole Tract.....	In the parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, opposite the mouths of the Big and Little Savogle rivers.	Micmac. The north half belongs to the Red Bank band; the south half to the Eel Ground band.		6,308	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained 6,800 acres. Five lots containing together 407 acres were sold prior to Confederation.
9	Tabusintac.....	In the parish of Alnwick, on both sides of the Tabusintac river and about five miles from its mouth.	Micmac.....		8,077	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. About one-half of the reserve was subdivided and eight lots containing together 1,169 acres were sold prior to Confederation. F. 107,222 No. 7.
12	Rensou.....	On the right bank of the south-west Miramichi river, about half a mile above the mouth of the Rensou river.	Micmac, Eel Ground Band.		100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
14	Burnt Church.....	At the mouth of Burnt Church river, on the northwest shore of Miramichi bay.	Micmac.....		2,068	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Eel River.....	<i>Restigouche.</i> In the parish of Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Eel river and on its left bank.	Micmac.....	220	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
6	Indian Village (Kingsclear).	In the parish of Kingsclear, on the right bank of the River St. John.	"	460	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
22	St. Croix.....	In the parish of Dumfries, on the east bank of the First Chipmuncook lake and near the mouth of the Little Digdigwash river.	Amalecite	200	Set apart and vested in the Department of Indian Affairs by Order in Council of the Province of New Brunswick dated December 12, 1881. F. 4,252.
24	St. Mary's.....	In the parish of St. Mary's directly opposite the city of Fredericton.	"	2½	Purchased by the Dominion Government, June 20, 1887. Nos. 175 and 206 Book of Surrenders.
10	St. Basil Edmonstun.....	<i>Madawaska.</i> On the left bank of the River St. John, near the mouth of the Madawaska river.	"	722	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
20	Tobique.....	<i>Victoria.</i> In the parish of Perth, on the left bank of the River St. John, at the mouth of the Tobique river.	"	5,766	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained 18,500 acres approximately. The land reserved for the use of the Indians consists of a small tract containing 81 acres situated at the mouth of the Tobique river, on its south bank and nearly the whole of the land lying north of the same river. The remainder of the reserve has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
11	Pahineau.....	<i>Gloucester.</i> In the parish of Bathurst, at the mouth of the Pahineau river, on the left bank of the Nepisiquit river.	Micmac	1,000	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
25	Indian Island.....	In Nepisiquit bay opposite the town of Bathurst.	Micmac of Bathurst	16	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Nov. 26, 1885. No. 371. F. 132,215.
13	Pockmouchon.....	In the parish of Inkerman, on the right bank of the Pockmouchon river, about seven miles from its mouth.	Micmac	2,477	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

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No.	Name of Reserve.	Location.	Miamac Dig C ve Hand.	2,902	Description.
15	Richibucto.	On the left bank of the Richibucto river, about eight miles from its mouth.	Miamac	2,902	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,720 acres. Two-thirds of it was subdivided and a number of lots sold prior to Confederation. P. 13, 145.
16	Buctouche.	On the left bank of the Buctouche river about three miles from its mouth.	Miamac		Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
27	Indian Island Reserve.	A point on the main land at the mouth of Gasperon creek, opposite Richibucto island in Richibucto Harbour.	"		A Special Reserve, held by deed from J. C. Vanlour to the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John for the use of the Indians. P. 132, 215.
27	Fort Folly	On the left bank of the Petitcodiac river, due west of the town of Dorchester.	"	62 1/2	Purchased by the Provincial Government and decided to and held in trust by the Magistrates of the county of Westmorland for the use of the Micmac Indians, Aug. 15, 1840. P. 61, 747.
18	The Brothers.	Two small islands near the south shore of Kennebecus bay.	"	10	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
19	Canons River.	In the parish of St. James, at the mouth of the Canons river, on the left bank of the Cheputneticook river.	Amalecite	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
23	Woodstock.	On the right bank of the River St. John, about two miles south of Woodstock.	"	200	Purchased May 22, 1861, by the Provincial Government, for the use of the Amalecite tribe of Indians at the Maductic. No. 281.
26	Oronocto.	In the parish of Burton, on the right bank of the River St. John.	"	125	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Sept. 12, 1895.

QUEBEC.

1	Restigouche.	At the mouth of the Restigouche river, adjacent to the west boundary of the township of Mann, county of Bonaventure.	Miamac	8969.42	This reserve is a portion of the area of land set apart and appropriated under the statute 14 and 15, Victoria, chapter 106, for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Lower Canada. The total area of land set apart by the statute amounted to 230,000 acres.
2	Maria.	At the mouth of the Grand Cascapedia river, in the township of Maria, county of Bonaventure.	"	416.00	Settled on and claimed by the Indians from time immemorial.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

QUEBEC—Continued.

No.	Name	Where situated.	Tribe or Band	Area, acres.	Remarks.
3	Betsiamits	At the mouth of the Betsiamits river, on the north shore of the St Lawrence river, in the county of Saguenay.	Montagnais, Tadoussacs, Papinachois, Nautahap and other nomadic tribes.	63100-00	A portion of the area set apart under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap 106. (See No. 1.)
5	Chicoutimi	On the west shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi.	Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadoussacs.	3779 06	Originally consisted of the entire township, containing 23,000 acres, set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap 106. The whole township, with the exception of the present reserve, has been surrendered, and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
7	Lorette	In the county of Quebec, about eight miles from the city.	Hurons of Lorette	26 75	This village, who it is said to have contained an area of 30 arpents, and been long occupied by the Hurons. They were confirmed in possession by a deed of gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 26th February, 1734. The boundaries were defined by order of the courts in 1857.
8	Quarante Arpents	In the county of Quebec, about three miles from Lorette.	"	1852 00	Gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 7th March, 1742, and again confirmed in the deed of gift of 26th February, 1794, mentioned above.
9	Rocmont	In the township of Rocmont, county of Portneuf.	"	9600 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
10	Craspiau	West of the township of Craspiau, in the county of Lake St. John.	Abenakis.	8374 85	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
11	Becancour	Near Becancour, in the county of Nicolet. The reserve consists of lot No. 582, in the concession du Village Sauvage, and Islands Nos. 574, 488 and 489, in the Becancour river.	Abenakis of Becancour	148 63	These Indians were once the proprietors of the seigniority of Itecanour, granted to them April 30, 1708. In 1760 they sold the whole of their territory, except the lot and islands which now constitute their reserve.
12	Pierreville	At Pierreville, in the county of Yamaska. Consists of the following lands situated in the seigniorities of Pierreville and St. Francois du Lac, viz.: Cadastral No. 1217 Pierreville Reserve 1218 2nd con. St. Jacques or No. 1 on the especial plan ...	Abenakis of St. Francis.	1638 50	Two large grants of land in Pierreville and St. Francis were made in 1700 and 1701 to these Indians by private parties. The present reserve is all they now possess, the whole of the remainder having been leased or otherwise conceded to whites.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
QUEBEC—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
24	Courcouche	On the north side of the St. Maurice river, opposite the mouth of the outlet from Lake Courcouche, county of Champlain.	Algonquins and Tête de Boule.	380-00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
25	Escoumains	Near the mouth of the Escoumains river, township of Escoumains, county of Saguenay.	Montagnais.....	97-00	Purchased in 1892 by the Department of Indian Affairs.
ONTARIO.					
1	Maganettawan	On the River Maganettawan.....	Ojibewas of Lake Huron.	8,670	Reserved under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty, September 9, 1860; subsequently surveyed and confirmed by O. C., January 31, 1883.
2	Henvey Inlet.....	At Henvey Inlet on Georgian bay.....	"	24,930	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
3	Point Grondin.....	At Point Grondin, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,100	"
4	Whitefish River.....	At the mouth of Whitefish river, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,600	"
5	Spanish River	At the mouth of Spanish river, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	28,000	"
6	Whitefish Lake	At Whitefish lake, about 16 miles north of Collins Inlet, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	43,755	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve was not surveyed until 1884. The boundaries as then surveyed were amended and established by judgment of the court of January 21, 1889. (Attorney General of Ontario vs Francis et al.)
7	Serpent River.	The peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent river, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	27,480	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
8	Mississagua River.....	At the mouth of Mississagua river, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	6,120	"
9	Dokis	On French river.....	"	30,300	"
10	Nipissing	On the north shore of Lake Nipissing.	"	80,640	"
11	Wanapitae	At Lake Wanapitae.....	"	2,560	"
12	Thessalon.	At the southeast corner of the township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	2,307	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government. The reserve originally consisted of the entire township, all of which except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)

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13	French River.....	At Ogawaning on French river.	"	"	4,660	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
14	Garden River.....	At Garden river, near Sault Ste. Marie.	"	"	24,126	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of a tract containing about 130,000 acres, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)
15 A	Goulais Bay.....	At Batchewaung bay, east end of Lake Superior.	"	"	1,535	The original reserve contained about 157,430 acres, was set apart under the Robinson Huron Treaty, subsequently surveyed and fully confirmed by O. C., January 31, 1859. It was surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, in 1859. The present reserve at Goulais bay is a portion of the original reserve set apart by Order in Council in 1873 and 1885.
15 B	Whitefish Island.....	At Sault Ste. Marie	"	"	20	Robinson Huron Treaty. Part of the 15th reservation.
16	Perry Island.....	In Georgian bay, near its eastern shore.	"	"	19,000	Under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty the reserve was located on the mainland. The island was surveyed in 1861 of that location, and the survey approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands November 22, 1853.
17	Shawanaga.....	In the township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound district.	"	"	8,475	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
17 A	Naiscontaing.....	In the townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, Parry Sound district.	"	"	2,650	"
17 B	.....	Lots 34 and 35, concession 7, township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound district.	Shawanaga Band of Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.	"	178	Vested by Order in Council of the Provincial Government dated December 31, 1877, in the Dominion Government in trust for the Shawanaga band of Indians so long as the said band continues to occupy the said lots.
18	Temoganing.....	At Lake Temoganing.	A band of Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, who had not been provided with a reserve under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty.	"	64,000	Surveyed in 1884. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government of Ontario.
19	Cockburn Island.....	On Cockburn island, Lake Huron	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.	"	864	The Manitoulin islands and islands on the north shore of Lake Huron were set apart, August 9, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, as a reserve for the Ottawas and Chippewas, and any other Indians who should be all owed to settle thereon.
20	Shesheganing.....	In the Tp. of Robinson, Manitoulin island.	"	"	5,000	The Manitoulin and adjacent islands were surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians October 6, 1842, and under the provisions of this act the present reserves, numbered 19 to 26 inclusive, were set apart.
21	Oudgewong.....	" Tps. of Mills and Burpee "	"	"	732	The Sturgeon peninsula was set apart as an Indian reserve, August 9, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, and surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, October 13, 1854. Reserves Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were set apart under the provisions of the said surrender of October 13, 1854.
22	West Bay.....	" Tps. of Billings, Manitoulin island.	"	"	8,350	
23	Sucker Creek.....	" " Howland "	"	"	1,655	
24	Shesheganing.....	" " Shesheganing "	"	"	5,106	
25	Shesheganing.....	" " Shesheganing "	"	"	5,750	
26	Manitoulin Island.....	The eastern peninsula of Manitoulin Island.	"	"	102,300	
27	Cape Cockburn.....	Sturgeon peninsula	"	"	15,586	
28	Cape Cockburn.....	At the southwestern corner of the Sturgeon peninsula.	"	"	1,250	
29	Cape Cockburn.....	"	"	"	4,620	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
29A	Hunting Reserve.	In the township of St. Edmund.	Chippewas of Sauguenay and Cape Croker.	3,800	Set apart from unsold Indian lands by Order in Council of November 19, 1893, as hunting grounds for the Chippewa bands of Sauguenay and Cape Croker. E. 160,342.
30	Christian Islands, viz:— Christian, Hope and Beckwith.	In Lake Huron.	Chippewas of Lake Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	13,300	These islands were reserved in the surrender made by these Indians, June 5, 1856, of the islands situated in Lake Huron which they claimed.
31	Gilson or Watha.	The eastern portion of the township of Gibson, county of Muskoka.		25,562	The islands in Lake Huron claimed by these Indians were ceded in error in 1850 by the Ottawa and Chippewas of Lake Huron.
32	Rama.	In the township of Rama, county of Ontario.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	2,000	Purchased from the Provincial Government in 1881 for such members of the Ojibwa band of Indians as might desire to settle there.
33	Georgina Island.	Georgina, Snake and Fox islands in Lake Simcoe, and other islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	3,574	Purchased from private parties at different dates between 1843 and 1848.
34	Scugog.	On the island in Lake Scugog.	Mississaugas of Scugog.	800	These islands have remained in the possession of the Indians, and have never been ceded by them by treaty or purchase.
35	Mud Lake.	On Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough.	Mississaugas of Mud lake.	1,548	Purchased by these Indians with the proceeds of their own annuities, November 3, 1843.
36	Rice Lake.	On the north shore of Rice lake, in the county of Peterborough.	Mississaugas of Rice lake.	1,860	Granted in 1837 to the New England Company. Transferred to the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians, October 12, 1838, less a portion containing 115.64 acres reserved by the company.
36A	Islands in the Trent waters.	In the counties of Peterborough and Victoria.	Mississaugas of Rice, Mud and Scugog lakes.		1,120 acres of this reserve was granted in 1834 to trustees for the benefit of Indian tribes in the province. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by the Indians with their own funds.
37	Alnwick.	In the township of Alnwick, county of Northumberland.	Mississaugas of Alnwick.	3,400	Claimed by these Indians not to have been included in treaty of 1818, and claim subsequently admitted by the Crown Lands Department.
37A	Sugar Island.	In Rice lake, in front of the 4th and 5th concessions of (Honalsee).	"	100	Purchased from private owners at different dates between 1836 and 1870.
38	Tyendinaga.	On the bay of Quinte, the northern part of the township of Tyendinaga.	Mohawks of the bay of Quinte.	18,600	Purchased for the Alnwick Indians by deed from Wm. Kempt, dated January 13, 1839, for \$775, from their funds.

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39	Golden Lake.....	At the northern end of Golden lake, in the county of Peterborough.	Algonquins of Golden lake.	1,560	which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians. Salmon island and marshes were added by O. C. November 13, 1900. P. 78,703. Purchased by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Ontario in 1870 as a reserve for these Indians.
40	Tuscarora.....	The townships of Tuscarora and parts of the townships of Oneida and Onondaga.	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.	49,696	A tract six miles wide on each side of the Grand river, was granted to the Six Nations in 1784 by Sir F. Hallam and, containing about 694,910 acres. This grant was confirmed to them by letters patent in 1798 by Governor Simcoe. All of the tract, except the present reserve, has been surrendered in portions from time to time and sold for the benefit of the Indians. In 1847 the Six Nations invited the Mississaugas of the Credit to settle on their reserve, and offered them a free grant of 6,000 acres for the purpose. A number accepted, who now reside in the southwest corner of the reserve. Purchased for these Indians by the Government in 1840 with their own money which they brought with them from the United States. Reserved by the Chippewas in the cession made by them of the 'Longwood Tract' in 1819. A small portion of the reservation was surrendered in 1834 and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
41	Oneida.....	In the township of Delaware, county of Middlesex.	Oneidas of the Thames..	4,020	Reserved by these Indians in the cession of a large tract in the London and Western districts made by them in 1827.
42	Caradoc.....	In the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex.	Chippewas of the Thames and Munsees.	10,800	
43	Stony Point or Aux Sables.....	In the township of Bosanquet, county of Lambton.	Chippewas of Chenail, Ecarté and St. Clair.	2,555	
44	Kettle Point.....	In the township of Sarnia, county of Lambton.	" " " "	2,224	
45	Sarnia..	At the head of Lake St. Clair.....	" " " "	4,943	
46	Walpole Island.....		Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.	40,480	The Chippewas settled on the island in 1831 by order of the Government. The island appears to have been then set apart by the Government as a Crown reserve to be used for the purpose of settling Indians thereon. The Pottawatamies came from the United States in 1841, on a petition, were permitted by the Government to settle on the island. The reserve originally consisted of 51,140 acres situated in the townships of Zone and Orford, and was set apart by Order in Council in 1793. All the reservation, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
47	Orford.....	In the township of Orford, county of Kent.	Moravians of the Thames	3,010	
48	Michipicoten.....	On the Michipicoten river, about one mile from its mouth.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.	178	Surveyed in 1865 for the Indians who resided on the land. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribes or Bands.	Acres. Approx.	Remarks.
46	Windsor.	On the north shore of Lake Superior, about 100 miles west of McIntyre Bay.	Indians of Lakes Superior.	10,180	Set apart in accordance with the provisions of the Robinson-Superior Treaty.
47	Port River.	On the north shore of Lake Superior, about 100 miles west of McIntyre Bay.	"	800	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
48	Pay's Flat.	At Pay's Flat, north shore of Lake Superior.	"	405	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson-Superior Treaty.
49	Fort William.	At the west end of Lake Superior.	"	21,260	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
50	Red Rock.	On the north shore of Lake Superior.	"	408	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
51	McIntyre Bay.	On the south shore of Lake Nipigon.	"	585	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nipigon. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
52	Gull River.	At the mouth of Gull river, on the west shore of Lake Nipigon.	"	9,825	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson-Superior Treaty. Surveyed in 1887. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
53	Island Point.	On the west shore of Lake Nipigon.	"	135	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nipigon. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
54	Jackfish Island.	A small island near the west shore of Lake Nipigon.	"	Not surveyed.	"
55	Long Lake.	At the north end of Long lake.	"	612	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians residing on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
56	Cornwall Island.	In the River St. Lawrence near the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.	Iroquois of St. Regis.	2,050	This and adjacent islands form part of the reserve of these Indians held by them from the time French rule began in this country.
57	Saugen Indians' Hunting Ground.	Lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in concessions III Saugeen and Cape Croker and IV; lots 11 to 18 and lot 20 in concessions I and II, all east of the Bury road, township of St. Edmund, county of Bruce.	Saugeen and Cape Croker Bands.	3,900	Set apart by Order in Council of November 16, 1896. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 in concessions I and II, E. B. R., are set apart for the Saugeen reserve Indians, and lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in concessions III and IV, E. B. R., for the Cape Croker band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 3—ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Area, Acres.	Locality.
10	Little Forks.....	1,920 13	Rainy River.
11	Manitou Rapids.....	5,736 50	"
12	Long Sault No. 2.....	5,046 75	"
13	" 1.....	6,366 73	"
14	'The Bishop,' Hungry Hall No. 1.....	3,982 66	"
15	" Paskonkin, Hungry Hall No. 2.....	2,300 94	"
15M	Wild Lands Reserve.....	20,671 27	"
16A	Rainy Lake.....	160 00	Rainy Lake.
16D	".....	11,200 00	"
41	Agency Reserve, Fort Frances.....	170 00	"
17A	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewenin).....	3,761 50	"
17B	".....	2,439 75	Clear Water Lake.
18B	".....	4,596 88	Rainy Lake.
18C	".....	3,961 76	"
21	English River or Grassy Narrows.....	10,244 00	English River.
21	Wabaskang.....	8,042 00	Wabaskang Lake.
22A1	Lac des Mille Lacs.....	3,750 70	Lac des Mille Lacs.
22A2	Seine River.....	8,476 70	Seine River.
23	Sturgeon Falls.....	6,825 20	"
23A	Seine River.....	2,003 20	"
23B	".....	2,234 80	"
24C	Kawaagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	5,948 30	Sturgeon Lake.
25D	Neguaquon Lake (Lac la Croix).....	15,355 30	Lac la Croix.
26A	Rainy Lake (Nickickonesemenecanning).....	4,850 00	Rainy Lake.
26B	".....	2,640 00	"
26C	".....	2,737 00	"
27	Wabigoon Lake.....	12,872 00	Wabigoon Lake.
27	Eagle Lake.....	8,882 00	Eagle Lake.
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake.....	49,000 00	Lac Seul.
29	Islington.....	20,954 00	Winnipeg River.
29	Swan Lake.....	3,277 00	Swan Lake.
29	One Man's Lake.....	668 00	English River.
30	Agency Reserve (Sabaskasing).....	640 00	Lake of the Woods.
31A	Naongashing.....	1,280 00	"
31B	Lake of the Woods.....	726 00	"
31C	".....	800 00	"
31D	Big Island.....	915 00	"
31E	".....	1,920 00	"
31F	".....	Not surveyed.	"
31G	Lake of the Woods.....	275 00	"
31 Hand pt. of 31 G.	Big Island.....	1,541 00	"
31J	Shoal Lake.....	1,280 00	Shoal Lake.
32A	Whitefish Bay.....	4,865 20	Lake of the Woods.
32B	Yellow Girl Bay.....	4,454 30	"
32C	Sabaskong Bay.....	1,280 00	"
33A	Whitefish Bay.....	3,091 00	"
33B	Northwest Angle.....	3,299 00	"
34	Lake of the Woods.....	641 00	"
34A	Whitefish Bay.....	1,529 20	"
34B	Shoal Lake, 1st Part.....	640 00	Shoal Lake.
34B	" 2nd Part.....	426 00	"
34C	Northwest Angle.....	1,261 80	Northwest Angle River, in Mani- toba.
34C	".....	750 00	Lake of the Woods.
35A	Naongashing.....	1,280 00	"
35B	Obabikong.....	1,760 00	"
35C	Sabaskong Bay.....	1,920 00	"
35D	".....	1,280 00	"
35E1	Little Grassy River, 1st Part.....	640 00	"
35E2	Lake of the Woods, 2nd Part.....	Not surveyed.	"
35F	Sabaskong Bay.....	1,280 00	"
35G	Big Grassy River.....	8,960 00	"
35H	Sabaskong Bay.....	640 00	"
35J	Lake of the Woods.....	3,481 60	"

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*TREATY No. 3—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area, Acres.	Locality.
36	Buffalo Point.....	5,703 00	Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba.
37	Big Island.....	1,946 00	" " "
37	Rainy River.....	3,687 00	Rainy River.
37A	Shoal Lake.....	1,920 00	Shoal Lake, in Manitoba.
37B	Northwest Angle (Approx.).....	840 00	Lake of the Woods.
37B	Lake of the Woods.....	262 00	" " "
37C	Northwest Angle River.....	690 00	Northwest Angle River, in Manitoba.
38A	Near Rat Portage.....	8,000 00	Lake of the Woods.
38B	" " " ".....	5,289 90	" " "
38C	The Dalles, near Rat Portage.....	8,064 00	Winnipeg River.
38D	Lake of the Woods.....	Not surveyed.	Certain islands in Lake of the Woods.
39	West Shore Shoal Lake.....	1,031 00	Partly in Manitoba.
39	Northwest Shore Shoal Lake.....	8,415 00	" " "
40	" " " ".....	6,759 00	" " "
39	Islands in " ".....	Not surveyed.	" " "
40			

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

TREATY No. 1.

		Square Miles.	
1	St. Peters.....	80 00	St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, Manitoba.
2	Roseau River.....	20 86	Franklin, Manitoba.
2A	" " Rapids.....	1 25	" " "
3	Fort Alexander.....	31 84	Nepahwin and Powassin, Man.
4	Brokenhead River.....	21 90	St. Clement's, Manitoba.
5	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba.....	19 00	Westbourne.
6	Long Plain, Assiniboine River.....	16 90	Portage la Prairie and South Norfolk, Man.
7	Swan Lake, not surveyed.....	Approx. 15 06	Lorne, Man.
8	Hamilton's Crossing.....	1 00	South Norfolk, Man.

TREATY No. 2.

43	Big Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg.....	4 00	Winnipegosis, Man.
44	Fisher River, Lake Manitoba.....	11 00	Norquay, Man.
45	Waterhen River " ".....	7 20	Winnipegosis, Man.
46	Dog Creek " ".....	14 80	Patterson, Man.
48	Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin.....	5 00	" " "
49	The Narrows " ".....	6 30	" " "
50	Fairford, Lakes St. Martin and Manitoba.....	18 30	" " "
51	Crane River, Lake Manitoba.....	12 40	" " "
52	Ebb and Flow " ".....	16 90	" " "
57	Birdtail Creek, Assiniboine River.....	10 75	Archie and Miniota, Man.
58	Oak River " ".....	15 20	Woodworth, Man.
59	Oak Lake, Pipestone Creek.....	4 00	Pipestone " "
60	Turtle Mountain.....	1 00	Winchester " "
61	Riding Mountain House.....	8 75	Strathclair " "
61A	Clear or Clearwater Lake.....	1 15	Riding Mountain, Man.
62	Temporary hay lands, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 20, 21 W.I.M.....	25	" " "
62	Waywayseecappo, Birdtail Creek.....	11 00	Birdtail Creek and Rosburn, Man.
62A	Fishing Station, sec 24, 20, 20 W.I.M.....	49	Rosburn, Man.
63	The Gambler.....	1 21	Ellice, Manitoba.
63A	Valley River.....	18 25	Gilbert Plains, Manitoba.
66A	Pine River, Lake Winnipegosis.....	14 30	Roseberry, Manitoba.
67	Rolling River.....	20 00	Harrison " "
68	Moose Mountain, Pheasant Rump.....	36 60	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 5, 6 and 7,
69	" " Ocean Man.....	37 00	" W. of 2nd I. M. Assiniboia.
70	" " White Bear.....	44 90	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 2 and 3, W. of 2nd I. M. Assiniboia.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and Northwest Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 4.

No.	Name.	Area, Square Miles.	Locality.
64	Gabriel Côté.	56.50	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
65	The Key.	38.00	"
65 A	Dawson Bay, Mouth of Shoal River.	1.50	Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
65 B	" Steep Rock Point.	3.55	"
65 C	Swan Lake, Woody and Birch Rivers.	3.03	Swan Lake.
65 D	Dawson Bay, Dog Island.	0.43	Lake Winnipegosis "
65 E	" ½ mile west of Shoal River.	0.08	"
66	Keeseekoose.	28.60	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
	Hay lands.	11.00	"
71	Kakeesheway (Round Lake).	82.60	Round Lake.
72	Kakewistahaw.	73.00	Qu'Appelle Riv. between Round and Crooked Lakes, Assa.
72 A	" fishing grounds.	0.15	Crooked Lake "
73	Cowessess.	78.00	" "
73 A	Little Bone.	10.90	Crescent Lake "
74	Sakimay.	33.90	Crooked Lake "
74 A	Sheesheep.	5.60	" "
75	Piapot.	53.98	Qu'Appelle River "
75 A	Hay lands.	4.48	" "
76	"Carry the Kettle" or "The man-who-took- the coat".	73.21	Indian Head "
78	Standing Buffalo.	7.60	Qu'Appelle Lake "
79	Pasquaw Fishing Lakes.	60.15	Near Qu'Appelle "
80	Muskowpetung.	59.50	" "
80 A	Fishing grounds at Long Lake.	2.23	Little Arm River "
80 B	Hay lands, Muskowpetung and others. . . . .	.72	Near Qu'Appelle "
81	Peepekeesis.	41.60	File Hills "
82	Okanesse.	22.36	" "
83	Star Blanket.	21.50	" "
84	Little Black Bear.	46.50	" "
85	Muskowekwan.	36.00	Little Touchwood Hills "
86	George Gordon.	48.00	" "
87	Day Star.	24.00	Big Touchwood Hills "
88	The Poor Man.	42.50	" "
89	Yellow Quill.	34.50	Fishing Lake "
90	"	16.17	Nut Lake, Saskatchewan.
	Regina Industrial School.	0.50	Regina, Assiniboia.
	Qu'Appelle.	1.37	Qu'Appelle "

TREATY No. 5.

9	Black River.	8.10	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba.
10	Hole or Hollow Water River.	5.20	" "
11	Loon Straits.	1.77	" "
12	Blood Vein River.	5.20	" "
13	Berens River.	11.50	" "
14	Little Grand Rapids, Berens River.	8.75	Crow Lake, Manitoba.
15	Pekangikum.	3.50	Lake Pekangikum, Keewatin.
16	Poplar River.	5.90	Lake Winnipeg "
17	Norway House.	16.70	Norway House "
19	Cross Lake.	10.00	Nelson River "
20	Cumberland House.	6.29	Pine Island Lake, Saskatchewan.
21	The Pas.	10.00	The Pas "
21 A	Indian Pear Island.	2.00	" "
21 BtoK	For Pas Band.	2.70	" "
21	Birch River.	8.40	Saskatchewan River "
23 A	Shoal Lake.	3.50	Carrot River "
29	Near Red Earth.	4.23	" "
29 A	Red Earth.	3.19	" "
31 A	Moose Lake.	0.70	Moose Lake "
31 B	"	0.23	" "
31 C	"	4.40	" "

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and Northwest Territories—Continued.

TREATY No. 5—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Area, Square Miles.	Locality.
31 D	Moose Lake	4.27	Moose Lake, Saskatchewan.
31 E	"	0.31	"
32	Chemawawin	4.75	Cedar Lake
33	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River	7.26	Lake Winnipeg

TREATY No. 6.

94	" Moose Woods " Chief White Cap	5.80	S. Saskatchewan River, Assiniboia
94 A	Wahspaton	3.75	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
95	One Arrow	16.00	Near Batoche
96	Okemasis		
97	Beardy	44.00	Near Fort Carlton
99	Muskoday or John Smith	37.40	South of Prince Albert
100	James Smith or Fort à la Corne	27.80	Fort à la Corne
100 A	Carrot River for Cumberland Indians	65.00	"
101	Sturgeon Lake	34.40	N. W. of Prince Albert
102	Paddling or Muskeg Lake	42.00	West of Prince Albert
103	Mistawasis	77.00	Snake Plain
104	Ahtahkakoops	67.17	Sandy Lake
105	Flying Dust	14.00	Meadow Lake
106	Montreal Lake (Wm. Charles)	23.00	Montreal Lake
106 A	Wm. Charles and James Roberts	56.50	Little Red River
108	Red Pheasant	38.00	Near Battleford
109	Musquito	36.00	"
110 }	" Grizzly Bear's Head " and " Lean Man "	36.20	"
111 }			
112	Moosomin	23.00	"
112 A	Hay lands for Bands 112 and 115	2.00	"
113	Sweet Grass	61.13	"
113 A	Strike-him-on-the-Back	3.32	"
113 B	Hay lands for 113 and 113A	2.00	"
114	Poundmaker	30.00	"
115	Thunderchild	24.00	"
115 A	"	8.50	"
116	" Little Pine " and " Lucky Man "	25.00	"
118	Kenemotayoo Reserve	46.35	Stony and Whitefish Lakes.
119	Seekaskootch	60.00	Near Onion Lake, Saskatchewan.
120	Makaoos	22.00	"
121	Ooneepowhayoos	33.00	Frog Lake
122	Puskeeahkoewenin	40.00	"
123	Keheewin	28.00	Long Lake
125	Pakan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill	115.00	Saddle Lake
125 A	Cache Lake (adjoins 125)	14.00	"
127	Blue Quill (included in 125)		
128	Pakan, Jas. Seenum	17.50	Whitefish Lake
132	Michel Callihoo	40.00	Near Edmonton
133	Alexis	23.00	Lake Ste. Anne's, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 A	} White Whale Lake	32.70	Wabamun Lake, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 B			
134	Alexander	41.00	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
135	Tommy la Potac or Enoch	44.50	"
136	Papaschase (sold)		"
137	Samson	61.50	South of Edmonton
138	Ermineskin	61.50	"
138 A	Pigeon Lake (Fishing Reserve)	7.78	"
139	Bobtail's	31.50	"

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and Northwest Territories—*Concluded*.

TREATY No. 7.

No.	Name.	Area, Square Miles.	Locality.
142	Bear's Paw (Stony)		
143	Jacob []		
144	Chiniquy " }	109.00	Near Morleyville, Alberta.
145	Sarcee.....	108.00	Near Calgary " "
146	Blackfoot.....	470.00	" " "
147	Peigan.....	181.40	Near Macleod " "
148	Blood.....	547.50	" " "
A	Timber limit for 148 on Belly River.....	11.50	South of the Blood Reserve, Alberta.
B	" 147	11.50	West of the Peigan Reserve, Alberta.
C	" 146, Castle Mountain.....	26.50	West of the Rocky Mountain Park, Alberta.
	Agency Reserve at Macleod.....	.008	Part of Sec. 13, Tp. 9, R. 26, W. of 4th M.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued.

YUKON DISTRICT.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
2	Moosehide Creek	At the mouth of Moosehide creek, on the east shore of the Yukon river, about three miles below the town of Dawson.	The Indians of the locality.	100	Set apart by O. C. of March 27, 1900. Amended by O. C. of October 9, 1900, under which the tract occupied by the English Church is excepted from the reservation. F. 15357.
1	Lake Laberge	At the upper end of Lake Laberge	The Indians of the locality.	320	Set apart by O. C. of July 13, 1900.

BABINE AGENCY.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Blackwater	Cariboo district, on right bank of Fraser river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above the mouth of the Blackwater river.	Blackwater	36	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 6, 1892. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, Sept. 21, 1895.
2	Nahluouate	Cariboo district, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, about one mile above the crossing of the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek.	"	217	
3	Ulkah	At foot of Bobtail lake, on the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek, Cariboo district.	"	157	
4	Umlile	Cariboo district, at the foot of En-la-ta lake, on the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek.	"	128	
1	Fort George	Cariboo district, at confluence of Fraser and Nechaco rivers.	Fort George	1,366	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 6, 1892. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, Sept. 21, 1895.
2	.....	Cariboo district, on Fraser river, 18 miles above Fort George.	"	1,310
3	Closbaoneechek	Cariboo district, on left bank of Nechaco river at Duck lake.	"	304	
4	Salakuo	Cariboo district, on right bank of Nechaco river, at mouth of Madi river.	"	115	
1	Nautley	Coast district, on the left bank of the Nechaco river, at the foot of Fraser lake.	Fraser lake	1,117	

1000

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion
Continued.
BARINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
2a	Tsao-gun-ya.....	Casiar district, on Two Mile Creek, 2½ miles northeast of Hazelton.	Hazelton.....	360	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, Aug. 15, 1898.
3	Talak.....	Casiar district, on the Hagwilget river, 2½ miles east of Hazelton.	".....	443	" " " Sept. 29, 1891.
4	An-law.....	Casiar district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, 3½ miles north of Hazelton.	".....	284	" " " Sept. 29, 1891.
	Kisgegas.....	Casiar district, on the Babine river, about four miles from its confluence with the Skeena.	Kisgegas.....	2,415	Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, April 24, 1899. Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, August 3, 1898.
1	Kispyoux.....	Casiar district, about eight miles above Hazelton, and at the confluence of the Kispyoux and Skeena rivers.	Kispyoux.....	2,252	Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, Aug. 26, 1899. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 26, 1891.
2	Sic-e-dach.....	Casiar district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, about 3½ miles above Hazelton.	".....	900	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, July 21, 1898. 272 inches of water recorded from Alipack creek.
3	A-gue-din.....	Casiar district, on the Kispyoux river, about three miles from its mouth.	".....	560	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, August 5, 1898. These reserves have not been surveyed.
1	Kitsogueda.....	Casiar district, on the Skeena river, about 11 miles below Hazelton.	Kitsogueda.....	1,850	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 1, 1891.
2	New Kitsogueda.....	Casiar district, on the Skeena river, about seven miles below Hazelton.	".....	1,036	These reserves have not been surveyed.
3	Timber reserve.....	Casiar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about five miles below Hazelton.	".....	217	
1	Kitwanger.....	Casiar district, on the banks of the Skeena at the mouth of Kitwanger river.	Kitwanger.....	2,634	
2	Timber Reserve.....	Casiar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about a mile above Reserve No. 1.	".....	150	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 2, 1891.
3	Squin-liz-stat.....	Casiar district, on the right bank of the Skeena, about 10 miles below Kitwanger.	".....	25	
4	Kwa-ta-liz.....	Casiar district, on the banks of the Skeena, about 23 miles below Kitwanger.	".....	126	
5	Tum-bah.....	Casiar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about 2½ miles below Kitwanger.	".....	147	These reserves have not been surveyed; the acreage is only approximate.
6	Kits-ka-baws.....	Casiar district, on the right bank of the Skeena, about 5 miles below Kitwanger.	".....	100	
7	Koon-wats.....	Casiar district, on Skeena river, about 8 miles above Lorne creek.	".....	186	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 16, 1893.
8	Ohig-in-kah.....	Casiar district, on the right bank of the Skeena, about 13 miles below Lorne creek.	".....	193	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN RESERVES.

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1	Kuldoe.....	Coastal district, on the Skeena river, about seventy miles above Hazelton.	about Kuldoe.	446	Alotted by Comm'r. Vowell, July 30, 1893. Surveyed 1898.
1	McLeod.....	Coastal district, at outlet of McLeod lake and adjoining the Hudson's Bay Co.'s land.	McLeod Lake.....	288	Final confirmation, April 24, 1899. Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 12, 1892. Surveyed 1894.
1	Neoslie.....	Coast district, at outlet of Stuart lake.	Neoslie.....	734	Final confirmation, Dec. 17, 1896.
2	Tat-sel-a-was.....	Coast district, on left bank of Stuart river, about 10 miles below Fort St. James.	".....	136	
3	Sow-chen.....	Coast district, on southern shore of Stuart lake, about 9 miles from Fort St. James.	".....	225	
4	Uz-ta.....	Coast district, on trail from Stuart lake to McLeod and about 5 miles from Fort St. James.	".....	960	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1892. Surveyed 1898.
5	Aht-len-jew.....	Coast district, 6 miles southwest of Fort St. James.	".....	300	Final confirmation, January 11, 1899.
6	Chesda.....	Coast district, 8 miles southwest of Fort St. James.	".....	380	
7	Kwoi-tet-quo.....	Coast district, southwest of and adjoining Reserve No. 6.	".....	160	
1	Stony Creek.....	Coast district, on Stony creek, between Tachic and Noolki lakes.	Stony Creek.....	6,370	
2	Sack-a-ni-te-cla.....	Coast district, on eastern shore of Noolki lake.	".....	200	
3	Lake-town.....	Coast district, on northern shore of Noolki lake, near its western end.	".....	540	
4	Meadow Reserve.....	Coast district, on the trail from Quesnel to Fraser lake, and about a mile west of Reserve No. 3.	".....	100	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 29, 1892. Surveyed 1894.
5	Clus-ta-lack.....	Coast district, on the southern shore of Tachic lake, and about six miles from Reserve No. 3, on the trail from Quesnel to Fraser lake.	".....	108	Final confirmation, December 5, 1895.
6	Noon-la.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nechaco river, at the crossing of the trail from Stony creek to Stuart lake.	".....	115	
1	Tache.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Tache river.	Tache.....	1,655	
2	Pluchie.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Pinchie river.	".....	706	
3	Nan-cut.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Pinchie river. Portage from Stuart to Bahine lake.	".....	372	
4	U-caus-ley.....	Coast district, at the outlet of Petit lake, about four miles from reserve No. 3.	".....	445	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 27, 1892. Surveyed 1898.
5	Car-oo-at.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, about half-way between reserves Nos. 1 and 3.	".....	124	Final confirmation, January 11, 1899.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
BABINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Gefangle.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Trembleur lake at the mouth of Middle river.	Trembleur Lake.....	945	
2	So-yan-do-star.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Trembleur lake, about four miles east of reserve No. 1.	"	44	
3	Tees-lee.....	Coast district, on the left bank of Tache river, about half a mile from the outlet of Trembleur lake.	"	253	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 23, 1892. Surveyed 1898.
4	Ste-van.....	Coast district, on the left bank of Tache river, about two and a half miles from Trembleur lake.	"	49	Final confirmation, January 11, 1899.
5	Grande Rapide.....	Coast district, on the Tache river about seven miles from Trembleur lake.	"	584	

COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Beecher Bay.....	Metchochin district, on north shore of Beecher Bay, sections 45, 46, 49, and an addition on the west of and adjoining Section 49.	Beecher Bay.....	502	
2	.....	Metchochin district, on eastern shore of Beecher Bay, section 44.	"	235	
3	Creyke Point.....	Metchochin district, on western shore of Beecher Bay.	"	246	
4	Wolfe Island.....	Metchochin district, in Beecher Bay.....	"	11	
5	Lamb Island.....	"	"	14	
6	Frazer Island.....	"	"	14	
7	Village Island.....	"	"	3	
8	Island.....	"	"	2	
9	Island.....	Southwest of Smyth Head	"	4	
10	Island.....	South of Smyth Head.	"	4	
11	Albert Head.....	Opposite Section 1.....	"	1	
12	Halalt Island.....	Requimalt district.....	"	4	
13	Halalt.....	An island at the mouth of Chemainus river, Chemainus district.	Chemainus Halalt Band.	140	
14	Halalt.....	Chemainus district.	"	287	
15	Halalt.....	Sections 3, 4, 5, range 1, Chemainus district.	"	1766	
16	Halalt.....	Near the northern end of Valdez island, Cedar district.	Il-yacksun Band.....		

Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.

Surrendered for a quarantine station.

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4	Shingle Point.....	On west shore of Valdez Island, Cedar district.	"	79	
5	Porter Pass.....	At the southern end of Valdez Island, Cedar district.	"	5	
6	.....	Eastern portion of section 6, range 8, Chemainus district.	Penelakut Band.....	33	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, January 18, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
7	Kuper Island.....	The whole of Kuper Island, Chemainus district, with the exception of Mr. W. Conu's claim.	"	2138	
8	Tent Island.....	Tent Island, Chemainus district.....	"	85	
9	Fishing station.....	At Porter Pass, on the northwest extremity of Galliano Island, Chemainus district.	"	76	
10	Fishing station.....	On left bank of Chemainus river, Chemainus district, portions of sections 8, range 7, 8.	Chemainus and Sicken Bands.	15	
11	.....	Western portion of section 11, range 7, Chemainus district.	"	81	
12	.....	On western shore of Oyster Harbour, at its head.	Chemainus and Sicken Bands.	298	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, January 18, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
13	.....	Between Oyster Harbour and Chemainus bay, Oyster district.	.....	2,692	
1	Comox.....	Section 4, Comox district, situated on the northern shore of Comox Harbour.	Comox.....	155	
2	Pentledge.....	Comox district, on the left bank of the Pentledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river.	.....	209	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, December 12, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
3	Grave-yard.....	Comox district, on Goose Spit, Comox Harbour.	.....	14	
1	Cowichan.....	Comox district, rge. 2, sec. 12, 13, 14, ...	Cowichan.....		
		" 3 " 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Quamichan, Cominaken,		
		" 4 " 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Olem-cl'em-a-lita,		
		" 5 " 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Hamutzen, Somenos,		
		" 6 " 13, 16.	Koksallan, Kil-pah-las		
		" 7 " W ² NE ² 10.	and Kanipsin bands.		
		" 8 " 11, 14.			
		" 9 " E ² 8, E ² 9.			
		" 10 " E ² NW ² 10.			
		" 11 " 13-17.			
		" 12 " 11 to 17.			
		" 13 " 12 to 16.			
		" 14 " 14 pt of 15, 16			
		" 15 " 14.			
		" 16 " E ² 11, E ² 12.			
		" 17 " E ² 13, 14, 15			
		" 18 " 11, 12, 13.			
		" 19 " 7 " 8 to 15.			
		" 20 " 8 " 8, 9, 10, 15.			
		" 21 " 3 " 4.			
		" 22 " 6.			
2	Kil-pah-las.....	.....	.....	75	
3	Kil-pah-las.....	.....	.....	51	
				5,789	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, February 17, 1877. Surveyed 1878.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued.

COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
4	.....	Shawnigan district, range 5, section 19	.....	75	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877.
5	Tart-lam	Sahlam district, on left bank Cowichan river	.....	16	Allotted by Joint Res. Commis. February 17, 1877.
6	Kakalata	Sahlam district, on left bank Cowichan river.	Cowichan	24	
6	Skuts	Cowichan Lake district, on the left bank of Cowichan river, at Skutz canyon.	.....	18	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, February 17, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
7	"	Cowichan Lake district, on both banks of Cowichan river, at head of Skutz canyon.	.....	40	
.....	Cowichan Lake	Cowichan Lake district, on northern shore of Cowichan lake near its outlet, and partly on section 5, and partly in Island Railway Belt.	Cowichan lake	130	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 31, 1887. Surveyed, 1890. One hundred and seven and a half acres of section 5 conveyed by Mr. O. Green to the Dominion Government, December, 1888.
.....	Esquimalt	Esquimalt district, on eastern shore of Esquimalt Harbour.	.....	47	Held by an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Company on behalf of the Orews, April 30, 1850. Reserve confirmed by the Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878. Surveyed, 1888.
1	Nanaimo town	Nanaimo district, on Nanaimo Harbour.....	Nanaimo	47	
2	" river	Cranberry district, on left bank of Nanaimo river.	.....	128	Old reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20, 1876. Surveyed, 1874 and 1878.
3	"	Cranberry district, sections 19, 20, 21, range 7, and portion of section 21, range 6.	.....	260	
4	"	Sections 18 and 19, range 8, Cranberry district.	.....	200	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
5	Fishing station	Nanaimo district, on southern shore of Gabriola Island, part of section 1.	.....	24	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
6	Burial-ground	Small island about 7 chains east of reserve No. 5.	.....	.....	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23, 1876.
.....	Nanoose	Nanoose district, on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour.	Nanoose	269	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 16, 1876.
.....	Qualicum	Qualicum district, at the mouth of the Qualicum river.	Qualicum	197	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, Dec. 13, 1876. Surveyed 1878.
1	South Saanich	South Saanich district, sections 7, 8, 9, S. range 1 W., sections 7, 8, 9, S. range 2 W.	Saanich	493	
2	East Saanich	South Saanich district, sections 6, 7, 8, S. range 4 E., sections 6, 7, 8, S. range 5 E., sections 6, 7, 8, S. range 6 E.	"	806	Original reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.

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3	Cole Bay.....	North Saanich district, sections 4, 5 N., range 1 W., sections 4, 5 N., range 2 W., sections 2, 3 N., range 1 W., sections 2, 3 N., range 2 W.	"	"	705	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
4	Union Bay.....	North Saanich district, section 16 N., range 1 W.	"	"	71	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
5	Fulford Harbour.....	Cowichan district, the southern portion of section 63, Saltsping Island.	"	"	43	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
6	Wayne Island.....	Cowichan district.	"	"	222	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
7	Saturna Island.....	Cowichan district, at Deep Cove, the eastern half of section 12 and west half section 13.	"	"	360	
8	Pender Island.....	Cowichan district, at Hay Point, Pender Island.	"	"	8	
9	Bare Island.....	Cowichan district, 5 miles east of Saanich.	"	"	26	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
10	Saanich Island.....	Cowichan district, in Saanich Inlet.	"	"	4	
11	Malahat.....	Malahat district, on west shore of Saanich Inlet.	"	"	586	
12	Hatch Point.....	Shawmigan district, eastern portions of sections 11, 12, range 10.	"	"	92	
13	Goldstream.....	Goldstream district, at the mouth of Goldstream.	"	"	12	
1	Songhees.....	Esquimalt district, on western shore of Victoria Harbour.	"	Songhees.....	112	Held by an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Co. on behalf of the Crown, 30th April, 1850. Confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878.
2	Deadman's or Halkett Island.....	Victoria district, in Victoria Harbour.	"	"	90	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878.
3	Discovery Island.....	Cowichan district, the northern portion of Discovery Island, 5 miles east of Victoria.	"	"	57	Reserved by Gov. Douglas, June 10, 1863. Confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878. Surveyed.
4	Chatham Islands.....	Cowichan district, two islands about 1/2 mile northwest of reserve No. 3.	"	"	65	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877.
1	Sooke.....	Sooke district, section 8, on left bank of Sooke river at its mouth.	"	Sooke.....	101	
2	.....	Sooke district, section 16.	"	"	185	
3	Grave-yard.....	Sooke district, part of section 7, Billings spit.	"	"	166	
4	Grave-yard.....	Sooke district, part of section 73 on the right bank of Sooke river at its mouth.	"	"		Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	.....	New Westminster district, in township 3, ranges 28 and 29, west 6th meridian, left bank of Fraser river.	Chem.....	883	
2	.....	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 28, west 6th meridian, right bank of Fraser river.	"	390	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commission, June 16, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.

24 VICTORIA, A. 1891

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued.

COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
4	.....	Shawnigan district, range 5, section 19	.....	75	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877.
5	Tzart-lam	Sabtlam district, on left bank Cowichan river	.....	16	Allocated by Joint Res. Commis. February 17, 1877.
5	Kakalata	Sabtlam district, on left bank Cowichan river.	Cowichan	24	
6	Skutz	Cowichan Lake district, on the left bank of Cowichan river, at Skutz canyon.	.....	18	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, February 17, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
7	"	Cowichan Lake district, on both banks of Cowichan river, at head of Skutz canyon.	.....	40	
.....	Cowichan Lake	Cowichan Lake district, on northern shore of Cowichan lake near its outlet, and partly on section 5, and partly in Island Railway Belt.	Cowichan lake	130	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 31, 1887. Surveyed, 1890. One hundred and seven and a half acres of section 5 conveyed by Mr. O. Green to the Dominion Government, December, 1888.
.....	Esquimalt	Esquimalt district, on eastern shore of Esquimalt Harbour.	.....	47	Held by an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Company on behalf of the Crown, April 30, 1850. Reserve confirmed by the Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878. Surveyed, 1886.
1	Nanaimo town	Nanaimo district, on Nanaimo Harbour	Nanaimo	47	Old reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20, 1876. Surveyed, 1874 and 1878.
2	" river	Cranberry district, on left bank of Nanaimo river.	.....	128	
3	"	Cranberry district, sections 19, 20, 21, range 7, and portion of section 21, range 6.	.....	260	
4	"	Sections 18 and 19, range 8, Cranberry district.	.....	200	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
5	Fishing station	Nanaimo district, on southern shore of Gabriola Island, part of section 1.	.....	24	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
6	Burial-ground	Small island about 7 chains east of reserve No. 6.	.....	.....	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23, 1876.
.....	Nanoose	Nanoose district, on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour.	Nanoose	200	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 16, 1876.
.....	Qualicum	Newcastle district, at the mouth of the Qualicum river.	Qualicum	197	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, Dec. 13, 1876. Surveyed 1878.
1	South Saanich	South Saanich district, sections 7, 8, 9, S., range 1 W., sections 7, 8, 9, S., range 2 W.	Saanich	493	Original reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
2	East Saanich	South Saanich district, sections 6, 7, 8, S., range 4 E., sections 6, 7, 8, S., range 5 E., sections 6, 7, 8, S., range 6 E.	"	806	

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3	Cote Bay.....	North Saanich district, sections 4, 5 N., range 1 W., sections 4, 5 N., range 2 W., sections 2, 3 N., range 1 W., sections 2, 3 N., range 2 W.	"	"	705	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
4	Union Bay.....	North Saanich district, section 15 N., range 1 W.	"	"	71	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
5	Fulford Harbour.....	Cowichan district, the southern portion of section 63, Salt Spring Island.	"	"	43	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
6	Mayne Island.....	Cowichan district.	"	"	223	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
7	Saturna Island.....	Cowichan district, at Deep Cove, the eastern half of section 12 and west half section 13.	"	"	300	
8	Pender Island.....	Cowichan district, at Hay Point, Pender Island.	"	"	8	
9	Bare Island.....	Cowichan district, 5 miles east of Saanich.	"	"	26	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
10	Senanus Island.....	Cowichan district, in Saanich Inlet.	"	"	4	
11	Malahat.....	Malahat district, on west shore of Saanich Inlet.	"	"	586	
12	Hatch Point.....	Shawnigan district, eastern portions of sections 11, 12, range 10.	"	"	92	
13	Goldstream.....	Goldstream district, at the mouth of Goldstream.	"	"	12	
1	Songhees.....	Esquimalt district, on western shore of Victoria Harbour.	"	Songhees.....	112	Field by an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Co. on behalf of the Crown, 30th April, 1850. Confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878.
2	Deadman's or Halkett Island.....	Victoria district, in Victoria Harbour.	"	"	1	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878.
3	Discovery Island.....	Cowichan district, the northern portion of Discovery Island, 5 miles east of Victoria.	"	"	90	Reserved by Gov. Douglas, June 10, 1863. Confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878. Surveyed.
4	Chatham Islands.....	Cowichan district, two islands about 1 mile northwest of reserve No. 3.	"	"	57	
1	Sooke.....	Sooke district, section 8, on left bank of Sooke river at its mouth.	"	Sooke.....	65	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877.
2	.....	Sooke district, section 16.	"	"	101	
3	Grave-yard.....	Sooke district, part of section 7, Billings spit.	"	"	175	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
4	Grave-yard.....	Sooke district, part of section 73 on the right bank of Sooke river at its mouth.	"	"	166	
FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
1	Cheam.....	New Westminster district, in township 3, ranges 28 and 29, west 6th meridian, left bank of Fraser river.	"	Cheam.....	883	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat June 16, 1878. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
2	Tse a tah.....	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 28, west 6th meridian, right bank of Fraser river.	"	"	390	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Schelawat.....	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 29, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Hope slough.	Chilliwack, Skwah Band.	313	In Railway Belt. Surveyed 1881. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, June 20, 1879. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
2	Skwahla.....	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on left bank of Hope slough.	"	29	
3	Skwali.....	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Hope slough, and left bank of Shelford slough.	"	298	
4	Skwah.....	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on left bank of Hope slough at its mouth.	"	313	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, May 16, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
5	Skway.....	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Chilliwack river at its mouth.	Skway Band.....	538	
6	Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt.....	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt slough.	Chilliwack, Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt Band.	165	
7	Squiala.....	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Chilliwack river.	Squiala Band.....	209	
8	.....	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of Chilliwack river at its mouth.	"	116	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, May 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
9	Altcheltch.....	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of Chilliwack river.	Ahtsulitz Band.....	52	
10	Skul-kaya.....	New Westminster district, in township 26, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of the Chilliwack river.	Skul-kaya Band.....	139	
11	Skul-kaya.....	New Westminster district, in township 26, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of the Chilliwack river.	"	30	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, June 20, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
12	Ya-kwa-a-kw-oooc ..	New Westminster district, in township 26, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of the Chilliwack river.	Ya-kwa-a-kw-oooc ..	48	

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13	Treatchen	New Westminster district, in townships 23 and 26, east of coast meridian, on the banks of the Chilliwack and Lucacuc rivers	Chilliwack, Skul kayn and Ya-kwe-a-kwi-ose bands.	707	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Comm'r. Sproat, June 30, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
14	Soowahle	New Westminster district, in townships 23, 25, 26, east of coast meridian.	Soo wah lie band.	1,140	
15	Grass Reserve	New Westminster district, northwest & section 23, township 26.	Chilliwack Indians in common.	160	
16	Skumaleaph	New Westminster district, in township 24, on the right bank of Fraser river.	Skwah, Skwah la, Kwaw-kwaw-a-pit, Squi-a-la, Skway and Aht sa lits bands in common.	1,168	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Comm'r. Sproat, May 15, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
1	Coquitlam	New Westminster district, in township 38, west of coast meridian, on the right bank of Coquitlam river.	Coquitlam	6486	In Railway Belt. Old reserves confirmed by Reserve Comm'r. Sproat, July 8, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
2	.....	New Westminster district, in township 38, west of coast meridian, on the left bank of Coquitlam river.	"	20248	
1	Samahquam	New Westminster district, at the 24-mile post on the Douglas portage.	Douglas	249	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 7, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
2	Sachteen	New Westminster district, near the 23-mile post on the Douglas portage. Two graves 200 yards north of the 23 mile post.	"	15	
2a	Sachteen ..	To the south of and adjoining Reserve No. 2.	"	53	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1897. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
3	Sweeteen	New Westminster district, near the 21-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	36	
4	Stookum Chuck	New Westminster district, at the 19-mile post on the Douglas portage	"	526	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 7, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
5	Skiahhesten	New Westminster district, at the 14-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	79	
5a	Skiahhesten	An addition to Reserve No. 5.	"	150	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1897. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
6	Lelachen	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Lillooet river, about 3 miles from its mouth.	"	37486	
7	Grave-yard	New Westminster district, on the right bank of Lillooet river, 4 mile below Lelachen.	"	026	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 5, 1884. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
8	Douglas ..	New Westminster district, at the head of Harrison lake, and at the mouth of the Lillooet river.	"	1,030	
9	Morteen	New Westminster district, at the 17-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	83	
10	Franks	New Westminster district, at the 11-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	82	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1897. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
11	Perrets	New Westminster district, near the 10-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	33	

24 VICTORIA, A. 1894

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
FRASER AGENCY—BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Scowits	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west of 6th meridian, at the mouth of Harrison river.	Harrison river	616	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 14, 1881. Surveyed, 1881.
2	Burtal-ground	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river, at its mouth.	"	24	Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
3	Squawkum Creek	New Westminster district, in township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Harrison river, 3 miles from its mouth.	"	392	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 7, 1884. Surveyed, 1884.
4	Chehalis	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 30, west of 8th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river.	"	636	Final confirmation, May 1, 1886. In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 8, 1884. Surveyed, 1884.
5	Chehalis	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 29-30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river.	"	1,414	Final confirmation, May 1, 1886. In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 6, 1884. Surveyed, 1886.
5a	Chehalis	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river, between reserves 4 and 5.	"	136	Final confirmation, May 1, 1886. In Railway Belt. Added to Chehalis reserves by order in council August 11, 1886.
6	.....	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 29, on left bank of Harrison river.	"	63	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 6, 1884. Surveyed, 1884.
1	Homaleco	Coast district, on right bank of Homaleco river, at the head of Bute inlet.	Homaleco	710-89	Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
2	.....	Coast district, on left bank of Homaleco river, about a mile from its mouth.	"	9-88	
3	Potato Point	Coast district, at head of Bute inlet.	"	9-88	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 10, 1888. Surveyed, 1888.
4	Orford Bay	Coast district, on eastern shore of Bute inlet.	"	671-78	Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
5	Mushkin	Coast district, on eastern shore of Valdez Island.	"	10-88	
6	Aupe	Coast district, on eastern shore of Bute inlet.	"	14	
1	Hope	Yale district, in the town of Hope.	Hope	10-88	100 inches of water from 'Kna-kue-alla' river, recorded Sept. 25, 1886.

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2	Sohkam	Yale district, on right bank of Fraser river, one mile above the town of Hope, township 5, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	193	250 inches of water from 'Hka-wit-san' creek Sept. 25, 1888. In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, Aug. 16, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, May 8, 1889.
3	Greenwood Island	Yale district, in section 9, township 5, range 26, west of 8th meridian.	"	10	
4	Obawuthen	Yale district, in township 5, range 27, west of 8th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, 3 miles below Hope.	"	1,367	
	Sea Bird Island	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west 6th meridian.	"		Sea Bird Island, containing 4,511.38 acres, was allotted by Commissioner Sproat, on June 13, 1879, to the Hope, Popkum, Swawits, Ohamil, Shka-wah-look, Union Bar and Yale Indians in common. M'r. Commissioner Sproat assigned to the Hope Indians (1) the right to fish in the Fraser river from a rock on lot 18, group 1, Yale district, the property of Rev. A. D. Pingle; (2) also from a rock on the right bank of Fraser river, opposite the Hope town reserve; (3) also from a rock on the right bank of Fraser river, 12 chains above Schkam reserve; (4) also from a rock on the right bank of Fraser river opposite to Maria island.
1	Katzie	New Westminster district, in section 10, township 9, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	Katzie	109	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, July 3, 1879. Surveyed, 1890 and 1896.
2	.....	New Westminster district, in section 11, township 9, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Fraser river.	"	57	
3	Barnston Island	New Westminster district, the northeast section 4, township 9, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Parson's channel, Fraser river.	"	135	
4	Pitt Lake	New Westminster district, in sections 3 and 4, township 6, west of 7th meridian, at the outlet of Pitt lake.	"	540	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 11, 1896. Surveyed, 1898 and 1900.
5	Grave-yard	New Westminster district, the northwest corner of lot 279, group 1.	"	1	In Railway Belt. Purchased by the Dominion government from Mr. John Hammond, Dec. 1, 1898. Surveyed, 1899.
1	Klahoose	Coast district, at the head of Toba Inlet.	Klahoose	2,280	
2	Burial-ground	Coast district, on western shore of Toba Inlet about a mile west of reserve No. 1.	"	476	
3	Salmon Bay	Coast district, at the head of Salmon bay, Toba inlet.	"	174	
4	Siakin	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Waddington channel, near Dean Point.	"	7	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 12, 1888.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued

FRASER AGENCY—BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Bands.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Deep Valley.....	Coast District, on eastern shore of Ramsey arm.	Klahoose.....	61	Surveyed, 1888.
	Quequa.....	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Lewis channel.	"	4	Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
7	Tork.....	Sayward district, on western shore of Squirrel cove, Cortes island.	"	698	
8	.....	Sayward district, on northern shore of Squirrel cove, Cortes island.	"	39	
9	Abpocum.....	New Westminster district, at the head of Forbes bay, Homfray channel.	"	62	
10	Tatpo-oose.....	Sayward district, at the head of Hoskyn inlet, Valdes island.	"	29	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, June 25, 1900.
1	Whonock.....	New Westminster district, in townships 14, 15, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Fraser river.	Langley.....	92	Surveyed, 1900.
2	.....	New Westminster district, the northwest section 3, township 15, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Stave river.	"	127	
3	.....	New Westminster district, Lots 444 and 445 group 1, townships 14, 15, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Stave river at its mouth.	"	123	
4	.....	New Westminster district, in section 2, township 15, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Stave river.	"	239	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 27, 1879. Surveyed, 1880, 1881.
5	.....	New Westminster district, in Townships 11 and 12, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	"	360.50	Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.
6	McMillan's Island.....	New Westminster district, in townships 11, 12, east of coast meridian, in Fraser river, near Langley.	"	40	
7	.....	New Westminster district, part of section 21, block 5 north, range 2 west.	"		
8	.....	New Westminster district, part of lot 1, group 2, on left bank of the Fraser, opposite New Westminster.	"	4.68	1.29 acre of this reserve was acquired by Order in Council, May 16, 1889.
1	Sahbacum.....	New Westminster district, part of section 24, township 16, east of coast meridian.	Mataqui.....	52.50	In Railway Belt.

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2 Matsqui Main Reserve.....	New Westminster district, part of section 7, Township 17, east of coast meridian.	"	325.25	Alotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 20, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
3 Three Islands.....	New Westminster district, in Fraser river, north of reserve No. 2.	"	608.50	Final confirmation, March 19, 1882.
4 Matsqui.....	New Westminster district, part of section 6, Township 13, east of coast meridian.	"	60	
1.....	New Westminster district, part of lots 1 and 2, group 2, on left bank of Fraser river, opposite New Westminster.	Musquam	5.16	1 acre of this reserve was acquired by Order in Council, May 16, 1889. 1.13 acre purchased from Mr. Justice Bole, June 17, 1897.
2 Musquam.....	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the north arm of Fraser river at its mouth.	"	392.50	Alotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 30, 1879. Surveyed, 1881 and 1897.
3 Sea Island.....	New Westminster district, lots 8 and 9, Sea Island, on the left bank of the north arm of Fraser river at its mouth.	"	60.75	Final confirmation, March 19, 1882.
1 Ohamil.....	Yale district, in township 4, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river opposite Ruby creek.	Ohamil	458	In Railway Belt.
2 Wahleach Island.....	Yale district, in Fraser river west of reserve No. 1.	"	171	Alotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 12, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
Sea Bird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west 6th meridian.	"	.....	Sea Bird island, containing 4,511.16 acres, was alotted by Comm'r. Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Ohamil, Popkum, Swawitza, Skewah-look, Hope, Union Bar, and Yale Indians in common.
1 Pemberton.....	Lillooet district, at the upper end of the lower Pemberton meadows.	Pemberton	188.40	
2.....	Lillooet district, on the upper Pemberton meadows, between the Lillooet and Squamish rivers.	"	106	
3.....	Lillooet district, on the lower Pemberton meadows between the north and south branches of the Lillooet river.	"	903.40	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 6, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
4 Lo kla.....	Lillooet district, on the Birkenhead river about seven miles from reserve No. 1.	"	19.50	The exclusive right of fishing in the Lillooet river from the foot of Pemberton lake 1/4 mile downstream is reserved for these Indians.
5 Grave-yard.....	Lillooet district near the 29 mile house at the foot of Pemberton lake, on Mr. Joseph Smiths' pre-emption claim.	"	1.40	In Railway Belt. Old Reserve confirmed by Comm'r. Sproat, June 16, 1879. Surveyed, 1880. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
Popkum.....	Yale district in township 3, range 28, west of 6th meridian, on the left bank of Fraser river.	Popkum	381	Sea Bird Island, containing 4,511.16 acres was alotted by Comm'r. Sproat, on June 13, 1879, to the Popkum, Swawitza, Okamil, Skewah-look, Hope, Union Bar and Yale Indians in common.
Sea Bird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	.....	.....

64 VICTORIA, A. 1881

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued.*
FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
	Semiahmoo.....	New Westminster district, sections 1 and 2, township 1, west of coast meridian, on Semiahmoo bay, on the international boundary line.	emiahmoo.....	392	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 14, 1887. Surveyed, 1890.
1	Tseawcome.....	New Westminster district, in Trail bay, 1½ mile north of White island.	Seahelt.....	45.76	Final confirmation, March, 26, 1892.
2	Seahelt.....	New Westminster district, between Trail bay and Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	".....	607	
3	Sway-calse or Kuk-way-win.	New Westminster district, on western shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	".....	11.75	
4	Oatthklyim.....	New Westminster district, on western shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	".....	9.26	
5	Klaalth.....	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	".....	3.46	Allotted by Joint Res. Commn., Dec. 7, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
6	Klayekwin.....	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.	".....	2.66	
7	Klayekwin.....	New Westminster district, on western shore of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.	".....	53	
8	Klayekwin.....	New Westminster district, at the head of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.	".....	196	
9	Chickwat.....	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Tsouye river, about 3 miles above Reserve No. 8.	".....	5	
10	Tchabchelaithenun.....	New Westminster district, east of Boulder Island, Seahelt inlet, Jervis inlet.	Seahelt.....	19.10	
11	Hunnesechin.....	New Westminster district, at the head of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	".....	260.50	
12	Swaywelat.....	New Westminster district, on the western side of the entrance to Princess Louise inlet, Jervis inlet.	".....	1.10	
13	Chelohain.....	New Westminster district, on the northern shore of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	".....	3.33	
14	Paykalkun.....	New Westminster district, on the northern shore of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	".....	4.55	
15	Tsoohadie.....	New Westminster district, at Deserated bay, Jervis inlet.	".....	724.50	
16	Slayethlum.....	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Jervis inlet, at the head of Prince of Wales reach.	".....	4.65	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, December 7, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.

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17	Skawwawchln.....	New Westminster district, at the head of Vancouver bay, Jervis inlet.	Sesholt.....	13-20	
18	Smeshalin.....	New Westminster district, near the north-east corner of Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	" ..	10	
19	Suablin.....	New Westminster district, at Garden bay, Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	" ..	6-50	
.....	Grave-yard.....	On Garden bay, ten chains east of Reserve 19.	" ..	0-35	
20	Sallahlus No. 1.....	New Westminster district, in Pender harbour, opposite Gerran's bay.	" ..	3-40	
.....	Sallahlus No. 2.....	On Gerran's bay, Pender harbour.	" ..	1	
21	Sekateton.....	New Westminster district, a rocky island in Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	" ..	1-25	
22	Saughanaught.....	New Westminster district, on the eastern shore of Agamemnon channel, one mile north of Norman point.	" ..	35	
23	Cokqueneets.....	New Westminster district, at the mouth of Eagle creek, on north shore of Malaspina strait.	" ..	80	
1	Skawahlook.....	Yale district, in sections 4 and 5, township 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	Skawahlook.....	151	
2	Ruby Creek.....	Yale district, in section 5, township 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Luksectissum or Ruby creek.	" ..	45-50	
.....	Sea Bird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	" ..	.....
1	Mission.....	New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet.	Skawwawsh.....	38	
2	Seymour Creek.....	New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet, at the Second narrows.	" ..	147	
3	.....	New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet near the North arm.	" ..	276	
4	Inallawatash.....	New Westminster district, at the head of the North arm, Burrard inlet.	" ..	33	
5	Kapillahno.....	New Westminster district, on northern shore of Burrard inlet, at the First narrows.	" ..	444	
6	False Creek.....	New Westminster district, on southern shore of False creek at its mouth.	" ..	80	
7	Skowishim.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skawwawsh river, twenty-five miles from its mouth.	" ..	100	
8	Chuckobuck.....	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Skawwawsh river, three miles above reserve No. 7.	" ..	0-15	

Allotted by Commr. Vowell, 22 June, 1900.
Not surveyed. Acreage approximate.

In Railway belt.
Allotted by Commr. Sproat, June 13, 1879.
Surveyed 1881.

Sea Bird island, containing 4,511.50 acres was
allotted by Commr. Sproat on June 13,
1879, to the Skawahlook, Popkum, Skawitits,
Ohamil, Hope, Union Bar and Yale Indians
in common.

Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission,
June 15, 1877,
Surveyed, 1880.

Boundaries of this reserve finally amended and con-
firmed May 22, 1893.
Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, June
16, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.

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SCHEDULE OF Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued*
FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA *Continued*

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
9	Poyam	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, seven miles above Neely, No. 7.	Skwawmish	3 67	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, November 27, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
10	Skwawmish grave-yard ..	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, two miles below Neely, No. 7.	"	10	
11	Chookanum	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, between Chemung creek and Chookanum river.	"	4,945 50	
12	Yookwiz	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Skwawmish river, opposite to the mouth of Cheekamus river.	"	23	
13	Poquiosin and Skamain ..	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, near the mouth of Cheekamus river.	"	111 80	
14	Wawwakum	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Skwawmish river.	"	37	
15	Akwucks	New Westminster district, on the right bank of Skwawmish river.	"	27 45	
16	Senechem	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Kwantlen slough, Skwawmish river.	"	68	
17	Kowtain	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Kwantlen slough, Skwawmish river.	"	57 50	
18	Yekwaupum	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Skwawmish river, one and a half mile from its mouth.	"	154	
19	" Burial-ground	New Westminster district, one and a half mile north of Yekwaupum.	"	2 25	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov. 27, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
20	Mamaquum Island	New Westminster district, an island in the eastern branch of Skwawmish river.	"	13	
21	Skwawmish Island	New Westminster district, the northern portion of Skwawmish island, at the mouth of the Skwawmish river.	"	415 50	
22	Skwalwallum	New Westminster district, at the mouth of the Skwawmish river, at head of Howe Sound.	"	188 23	
23	Abtann	New Westminster district, on the western branch of the Skwawmish river, at its mouth.	"	229 20	

Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov.

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24	Stawamus.....	New Westminster district, on the eastern shore of Howe Sound, at its head.	"	141.50	217, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
25	Kaikalahon.....	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Howe Sound, opposite to Woolridge Island.	"	83	
26	Chekwelp.....	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Howe Sound, opposite to Keats Island.	"	34.50	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov 28, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
27	" burial-ground.	New Westminster district, the most northern of the Shelter Islands, Howesound.	"	0.50	
1	Sliammon.....	New Westminster district, on northern shore of Malaspina strait, east of Harwood Island.	Sliammon	1924.50	
2	Harwood Island.....	New Westminster district, in the strait of Georgia.	"	2095	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 6, 1888. Surveyed, 1888.
3	Paukanum.....	Sayward district, in Smelt bay, Cortes Island.	"	200	Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
4	Toquna.....	New Westminster district, at the Head of Theodosia arm, Malaspina inlet.	"	385.50	
5	Tokenatch.....	New Westminster district, at the head of Frake's anchorage, Malaspina inlet.	"	53	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 6, 1888. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
6	Kahkaykay.....	New Westminster district, on Gifford Peninsula, Malaspina inlet.	"	45	
1	Skwatits.....	Yale district, in section 13, township 4, range 28, west of the 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, opposite the head of Sea Bird Island.	Skwatits	335.50	
2	.....	Yale district, in section 34, township 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian, north of and adjoining reserve No. 1.	"	98	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, June 13, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
.....	Sea Bird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	.....	.....	Sea Bird island, containing 4,511.50 acres, was allotted by Commissioner Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Skwatits, Popkum, Ohamil, Skawahlook, Hope, Union Bar, and Yale Indians in common.
1	Yaelstrick.....	New Westminster district, in sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, township 23, east of coast meridian. An island in Fraser river.	Sumass	283.90	
2	Lackaway.....	New Westminster district, in NE ¼, section 20, township 23, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Fraser river near Miller's Landing.	"	39	
3	Timber reserve.....	New Westminster district, in SW ¼, section 28, township 23, east of coast meridian.	"	10	
4	Papekwatchin.....	New Westminster district, in township 20, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	"	235	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, May 15, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Aylechootlook,	New Westminster district, in section 13, township 20, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Sumass river.	Sumass	49	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, June 24, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
6	Upper Sumass	New Westminster district, in township 19, east of coast meridian, on the banks of Sumass river, above Sumass lake.	"	610-80	
7	Sumass	New Westminster district, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 6, township 19, east of coast meridian, on the banks of Sumass river.	"	160	
8	Holachten	New Westminster district, in township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Nicomen slough.	Sumass (Lakahahmen Band.)	300	
9	Timber Reserve	New Westminster district, in section 4, township 24, east of coast meridian.	"	59	
10	Skweahm	New Westminster district, in townships 23, 24, east of coast meridian, Nicomen slough	"	183	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, December 28, 1878. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
11	Lakahahmen	New Westminster district, in section 6, township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Nicomen slough.	"	94-10	
.....	Tawwassen	New Westminster district, in township 5, on the Gulf of Georgia, one mile north of the International Boundary line.	Tawwassen	604-25	
1	Yale town	Yale district, in section 14, township 7, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Yale	17 50	
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile reserve	Yale district, in section 24, township 7, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Yale.	"	15	
3	Kutlialth	Yale district, in section 13, township 7, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Yale.	"	362	Allotted by Commr. Sproat, August 5, 1879. Foreshore added to this reserve by Order-in-Council, August 9, 1900. 20 inches of water recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
4	Qua lark	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, three miles below Yale.	"	27	

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5	Albert Flat.....	Yale district, in townships 6, 7, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, three miles below Yale.	150	Allocated by Comm'r. Sproat, August 5, 1879. 100 inches of water from Gordon creek, and all the water from other sources on the reserve recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
6	Squeah.....	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser, five miles below Yale.	46	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly May 23, 1881. 25 inches of water from Squeah creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
7	Kaykaip.....	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, 5 1/2 miles below Yale.	31	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 23, 1881. 20 inches of water from Kaykaip creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
8	Stullawheets.....	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	134-50	Allocated by Comm'r. Sproat, August 5, 1879. 50 inches of water from Stullawheets creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
9	Lukeetisis-sum.....	Yale district, in townships 4, 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, at mouth of Ruby creek.	157	In Railway belt. Allocated by Comm'r. Sproat August 5, 1879. Surveyed 1882-84. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
10	Skawahlum.....	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	14-80	20 inches of water from Skawayluk creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
11	Puckatholetchin.....	Yale district, in townships 5, 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, five miles above Hope.	566-50	150 inches of water from American Bar creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
12	Klaklacum.....	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, three miles above Hope.	71-75	20 inches of water from American Bar creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
13	Tsafalgar Flat.....	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, 2 1/2 miles above Hope.	172	In Railway Belt. Allocated by Comm'r. Sproat, August 12, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
14	Timber reserve.....	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, three miles above Hope.	224-20	200 inches of water from Hamlin's creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888, for use on reserve No. 13.
15	Ayawawis.....	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of the Fraser river, at the mouth of C'quichullo river.	231-90	10 inches of water from the stream which flows through the land, and all water from other sources on the reserve recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
16	Kawkawa.....	Yale district, in section 14, township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on eastern shore of Kawkawa lake.	16	Sea Bird Island containing 4,511-50 acres was allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, on June 13, 1879, to the Yale, Union Bar, Popkum, Skawitits, Ohamil, Skawahlook and Hope Indians in common.
	Sea Bird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.		

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued.
KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Hustalen	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the Adams lake, on the foot of Adams lake on its left bank.	Adams Lake	2,173	100 inches of water recorded from East creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Squam	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Adams lake in Agate Bay	Sahlahtum Band	80	10 inches of water recorded from Pass creek.
3	Poops	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the foot of Adams lake on its right bank.	"	25	10 inches of water recorded from the nearest creek northward from the reserve.
4	Sahlahtum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river, at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, in township 21, range 13, west of 6th meridian.	"	3,200	100 inches of water recorded from the creek which flows along the western boundary of the reserve into Neokulith lake; 250 inches of water from Neokulith lake; 50 inches from the lake on the high hills westward from the foot of Little Shuswap lake.
4a	"	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river.	"	234	Reserved by Dominion Order-in-Council of Sept. 30, 1886.
5	Steptumwahoopa	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the southern shore of Little Shuswap lake.	"	250	The Adams lake reserves are in the railway belt. They were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, August 13, 1877. Surveyed in 1878 and 1884. Final confirmation of reserves 1, 2, 3 and 5, 7th May, 1887.
6a	Swissemulph	Kamloops division of Yale district, the northern and southern portions of Swissemulph reserve on Salmon arm of Shuswap lake, in township 20, range 10, west of 6th meridian.	"	700	Two reserves on the Salmon Arm were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission to the Neokulith, Adams lake and Little Shuswap lake tribes in common. They have since been divided by the Indian agent among the several bands interested.
7	Cheetsum Farm	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 20, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	Ashcroft	325	30 inches of water recorded from the lower part of Minaherit creek, and 30 inches from the other spring near Cheetsum a house, and from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	105 Mile post	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 20, ranges 24 and 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	3,470	20 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve, 300 inches from the Bonaville river and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	McLean's lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 21, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,003	20 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing into McLean's lake.
					All these reserves are in the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 10, 1881.

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1	Bonaparte.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, portions of sections 34, 35, Tp. 21, R. 25, west of 6th meridian and sections 2, 3, Tp. 22, R. 25, west of 6th meridian.	Bonaparte.....	477	Surveyed 1885. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886. The Ashcroft Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Thompson river from the head of the Black canyon up stream a distance of one mile; also the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Thompson river from the mouth of Minnaberriets creek, up stream a distance of one-half mile. 100 inches of water recorded from the Bonaparte river and 50 inches from Hat creek.
2	Mauvais Rocher.....	Kamloops division of Yale district on Thompson river, in section 14, Tp. 21, R. 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	99.80	30 inches of water recorded from Knife creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Loon lake.....	Lillooet district, at the western extremity of Loon lake, 25 miles north of Ashcroft.	"	59	Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, August 10, 1878, surveyed, 1883, final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
4	Upper Hat creek.....	Lillooet district, portions of sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, Tp. 21, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,057	100 inches of water recorded from the stream which discharges into Hat creek opposite to the Marble canyon, 150 inches from Hat creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	Lower Hat creek.....	Lillooet district, portions of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, Tp. 22, R. 25, and sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, Tp. 22, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,078	100 inches of water recorded from Sulistakus creek, 150 inches from Hat creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
1A	Bonaparte.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, portions of sections 33, 34, 35, Tp. 21, R. 25, and sections 1 and 2, Tp. 22, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,343	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 5, 1880. Not surveyed. With the exception of Reserve No. 3, Loon lake, all the Bonaparte reserves are within the Railway Belt. Reserves 1, 2 and 3, allotted by Commissioner Sprout, August 10, 1878, surveyed 1883. Reserves 4 and 5, allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 5, 1881. Surveyed, 1883.
1	Tsawmuck.....	Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the mouth of Ainslie creek, 32 miles above Yale.	Boothroyd, Chomok band	47½	40 inches of water recorded from Ainslie creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Taintahktl.....	Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, 33 miles above Yale.	"	37	15 inches of water recorded from Jamieson creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Speyrum.....	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, opposite Reserve No. 1, 32 miles above Yale.	"	374½	50 inches of water recorded from Speyrum creek; 50 inches from Nepoputchin creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
4	Kahmoose	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 34 miles above Yale, in Sec. 4, Tp. 12, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	Boothroyd, Chomok Band	60	10 inches of water recorded from Jamieson creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	Sho-ook.....	Yale district, between the 35 and 36 mile posts, on the road from Yale, in Tp. 12, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	413	100 inches of water recorded from Nkatsam creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
6	Inkatsaph.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 38 miles from Yale, in Tp. 12, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	454	150 inches of water recorded from Nkatsam creek, 80 inches from the creek at the north end of the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Chukcheetso.....	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, opposite to Inkatsaph reserve.	Boothroyd	44½	100 inches of water recorded from Chukcheetso creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
8	Staiyahanny.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 42½ miles above Yale.	"	74½	150 inches of water from Cheihcheuh creek, and all the spare water from 42 Mile creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
9	Stlakament.....	Yale district, to the west of the Fraser river, opposite to reserve No. 8.	"	40	40 inches of water recorded from Stlakament creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
10	Dufferin Reserve.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, in Sec. 11, Tp. 14, R. 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	15½	20 inches of water recorded from Cheihcheuh creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
11	Tucktwiowham.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, at the mouth of Anderson river, 24 miles above Yale, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	Boston Bar	95	All the Boothroyd reserves are within the Fraser River. They were allotted by Commissioner Sprad, July 8, 1878. Surveyed 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1897.
12	Kopehitchin.....	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, at North Bend, 2 miles above Boston Bar, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	359	100 inches of water recorded from Anderson river; 20 inches from Ryan creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
13	Austin's Flat	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, near Hell's Gate, 19 miles above Yale, on section 34, township 9, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	3½	50 inches of water recorded from the creek at North Bend; 100 inches from the creek in the middle of the reserve; 100 inches from the creek at the south end of the reserve. 10 inches of water recorded from the first creek below the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.

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4	Bucklum.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, at Butcher's Flat, section 14, township 11, range 26, west 6th meridian, six miles above Boston Bar.	"	64	100 inches of water recorded from the creek on the reserve and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.	
5	Scaucy.....	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, and right bank of Scaucy creek, 3 miles below Boston Bar, section 10, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	.....	18	50 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
6	Paul's.....	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, one mile above Hell's Gate, in section 10, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian	"	.....	13½	5 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Shryptahooks	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, two miles below Boston Bar, in section 14, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	.....	87	100 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
1	Kumcheen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson at the mouth of Nicola river, on section 12, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	Cook's Ferry			21½	The Boston Bar reserves are within the railway belt, they were allotted by Comm'r. Sprout, June 1, 1878; surveyed in 1882 and 1883, and finally confirmed June 24, 1887. 30 inches of water recorded from Nicola river.
2	Skoonkoon.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, 5 miles below Spence's bridge, in section 17, township 16, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	.....	55	30 inches of water recorded from Skoonkoon creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Shawniken.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river, one mile below Spence's bridge, in sections 4 and 10, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	.....	106½	50 inches of water recorded from Shawniken creek, at the falls, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
4	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, ¼ mile below Spence's bridge, in section 10, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	.....	35	10 inches of water recorded from the Thompson river.
4A	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 4.	"	.....	108	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, October 15, 1889. Unsurveyed.
5	Chuchbriashin.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, in the Chuchbriashin valley, three miles north of Spence's bridge, in section 26, township 17, range 25, west of 6th meridian	"	.....	20	75 inches of water recorded from Nicoletton creek, all the water from two springs in the mountains on the south side of the valley, and all the water from all other water sources on the reserve.
5A	Chuchbriashin	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the Chuch-briashin valley, two miles north of Spence's bridge, in section 23, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	20		

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
6	Nicoelton	Kamloops division of Yale district, in the Nicoelton valley, four miles north of Spence's bridge, in township 18, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	Cook's Ferry	2008.50	50 inches of water recorded from Nicoelton creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Kloklowuck	Kamloops division of Yale district, in the Nicola valley, seven miles from Spence's bridge, on the right bank of the Nicola river.	"	2 9	10 inches of water recorded from the stream near the southern end of the reserve, 40 inches from Kloklowuck creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
8	Tsinkahtl	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thomson river, six miles above Spence's bridge.	"	19.80	5 inches of water from the spring nearest to the reserve.
8A	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the hills above the 87 mile post on the Yale-Cariboo road, in section 7, township 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	
9	Pemynoos	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, five miles above Spence's bridge, in townships 17, 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	4507.70	100 inches of water recorded from Pemynoos creek, 200 inches of water from Incaughalk creek, and 100 inches from Pokheitsak creek.
10	Pokheitsak	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, above and adjoining reserve No. 9.	"	36	Not surveyed. 50 inches of water recorded from Pokheitsak creek.
11	Spaptsium	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson river, 3 mile above Kimball railway station, in section 31, township 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	193	50 inches of water recorded from Pokheitsak creek, 25 inches from Spaptsium creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
11A	Spaptsium	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson river, to the north of and adjoining reserve No. 11.	"	160	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly Oct. 14, 1889, Not surveyed. Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 7, 8, 8A, were allotted by Comm'r. Sprout, July 20, 1878; Nos. 9, 10, 11 on June 30, 1880. These reserves were surveyed in 1885.
12	Chithnuux	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Pokheitsak creek, about 15 miles from its mouth.	"	365	
13	Quiltanton	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the eastern shore of Divide lake, Highland valley, about 1 mile northeast of reserve No. 12.	"	520	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly Oct. 15, 1889. Not surveyed.

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14	Enquetteo.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, in Highland valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of reserve No. 13.	"	590
15	Squetankilhat.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, in Highland valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of reserve No. 14.	"	.....	520
	Deadman's Creek.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Deadman's creek, a tributary of the Thompson river.	Deadman's Creek.....	.....	20-134
1	Kamloops.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, at its confluence with the north fork, in townships 20 and 21, range 17, west of 6th meridian.	Kamloops.....	.....	33-131
2	Fishing station.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the outlet of Trapp lake, S. 34, Tp. 17, R. 17, W. 6th M.	"	.....	15
3	Fishing station.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Trapp lake, S. 27, 34, Tp. 17, R. 17, W. 6th M.	"	.....	7
4	Timber reserve, Gilead.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of north fork of Thompson river, about 24 miles from its mouth.	"	.....	180
5	Fishing station.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Hefley creek, a tributary of the North Thompson.	"	.....	46
1	Nekliptum.....	Yale district, near the left bank of the Fraser river $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Yale, on the banks of Nekliptum creek, township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Kanaka Bar.....	.....	30
2	Kanaka Bar.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, 47 miles above Yale, in township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	118
3	Pegleg.....	Yale district, quarter mile east of reserve No. 2, in township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	10
4	Whyeek.....	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, at Kanaka Bar, $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Yale, in township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	351

Allocated by the Joint Reserve Commission July 28, 1877.

Surveyed.
500 inches of water recorded from Deadman's creek, 25 inches from Bates creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.

500 inches of water recorded from St. Paul's creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.

Allocated by the Joint Reserve Commission July 29, 1877.

Surveyed.
Reserves 1, 2, 3 and 5 are within the railway belt; it is uncertain whether No. 4 is or not.
50 inches of water from the stream next above the reserve.

25 inches of water recorded from Nekliptum creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.

10 inches of water recorded from Nekliptum creek, 5 inches from Momeylux creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.

5 inches of water recorded from Pegleg creek.

100 inches of water recorded from Whyeek creek, all the water from a neighbouring spring, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.

The Kanaka Bar reserves are within the Railway belt, they were defined by Comm'r. Sproat, June 18, 1876. Surveyed 1886. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Nananaboot.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Lytton to Hat creek, in township 17, ranges 26, 27, west of coast meridian.	Lytton.....	770	
2	Nunautin.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, two miles north of Lytton, in section 13, township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	477	
3	Spintlum Flat.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, seven miles above Lytton, in township 16, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	338.50	50 inches of water recorded from two small creeks at the north end of the reserve, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
4	Nickle palm.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 20 miles above Lytton.	"	111	All the water recorded from Ilkuaichin creek, which forms the northwestern boundary of the reserve.
5	Seah.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, one mile below Foster's Bar, in townships 17, 18, ranges 27, 28, west 6th meridian.	"	329	All the water from Fort Dallas creek recorded for use on this reserve. A grave-yard on the right bank of the Fraser, one mile below this reservation, is also reserved. The Lytton Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser from a point one quarter of a mile north of this reserve and extending one mile downstream.
6	Nesikep.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, 14½ miles below Lillooet on the banks of Fraser river, in township 18, range 28, west 6th meridian.	"	1,363	100 inches of water recorded from Nesikep creek, 100 inches from Stuonck creek. The Lytton Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser river within this reserve.
7	Fish Lake.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the foot of Fish lake, on Stuonck creek.	"	80	
8	Maka.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 17, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	5 inches of water recorded from Bootahnie creek.
9	Styven.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, at Styven creek, in township 16, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	639.50	250 inches of water recorded from Styven creek, 50 inches from Nepucheen creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.

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10	Nkaiih	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, one and a half miles above No. 9 reserve, in township 16, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	"	281	50 inches of water recorded from Nepucheen creek, 50 inches from Nekerkt creek.
11	Yawaucht	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, north of and adjoining reserve No. 10, in township 16, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	"	289-50	50 inches of water recorded from Yawaucht creek.
12	Tsankan	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 12 miles above Lytton, in section 28, township 16, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	"	141	10 inches of water recorded from Nezultoo creek.
13	Cameron Bar	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 13 miles above Lytton, in township 16-17, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	"	87	75 inches of water recorded from Nkulkuet creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
14	Halhalaeden	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, in township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	"	92½	100 inches of water recorded from Halhalaeden creek, all the water from Kusauck creek and from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
15	Boothahne	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Lytton to Hat creek, 10 miles from the former, in townships 16-17, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	"	3,840	200 inches of water from Inchaawkawwisten creek and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
16	Two Mile Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, 14 miles above Lytton, in section 7, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	"	11	5 inches of water recorded from Two Mile creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
17	Klabkamich	Yale district, southeast of the town of Lytton, in section 6, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	"	22½	5 inches of water recorded from Lytton creek.
18	Klickkumcheen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river at its confluence with the Fraser, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	"	47	10 inches of water recorded from the discharge pipe of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's station eastern 10 inches from Lytton creek and all the water from two springs between the reserve and the Fraser river.
19	Nocken	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the 61 mile post from Yale, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	"	8,905	5 inches of water recorded from the creek at the northeast corner of the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
20	Kitzowit	Yale district, on the Yale-Cariboo wagon road, between the 54 and 55 mile posts, in section 25, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	"	27	15 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing through the reserve and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
21	Inkluckcheen	Kamloops division of Yale district, 3 miles north of Lytton, in section 24, township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	"	181½	50 inches of water recorded from Bitany creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Title of Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
22	Kleetlektut	Kamloops division of Yale district, to the east of and adjoining reserve No. 2, in section 18, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	the Lytton	300	20 inches of water from Inchawkawwaken creek to be discharged into Bitany lake, thence to reserves No. 2 and 23, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
23	Nohomeen	Kamloops division, of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 1½ miles above Lytton.	"	32	50 inches of water recorded from Nohomeen creek.
24	Tuckozap	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the confluence of the Thompson and Fraser rivers, on the left bank of the latter, in township 15, ranges 26-27, west of 6th meridian.	"	211	50 inches of water recorded from Bitany creek.
25	Nickeyeah	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 1½ miles below Lytton, in township 14, range 27, west of coast meridian.	"	246½	200 inches of water recorded from Nickeyeah creek.
26	Skwayaynope	Yale district, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 25, in township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	237	100 inches of water recorded from Kwellanah creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
27	Papyum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, opposite to Lytton, in section 1, township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	129	100 inches of water recorded from Nickeyeah creek. A grave-yard, seven chains north of Papyum, is also reserved. The Lytton reserves are in the railway belt. Reserves 1 to 7 were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 24, 1881. Reserve No. 27 was allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 21, 1886. Reserves Nos. 8 to 26 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, July 10, 1878. Final confirmation by the Provincial Government, June 24, 1887. The reserves were surveyed in 1884, 1885, 1886.
1	Nicomen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, 68 miles from Yale, in section 17, township 16, range 25, west 6th meridian.	the left Nicomen	151.50	50 inches of water recorded from the stream which flows through the reserve.
2	Kylnalako	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Nicomen creek ¼ mile from its confluence with the Thompson river.	"	120	50 inches of water recorded from Nicomen creek.

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3	Sackuu	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson near the 71 mile post from Yale, townships 16, 16, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	20	20 inches of water recorded from Sackuu creek.
4	Grave-yard	6 chains south of reserve No. 3.	"	1-53	Shewn on plan, but not in notes of decision.
	Shkpows	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below reserve No. 3, in section 32, township 16, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	16	20 inches of water recorded from Shkpows creek.
5	Klabkowitz	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite the 72 mile post from Yale.	"	197	20 inches of water recorded from Klabkowitz creek.
6	Sleetstais	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite the 71 mile post from Yale, near Drynock, section 17, township 16, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	22	100 inches of water recorded from Sleetstais creek.
7	Shoshkost	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the 67 mile post from Yale, in section 18, township 15, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	19	20 inches of water recorded from Shoshkost creek.
8	Unpukpukquatum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite to the 68 mile post from Yale, and partly in section 18, township 15, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	6-50	20 inches of water recorded from Unpukpukquatum creek.
9	Skeikut	Kamloops division of Yale district in township 16, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	390	100 inches of water recorded from the lakes 3 miles south of the reserves, and from the stream which flows through the lakes.
10	Squianny	Kamloops division of Yale district, 3 miles east of Drynock, in township 16, ranges 24, 25, west 6th meridian.	"	1520	50 inches of water recorded from Squianny creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
11	Enhalt	Kamloops division of Yale district, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of reserve No. 10, in township 16, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	140	50 inches of water recorded from the small lake at Enhalt. 50 inches from the stream flowing southeast to Skaikut
12	Skaynauichet	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 15, township 16, range 24, west 6th meridian.	"	200	75 inches of water recorded from Skaynauichet creek
13	Nakiykoulth	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Nicola river, in section 7, township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	152	30 inches of water recorded from Nakiykoulth creek.
14	Patkwa	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, in sections 11, 14, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	10-50	Water record. All the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
15	Shu-ouchien	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, in sections 13, 14, township 15, range 20, west of 6th meridian.	Nicomen.....	10 80	20 inches of water recorded from Shuouchien creek. The Nicomen reserves are within the Railway belt. Nos. 1 to 13 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, July 13, 1878. Nos. 14 and 15 were reserved by Dominion Order-in-Council, December 2, 1896. The reserves were surveyed in 1879 and 1886.
1	Nicola Mamcet.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, near the confluence of the Nicola river and Guichen creek.	Nicola (Lower).....	11,356	300 inches of water recorded from Mamcet river. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 5, 1878.
2	Joeyaska	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 11, township 91.	"	320	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 11, 1878.
3	Pipseul.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, about six miles north of Mamee lake in township 17, range 21, west of 6th meridian.	"	220	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 5, 1878. 50 inches of water recorded from Pipseul creek. In railway belt.
4	Zoht, No. 1	Kamloops division of Yale district, near the foot of Nicola lake, in township 94.	"	500	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 10, 1878. 50 inches of water recorded from Clasperton creek.
5	Zoht, No. 2.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 36, township 94; also known as lot 716, group 1, Yale district.	" .....	.....	The old Zoht reserve surrendered to the Provincial Government by Dominion Order-in-Council of May 16, 1899, in exchange for lot 716, group 1, Yale district. Final confirmation, June 22, 1899.
6	Logan's.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Hamilton's creek, (a tributary to the Nicola lake) twelve miles from its mouth.	"	45	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 12, 1878.
7	Hamilton Creek.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Hamilton creek, seven miles from its mouth.	"	4,400	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 12, 1878. 100 inches of water recorded from Teena-mist creek; 200 inches from Hamilton creek.
8	Speous.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, one mile southeast of the junction of the Nicola and Speous rivers, in townships 87 and 90.	"	280	100 inches of water recorded from Ohiuppalst creek; 100 inches from Nualitch creek and 100 inches from Hanuhuwihl creek. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, July 23, 1879.
9	Noonitch Grass.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, one mile and a half east of the Nicola river about twenty-five miles from its mouth, partly in townships 14 and 15, range 22, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,960	In the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 26, 1878.

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10	Noosatch.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of the Nicola river about twenty miles from its mouth, in townships 14, 15, ranges 22, 23, west of 6th meridian.	Nicola (Lower).....	2,310	In the railway belt. 50 inches of water from Nicola river with all the water from a stream running through the reserve. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 26, 1878.
11	Shackau.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of the Nicola river about twelve miles from its mouth, in townships 15, 16, ranges 23, 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	6,470	In the railway belt. 100 inches of water recorded from Nikikuhl creek. 200 inches from Shabahanth creek. 100 inches from Zasetum creek. 200 inches from Paspilqua creek. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878.
12	Soldatquo.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,440	50 inches of water recorded from Lukatcheen creek. 50 inches from Soldatquo creek. In the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878.
13	Paspilqua.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Paspilqua creek, in sections 12, 13, township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	730	100 inches of water recorded from Paspilqua creek. In the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878.
1	Nicola Lake.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the eastern shore of Nicola lake, at its head, in townships 96 and 97.	Nicola (Upper).....	2,692	The lower Nicola reserves were surveyed in 1879. 200 inches of water recorded from Nicola river.
2	Hamilton's Creek Fishery or Quilchana.	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the southern shore of Nicola lake at the mouth of Hamilton's or Quilchana creek, in township 97.	"	60	50 inches of water recorded from Quilchana creek.
3	Douglas Lake.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the lower end of Douglas lake, partly in township 96.	"	23,047	300 inches of water recorded from Spahomin creek. 100 inches from lake at head of Launder creek. 50 inches from a spring on southwest side of reserve.
4	Spahomin Creek.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Spahomin creek about seven miles from its mouth.	"	320	50 inches of water recorded from Spahomin creek.
5	Chapperon Lake.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Chapperon lake.	"	725	50 inches of water recorded from Murray creek.
6	Chapperon Creek Fishery	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Upper Chapperon creek, about three quarters of a mile from its mouth.	"	15	25 inches of water recorded from Upper Chapperon creek.
7	Salmon Lake.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Nicola to Grand Prairie.	"	173	Reserves Nos. 1 to 7 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 28, 1878, they were surveyed in 1879.
8	Spahomin Creek.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, between reserves Nos. 3 and 4.	"	3,867	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 10, 1889. Surveyed 1884. Final confirmation, May 7, 1895.
1	Nestatalith, No. 1.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, four miles below Little Shuswap lake, township 21, range 13, west of 6th meridian.	Nestakalith Halaut.....	3,245	400 inches of water recorded from Nestakalith creek.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued*
KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
2	Neskainlith, No. 2	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, opposite to reserve No. 1.	Neskainlith Halant.....	2,456	100 inches of water recorded from Chase creek.
3	Switsemalph.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, the central portion of Switsemalph reserve on Salmon Arm of Shuswap lake, in township 20, range 10, west of 8th meridian.	"	1,295	Two reserves on the Salmon Arm were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission to the Neskainlith, Adams lake and Little Shuswap lake tribes in common. They have since been divided by the Indian Agent among the several bands interested. The Neskainlith reserves are within the railway belt; they were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, August 13, 1877, and surveyed 1881 and 1885.
1	North Thompson.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the North Thompson river about forty-five miles from Kamloops.	North Thompson and Canoe Lake.	3,220	50 inches of water recorded from Newkykwats-ton creek. 50 inches from Cukchuqualk creek.
2	Nehalliston.....	Lillooet district, near the fort, and opposite to Nehalliston creek, fifty miles above Kamloops.	"	5	5 inches of water recorded from Silpahan creek.
3	Barriere River.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Barriere river a quarter of a mile from its confluence with the North Thompson, thirty-eight miles above Kamloops.	"	6	6 inches of water recorded from Barriere river. Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, July 5, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
4	Lewis Creek.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Lewis creek, about a quarter of a mile from its confluence with the North Thompson, about thirty-five miles above Kamloops.	"	8	5 inches of water recorded from Louis creek.
1	Okanagan.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, at the head of Okanagan lake.	Okanagan	25,539	100 inches of water recorded from Siwash creek.
2	Otter Lake	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the shore of Otter lake, in section 23, township 7.	"	62	100 inches from Six Mile creek. 35 inches from Louis creek. 150 inches from O'Keefe's creek. 75 inches from White Man's creek.
3	Osoyoos division of Yale district, the southwest quarter section 13, township 7.	"	160	

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4	Swan Lake.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, in sections 26 and 35, township 8, on the northern shore of Swan lake.	"	68	Allocated by the Joint Reserve Commission, October 16, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
5	Long Lake ..	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the northern shore of Long lake, a portion of section 24, township 9.	"	128	
6	Priest's Valley.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, at the head of the South Arm of Okanagan lake, in section 30, township 9.	"	83	
7	Duck Lake	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the northern shore of Duck lake, in townships 20 and 23.	"	457	Allocated by the Joint Reserve Commission, Oct. 15, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
8	Mission Creek	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the banks of Mission creek. Portions of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, township 26.	"	55	
9	Tainstikeptum.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the western shore of Okanagan lake, in township 25.	"	2,438	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 19, 1888. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation April 26, 1891.
10	.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the western shore of Okanagan lake, 3 1/2 miles north of reserve No. 9.	"	800	
1	Hay Meadow	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the head of Venables valley, section 15, township 19, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	Oregon Jack Creek.....	30	Allocated by Commissioner Sproat, August 3, 1878. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation June 24, 1887.
2	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the forks of Oregon Jack creek, in section 21, township 19, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	35	100 inches of water recorded from Oregon Jack creek.
3	Oregon Jack Creek.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river at the mouth of Oregon Jack creek.	"	120	The Oregon Jack Creek Indians have the privilege of salmon fishing on both banks of the Thompson river, from quarter mile above the mouth of Oregon Jack creek, downstream a distance of two miles.
4	Nepa	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson river at Nelson creek, in section 32, township 19, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	323	
5	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 3, in township 19, ranges 24 and 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,043	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 12, 1881. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation June 24, 1887.
6	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Nelson creek, in townships 19 and 20, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	750-70	
7	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, south of reserve No. 6, in section 21, township 19, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	80	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 19, 1886. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation June 24, 1887.
1	Osoyoos	Osoyoos division of Yale district, at the head of Osoyoos lake, portions of townships 48, 49, 50 and 51.	Osoyoos	32-007	50 inches of water recorded from A-tai-hlak creek, 100 inches from Wolf creek and 300 inches from Gregoire creek.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued.
KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, acres.	Remarks.
2	Dog Lake	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the banks of Okanagan river, at the outlet of Dog lake, in township 83.	Osoyoos.	71	The Osoyoos reserves were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov. 21, 1877. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation April 28, 1891.
1	Pentiction	Osoyoos division of Yale district, at the foot of Okanagan lake, partly in township 88.	Pentiction	47-839	100 inches of water recorded from Trout creek, 100 inches from Snake creek and 60 inches from Maroon creek. Reserve No. 1 was allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, November 24, 1877. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.
2	Timber reserve	Osoyoos division of Yale district, township 87, between Okanagan and Dog lakes.	"	321	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 31, 1893. The southern portion of reserve No. 2, as allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov. 24, 1887, was surrendered, July, 1893. Surveyed 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.
2a	Timber reserve	To the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	194	Conveyed by Mr. Thomas Ellis to the crown Sept. 21, 1894. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.
1	Quaaout	Kamloops division of Yale district, north of Little Shuswap lake, and on the right bank of Adams' creek at its mouth, in township 22, range 12, west of 6th meridian.	Little Shuswap Lake (Knaut).	4,265	One hundred inches of water recorded from Adams' river, 25 inches from a lake at the southwest corner of the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Chum Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the southeast corner of Little Shuswap lake, in township 22, range 12, west of 6th meridian.	" ..	600	Fifty inches of water from Jim's or Trail creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Meadow	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 25, township 21, range 12, west of 6th meridian.	" ..	60	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, August 14, 1877. Surveyed, 1878 and 1884. Final confirmation, October 28, 1891.
4	Scotch Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Great Shuswap lake, at the mouth of Scotch creek, in townships 22, 23, range 11, west of 6th meridian.	" ..	2,105	One hundred inches of water recorded from Scotch creek, 50 inches from Adams' river, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	North Bay	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the head of North bay, Salmon arm of Shuswap lake, at Tappen siding, in township 21, range 10, west of 8th meridian.	" ..	810	Twenty-five inches of water recorded from Skat-kwa creek, 25 inches from Shukukum creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve. Two reserves on the Salmon arm were allotted August 16, 1877, by the Joint Reserve Commission to the Neskaninthe, Adams' lake and Little Shuswap lake tribes in

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1	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, in sections 4 and 9, township 52.	Lower Similkameen	common. They have since been divided by the Indian agent among the several bands interested. Disallowed by the Provincial government, April 28, 1891. Cancelled by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1893.
2	.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen.	"	208	
3	.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on both banks of the Similkameen, adjoining reserve No. 2 on the south.	"	1,750	
4	Narcisse's Farm.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, opposite to reserves Nos. 2 and 3, 9 miles north of the international boundary line.	"	1,854	Forty inches of water recorded from Sintehehantan creek.
5	Joe Nahumcheen.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on both banks of the Similkameen, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 3.	"	1,276	Ten inches of water recorded to be taken out of a spring at the back of Joe Nahumcheen's farm. One hundred inches of water from the Similkameen river.
6	Blind Creek.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, part of sections 11 and 14, township 52.	"	.....
7 & 8	Skemeoskunkin.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, north of and adjoining the international boundary line.	"	3,800	One hundred inches of water recorded from Skemeoskunkin creek.
9	Alexis.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, five miles above Keremans.	"	429	One hundred inches of water recorded from Ache-gheptist creek.
10	Ashnola.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, at its confluence with the Ashnola river.	"	4,153	One hundred inches of water recorded from Ashnola river and 50 inches from Jim's creek.
10A	"	On the right bank of the Similkameen river, to the north of and adjoining reserve No. 10.	"	3,724	
10B	"	On the right bank of the Similkameen river, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 10.	"	411	
11	Ashnola John's.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, 13 miles above Keremans.	"	585	One hundred inches of water recorded from Sint-hutepaskan creek.
12	.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on Kere mens creek, about 14 miles from Keremans, on the Keremans to the Pentiction wagon road.	"	100	Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, October 12, 1878. No. 3 was allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 23, 1894. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 30, 1889. Nos. 10A, 10B and 12A were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1893.
12A	.....	On Keremans creek, to the north and west of reserve No. 12, and adjoining the same.	"	1,130	Reserves 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 finally confirmed, April 28, 1891. Reserves 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 10A, 10B and 12A, confirmed, June 8, 1895.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Vermilion Forks	Osoyoos division of Yale district, at Vermilion Forks on the Similkameen river, near Princeton.	Similkameen (Upper).....	21	
2	Ubuchwayda.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the banks of the Similkameen, at 20-Mile creek, 20 miles below Princeton.	"	4,130	200 inches of water recorded from Similkameen river. 100 inches of water recorded from 20 mile creek. 100 inches of water recorded from N-kan-ai-ko, Aka spe-pa-in and Chu-chu-way-ha creeks. 100 inches recorded from N-kan-a-bi-nat creek.
2A	Chuchwayda.....	To the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	1,400	
2B	Chuchwayda.....	On the right bank of the Similkameen to the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	175	
3	Wolf Creek or Yakhi-kaywalick.	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen at the mouth of Wolf creek, 9 miles from Princeton.	"	503	100 inches of water recorded from Wolf creek.
4	Nine mile Creek.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen at the mouth of 9-Mile creek, opposite to reserve No. 3.	"	250	30 inches of water recorded from 9-Mile creek.
5	Lulu.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, about 12 miles from Princeton.	"	52	100 inches of water recorded from Lulu-a-lauh creek
6	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Princeton to Nicola, and about 12 miles distant from the former.	"	20	Reserves Nos. 1, 5 and 6 allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, October 5, 1878.
7	Iltooola.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, about 11 miles below Princeton.	"	30	Reserve No. 2 allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 26, 1888. Reserves Nos. 3, 4, 7, 2A and 2B allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 5, 1893. These reserves have not been surveyed.
1	Kupchynalth (Upper)....	Yale district, about 8 miles south of Lytton, in section 30, township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Siaka Flat.....	20	20 inches of water recorded from Kupchynalth creek and all the water from all other sources of water which may be found on the two Kupchynalth reserves.
2	Kupchynalth (Lower)....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, about 9 miles below Lytton, in section 26, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	15.00	

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3	Siska Flat.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, about 7 miles below Lytton, in section 36, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	91	150 inches of water recorded from Siska creek, and from any other sources that may be found available, including a spring on the hillside.
4	Grave-yard.....	Yale district, on the Cariboo wagon road 7½ miles south of Lytton, in section 30, township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	155	
5	Zacht.....	Yale district, on the Cariboo wagon road 6½ miles south of Lytton, in section 1, township 14, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	60	75 inches of water recorded from Siska creek and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
6	Humbampt.....	Yale district, about 5½ miles below Lytton, near the right bank of the Fraser.	"	.....	10	20 inches of water recorded from Humbampt creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Nahamanak.....	Yale district, at the C. P. R. bridge across the Thompson, about 7 miles below Lytton, in section 36, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	362	50 inches of water recorded from Hyumatko creek, 50 inches of water recorded from N-tah-tah-pat-ko creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
1	.....	Yale district, ½ mile east of Fraser river and Skuppah .. 4½ miles south of Lytton, in section 13, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	20	The Siska Flat reserves were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 18, 1878. Surveyed 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887. All these reserves are within the railway belt. 15 inches of water recorded from Skuppah creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Inkiyukkinatko.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, 3 miles below Lytton, in section 24, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	100	20 inches of water recorded from Inkiyukkinatko creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Pooeyelth.....	Yale district, near the right bank of the Fraser, 5 miles below Lytton, in section 11, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	20	40 inches of water recorded from Pooeyelth creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
4	Skuppah.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, below Skuppah creek, 4 miles below Lytton, in section 13, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	.....	59	25 inches of water recorded from Skuppah creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
1	Salmon River.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Salmon river, in township 34.	"	.....	3,853	These reserves are all in the railway belt. They were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 18, 1878, surveyed in 1885, and finally confirmed June 24, 1887.
2	Enderby.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on both banks of the Spellamtheen river, in township 34, 37 and 38.	"	.....	5,625	Alotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Sept. 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
.....	Grave-yard.....	to Mr. Fortune's field, south of the Spellamtheen river, in township 38.	"	0-75	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Sicamous.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Mara lake, the fractional quarter of section 25 and the northeast quarter of section 26, township 21, range 8, west of 6th meridian.	Spellamcheen.....	203	In the railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 11, 1893. Not surveyed.
1	Spuzzum	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, 9 miles north of Yale, in sections 13, 14, 23, 24, township 8, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Spuzzum	302	227 acres of this reserve were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat May 21, 1878; 75 acres additional were allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, April 26, 1884. 200 inches of water recorded from Spuzzum creek, 50 inches from the creek west of the reserve, 50 inches from the creek one mile below the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Papsilqua.....	Yale district, 11 miles north of Yale, in sections 25, 36, township 8, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	41	20 inches of water recorded from the stream which runs into the lake on the reserve.
3	Teequaloose.....	Yale district, 4 mile southwest of the Suspension bridge, in section 2, township 9, range 26.	"	19	25 inches of water recorded from the stream which flows through the reserve.
4	Yelakin	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, 16 miles above Yale, in section 23, township 9, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	72.50	All the water recorded from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	Long Tunnel	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 15 miles from Yale, in township 9, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	8	All the water from the small stream which flows through the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
6	Skuet	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, 4 mile below the Suspension bridge, in section 36, township 8, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	13.50	All the water recorded from the two streams which flow through the reserve. All these reserves are within the railway belt. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and the southern portion of No. 6 were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, May 21, 1877. The northern portion of No. 6 was allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, April 26, 1884. Surveyed, 1882-1884.
1	Coldwater.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of the Coldwater river, about 4 miles from its mouth.	Lower Nicola, Spuzzum, Hoston Bar, Boothroyd, Siska, {	4,640	Final confirmation, May 1, 1896.

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2 Paul's Basin.....	Yale district, on the left bank of the Coldwater river, about 13 miles from its mouth.	Upper Similkameen, in common.	1,594	60 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing through the reserve.
3 Meadow.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, about 4 miles east of reserve No. 1.		42-50	20 inches of water recorded from the stream running into the lake on the reserve.

Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 8, 1889.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

1 Kootenay, East.....	Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Kootenay river at the mouth of St. Mary's river.	Kootenay	17,425	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 20, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
2 Tobacco Plains, East.....	Kootenay district, in Kootenay valley, adjacent to the international boundary line.	"	10,500	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 18, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
3 Columbia Lake, East.....	Kootenay district, in the Columbia valley, between the lower Columbia lake and the Rocky mountains.	"	8,456	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
4 Isidore's Ranch, East.....	Kootenay district, in the Kootenay valley....	"	680	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 27, 1887. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5 Casinayooks, East.....	Kootenay district, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, 8 miles above the mouth of St. Mary's river.	"	180	
6 Runners Flat, East.....	West Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, about 3 miles north of the international boundary line.	"	190	
Lower Kootenay.....	East Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek	Lower Kootenay	1,831-60	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 28, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
Shuswap.....	East Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek	Shuswap, Kinbasket's Band.	2,759	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 14, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.

KWAKWELTH AGENCY.

1 Fort Rupert or Tsakias.....	Rupert district, Beaver Harbour, Vancouver Island.	Fort Rupert	4-25	
2 Kip-pase.....	Rupert district, Beaver Harbour, about 7 chains west of reserve No. 1.	Kwakweth.	34	
3 Shell Island.....	Rupert district, Beaver Harbour, about one mile north of reserve No. 1.	"	0-70	
4 Tsul-qua-te.....	Rupert district, on the western shore of Hardy bay.	"	38-70	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 18, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5 Thomas Point.....	Rupert district, at Thomas Point, about one mile east of Fort Rupert.	"	42-80	
6 Keogh.....	Rupert district, at the mouth of the Keogh river, about 14 miles east of Fort Rupert.	"	4-60	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
7	Klicksewy	Rupert district, on Queen Charlotte Sound, about 12 miles southeast of Fort Rupert and east of Section 9.	Kwawkewlth	134.80	
1	Quayastums	Coast district, on the western shore of Gil-Gifford Island.	Taah-waw-ti-neuch.	62.90	
1	Burial-ground	Retreat passage.	Ab-kwaw-ab-mish	0.85	
2	Kunstamis	At northern extremity of Sal Island.		17.20	
3	Keogh.	Coast district, on the mainland of British Columbia, on northern shore of Claydon bay.	Kwaw-waw-i-auck	10.50	
4	Quay.	Coast district, at the eastern extremity of Mackenzie sound.	"	10	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 25, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5	Lawanth	Coast district, on the western shore of Nimmo bay, Mackenzie sound.	"	14	
6	Gleyka	Coast district, on the southern shore of Kinbley lagoon.	"	8	
7	Quace.	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Actoon sound, half a mile from its head.	"	432	
8	Alalco	Coast district, on the "Taah-waw-ti-neuch" river, at the head of Kingcome inlet.	"	203.20	
9	Grave-yard	Coast district, on the "Ab-kwaw-ab-mish" river, at the head of Wakeman sound.	"	4	
1	Telaise	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Wake-man sound, near its head.	"	48	
2	Tsowenachs	Rupert district, 2½ miles north of Klaskino inlet, 4 mile northeast of May Day Island.	Klaskino	55	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 9, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.
3	Klaskish	Rupert district, 4 mile east of Anchorage Island, Klaskino inlet.	"	124	
1	Tsauwati	Rupert district, 4 mile east of Shelter Island, Klaskish inlet.	"	404	
2	Keogh.	Coast district, at the mouth of Tsauwati river at the head of Knights inlet.	Knights inlet, Tanock-teuch and Ahwaheet-tis bands.	108.20	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 2, 1896. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
3	Kwase	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Glen-dale cove, Knights inlet.	"	51	
4	Grave-yard	Coast district, 4 mile south of Macdonald point, Knights inlet.	"	54	

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1	Salmon River.....	Sayward district, at the mouth of Salmon river, Johnstone strait.	Laichkwiltach, Kakkah-matis band.	339	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
2	Homayno	Coast district, at the head of Heydon bay, Loughborough inlet.	We-way-akum and Kwe-ahkah bands. " "	38	
3	Loughborough.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Loughborough inlet, opposite Williams point.	" " " "	21	
4	Matlalen	Coast district, on Cardero channel, opposite Greene point.	" " " "	98	
5	Matsayno.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Phillips arm at its head.	" " " "	118½	
6	Saaiyouck.....	Coast district, on the north shore of Cardero channel, one mile west of Arran rapids.	" " " "	51½	
7	Village Bay.....	Sayward district, on the west shore of Village bay, Sutil channel.	We-way-akay band.....	11	Allotted by Mr. Ashdown Green, under special authority from the Provincial and Dominion Governments, May 7, 1888. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
8	Open Bay.	Sayward district, on the northwest shore of Open bay, Valdez island.	" " " "	9	
9	Drew Harbour.....	Sayward district, Drew harbour, Valdez island.	" " " "	240½	
10	Cape Mudge.....	Sayward district, Cape Mudge, Valdez island.	" " " "	1,117½	
11	Campbell River.....	Sayward district, at the mouth of Campbell river, Discovery passage.	" " " "	350½	
12	Quinsam	Says and district, on the right bank of Quinsam river, about one mile from its confluence with Campbell river.	" " " "	28½	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 5, 1888. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
1	Esekkin.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Hayanah channel, opposite the northern end of Hull island.	Mahteeltthe.....	32½	
2	Kecekiltum, or Port Harvey.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Port Harvey, Gracoft island, opposite the southern end of Mist island.	" " " "	29	
3	Haylahte.....	Rupert district, at the mouth of Adams river, Johnstone strait.	" " " "	47	
4	Port Neville, or Harkhom.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Port Neville, at its head.	" " " "	36-70	
1	Kequesta.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Sayward inlet, 30 miles from its mouth.	Nahkwookto.....	174	Allotted by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly, July 31, 1882. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 25, 1891.
2	Grave-yard.....	Coast district, a rock in Nugent sound, ½ mile south of reserve No. 1.	" " " "	0-16	
3	Pahas.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Blunden harbour, Queen Charlotte sound.	" " " "	98	
4	Mahpalkum.....	Coast district, at the northern extremity of Deserets island, Queen Charlotte sound.	" " " "	19	
5	Ta-a-ack	Coast district, one of the Sturm group of islands, Queen Charlotte sound.	" " " "	34	
6	Suagombahlah.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Seymour passage, Seymour inlet, ½ mile south of Nahkwookto rapids.	" " " "	4½	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
 KAWAKNEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
7	Burial-ground.....	Coast district, an island in the centre of Nahkwocto rapids, Seymour inlet.	Nahkwocto	0.80	April 29, 1891.
8	"	Coast district, on the northern shore of Seymour inlet, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Nahkwocto rapids	"	0.45	
9	Kwetahkis.....	Coast district, at the head of Nenahlmaj lagoon, Seymour inlet.	"	10	
10	Owh-wis-too-a-wan.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Frederick sound, Seymour inlet, on its southern shore.	"	13	
11	Penece.....	Coast district, at the head of Wigwam bay, Seymour inlet.	"	8	
12	Wawwat'l	Coast district, on the right bank of the Wawwat'l river, Seymour inlet, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from its mouth.	"	165	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 17, 1888. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
13	Tsai-kwie.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Villinge bay, Mereworths sound.	"	11	
14	Ko-kwi-iss	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Alison sound, near its mouth.	"	15	
15	Kai-too-kwis	Coast district, on the northern shore of Alison sound, 3 miles north of reserve 14.	"	51	
16	Wamp.....	Coast district, at the head of Alison sound.	"	92	
17	Pel-looth'l-kai	Coast district, at the head of Belize inlet....	"	4	
1	Hope Island	Rupert district, Queen Charlotte sound	Nahwitl.....	8552	
2	Se-mach	Rupert district, Sea Otter cove, Vancouver island.	"	6	
3	Ouch-tum.....	Rupert district, at Cape Scott, Vancouver island.	"	12	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, September 17, 1886. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
4	Nah-wit-ti	Rupert district, at Cape Commerell, Vancouver island.	"	22	
5	Gles-gla-ouch	Rupert district, at the southern end of Balaklava island, Gjoeltas channel.	"	14	
1	Alert Bay.....	Rupert district, Alert bay, Cormorant isl'd.	Nimkeesh	46.40	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, October 20, 1884. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1886.
2	Burial-ground.....	Rupert district, Alert bay, 30 chains south of reserve No 1	"	1.76	
3	Ches-la-kes	Rupert district, at the mouth of Nimkeesh river, Broughton strait	"	302.65	

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4	A-rao-ce-wy-ee	Rupert district, on the left bank of the Ninkoreh river, 24 miles from its mouth.	41.75%	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, September 21, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5	O-taw-las	Rupert district, on the right bank of the Ninkoreh river, 4 miles from the outlet of Kaministiquia lake.	53.75%	
1	Quat-tiabe	Rupert district, near Turn Point, at the southern end of Quatsino narrows, Quatsino sound.	228	
2	Tob-quo-eugh	Rupert district, two small islands in the west arm of Quatsino sound.	1.75%	
3	Pa-cat'-lin-ne	Rupert district, on the west arm of Quatsino sound, two miles from its head.	9	
4	Kultah	Rupert district, at James point, on the eastern shore of Quatsino narrows.	41	
5	Cay-sith	Rupert district, at the head of the southeast arm of Quatsino sound.	11.75%	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 15, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1893.
6	Cay-use	Rupert district, on the western shore of the southeast arm of Quatsino sound, west of the northern extremity of Long island.	94	
7	Tee-ta	Rupert district, on the western shore of the southeast arm of Quatsino sound, one mile southwest of Dog island.	9.75%	
8	Mah-te-nicht	Rupert district, in Koskeemo bay, Quatsino sound.	39	
9	Cia-tux	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Koprino harbour, Quatsino sound.	73	
10	Fishery	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Koprino harbour, Quatsino sound.	111	
11	O-ya-kum-la	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Forward inlet, Quatsino sound.	165	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 15, 1886. Surveyed 1882. Final confirmation, June 20, 1893.
12	Quat-ley-o	Rupert district, on the southern shore of Browning creek, Forward inlet.	6	
13	Grass Point	Rupert district, at Grass point, Winter harbour, a portion of section 3, and formerly within the township of 'Queenstown.'	8.75%	Conveyed by Capt. John Thompson to Her Majesty the Queen, June 14, 1893.
14	Cli-en-na	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Winter harbour, a portion of section 10.	50	Conveyed by McNiff, et al., to Her Majesty the Queen, August, 1896.
15	Grave-yard	Rupert district, an island in Winter harbour, ten chains south of reserve No. 14.	3	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 15, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1893.
16	Ah-we-cha-ol-to	Rupert district, at the head of Winter harbour, on its southern shore.	74	
1	Wycetec	Coast district, on the southern shore of Smith's inlet, about 20 miles from its mouth, and on the left bank of the Sammo river.	551	The right to fish in the Sammo river for 2 miles above tidal water is reserved for these Indians. Alotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Aug. 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
2	N'kite	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nekite river, at the head of Smith's inlet.	165	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

KWA WKELTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Karlukwees	Coast district, on the southern shore of Turnour island, Beware passage.	Turnour island.....	26.75	Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Oct. 2, 1886. Surveyed, 1891.
1	Mahmalilikullah.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Village island, Elliot passage.	Village island.....	434.25	Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
2	Meetup	Coast district, at the head of Viner sound....	"	15.75	Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Sept. 29, 1886. Surveyed, 1888.
3	Ahta	Coast district, at the mouth of Ahta river, at the head of Bond sound.	"	17.50	
4	Kakweken	Coast district, at the mouth of Kakweken river, at the head of Thompson sound.	"	10	
5	Dead Point	Coast district, at Dead point, Harbledown island.	"	97	Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Bella Bella.....	Coast district, on Campbell island, in Mc-Bella Bella.	.....	1,625	
1a	Burial-ground.....	Laughlin bay: Coast district, on Denny island, on eastern shore of Plumper channel, opposite reserve No. 1.	"	17	
2	Hoonoes	Coast district, on the western shore of Roscoe inlet, near its mouth	"	21	
3	Quartcha	Coast district, at the mouth of Quartcha river, Roscoe inlet.	"	32	
4	Noota	Coast district, at the mouth of Noota river, near the head of Roscoe inlet.	"	16.50	
5	Clatsc	Coast district, at the mouth of Clatsc river, Roscoe inlet.	"	222	
6	Elcho	Coast district, on the left bank of Elcho river, Dean canal	"	80	Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Aug. 10, 1882. Surveyed, 1888.
7	Kisameet.....	Coast district, on King island, Fisher channel, at the mouth of Kisameet river.	"	13	Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
8	Howet	Coast district, at the mouth of Howet river, Lama passage, Hunter island.	"	610	
9	Kunsoot	Coast district, at the mouth of Kunsoot river, Gunboat passage, Denny island.	"	95	

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10	Jajustus	Coast district, on northern shore of Denny island, Gunboat passage.	"	10-50	
11	Wekinellet	Coast district, Goose islands, about 25 miles southwest of Bella Bella.	"	63	
12	Yellertlee	Coast district, on the Goose islands, about 3 miles northeast of reserve No. 11.	"	161-50	
	Bella Coola	Coast district, at the head of the North Bentinck arm, Burke's channel.	Bella Coola	3,363	
2	Nooseseck	Coast district, at the mouth of Nooseseck river, 1 mile north of Lolyence point, North Bentinck arm.	"	13	
3	Taleomy	Coast district, on the Taleomy river, near the head of South Bentinck arm.	"	500	
4	Kwadena	Coast district, on the Kwadena river, about 6 miles east of Bentinck arm.	"	131	
1	Kemsquit	Coast district, at the mouth of the Kemsquit river, Dean canal.	Kemsquit	502	
	Chatscah	Coast district, on the Chatscah river, at the head of Dean canal.	"	428	
1	Kitasoo	Coast district, on Swindle island, in Trout bay, Klentoo passage.	Kitasoo	812	
2	Canoona	Coast district, on Princess Royal island, on the western shore of Graham reach.	"	542	
1	Kitimat	Coast district, on the left bank of Klakishish river, Douglas channel, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth.	Kitimat	467	
	Kitimat	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Douglas channel, 3 miles south of reserve No. 1.	"	396	
3	Wawelth	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Douglas channel, one mile south of reserve No. 2.	"	414	
4	Tahla	Coast district, at the head of Kildala arm, Douglas channel.	"	124	
	Kitkahta	Coast district, on the northern shore of Kitkahta bay, Douglas channel.	Kitkahta	278	
	Burial-ground	Coast district, on the left bank of the Quaal river, Kitkahta bay, at its mouth.	"	33	
3	Quaal	Coast district, on the right bank of Quaal river, one mile from its mouth.	"	714	
4	Kulkayu	Coast district, on the south-west shore of Hartly bay, Douglas channel.	"	323	
1	Dolphin island	Coast district, between Herate strait and Ogden channel.	Kitlatlahe	3,848	
2	Grassy islet	Coast district, one mile north of Dolphin island.	"	1-10	
3	Kumowadah	Coast district, at the head of Lowe inlet, Grenville channel.	"	184	

Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Aug. 11, 1892.
Surveyed, 1888.

Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, August 14, 1892.
Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1899.

The Kitasoo Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Canoea river for a distance of two miles from its mouth.

Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, July 24, 1899.
Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.

Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, July 22, 1899.
Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.

Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, September 21, 1892. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
4	Sand Island.....	Coast district, 1 mile north of reserve No. 1.	Kitlathla.....	5	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
5	Klaphlon.....	Coast district, 1 mile northwest of Calvert point, Grenville channel.	".....	112	
5A	".....	Coast district, an addition to reserve No. 5, on the west.	".....	124	
6	Pe-asat.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Pitt island, 2 miles south of False Stuart Anchorage.	".....	15	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, September 6, 1893. Not surveyed or confirmed.
7	Tsimtatch.....	Coast district, on Pitt island, on the western shore of Union passage.	".....	27	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
8	Toowartz.....	Coast district, on the southern shore of Pitt island.	".....	53	
9	Citeyats.....	Coast district on the southern extremity of Pitt island, 2 miles north of Sleep point.	".....	36½	
10	Kitlawao.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 2½ miles south of Gale point.	".....	6	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
11	Keecha.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 4 miles north of Gale point.	".....	4	
12	Kooryet.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 4 miles north of Gale point.	".....	13½	
13	Clowel.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Pitt island, and southern shore of Minktrap cove.	".....	15	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
14	Sheganny.....	Coast district, on the west coast of Pitt island, at the head of Minktrap cove.	".....	27	
15	Timlairoen.....	Coast district, on the west coast of Pitt island, east of Anger island.	".....	39½	
16	Keswat.....	Coast district, on the west coast of McCauley island, 3 miles south of Hankin point.	".....	12½	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
17	Koyahka.....	Coast district, on the northeastern shore of Banks island, 2 miles east of End hill.	".....	21	
18	Kul.....	Coast district, on the southern shore of Bonilla island, Heate strait.	".....	95	
1	Wekellala.....	Coast district, on the banks of the Kitlup river (Hardness channel) about 4 miles from its mouth.	Kitlup.....	215	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 26, 1899. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
2	Kitlope.....	Coast district, on the north shore of Hardness channel, one mile from its head.	".....	112	

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Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 29, 1882.
Surveyed, 1888.
Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.

The Masset Indians have the privilege of fishing
in the Yakoun river for a distance of one mile
upstream from the southeastern corner of
reserve No. 4.

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 13, 1882.
Surveyed, 1887.
Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 13, 1882.
Surveyed, 1887.
Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
The Masset Indians have the privilege of fishing
in the Jaitun river for a distance of one mile
above tidal water.

3	Kemano.....	Coast district, on the north shore of Gardner's channel, 3 mile south of Kemano river.	"	254
1	Kokyet.....	Coast district, on Yeo island, at the mouth of Ellerlie channel.	Kokyet.....	185
2	Grief Island.....	Coast district, in Ellerlie channel, about 10 chains west of the village on reserve No. 1.	"	75
3	Kyarti.....	Coast district, an island in Ellerlie channel, 13 miles north of the village on reserve No. 1.	"	1-25
4	Neekas.....	Coast district, at the head of Neekas cove.	"	11
5	Tankeah.....	Ellerlie channel.	"	32
6	Koqui.....	Coast district, at the head of Berry harbour, Seaforth channel, Milbank sound.	"	85
1	Masset.....	Coast district, on Dufferin island, at the mouth of Gale creek, Seaforth channel.	"	739
2	Hiellen.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte islands.	Masset.....	70-50
3	Yagan.....	Coast district, on the right bank of Hiellen river, at its mouth.	"	86
4	Lanas.....	Coast district, on Chatham sound, 12 miles east of Masset inlet.	"	193-50
5	Satunquin.....	Coast district, on the left bank of Yakoun river, 14 miles from its mouth.	"	9
6	Ain.....	Coast district, on the left bank of Yakoun river, at its mouth.	"	164
7	Yan.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Ain river, Masset inlet.	"	284
8	Meegwan.....	Coast district, at the western entrance to Masset inlet.	"	49
9	Kose.....	Coast district, 6 miles west of the mouth of Masset inlet.	"	9
10	Naden.....	Coast district, on the banks of Naden river Virago sound, 34 miles from its mouth.	"	27
11	Kung.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Naden river, Virago sound.	"	71
12	Danigay.....	Coast district, at the head of Virago sound.	"	31
13	Yatze.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Virago sound.	"	45
14	Jalun.....	Coast district, 2 miles west of Virago sound.	"	17-50
15	Kioosta.....	Coast district, about 8 miles south of North island on the right bank of Jaitun river, at its mouth.	"	101
16	Tatense.....	Coast district, on Parry passage at the north-western extremity of Graham island.	"	16
1	Kitladamax.....	Coast district, on North Island in Parry passage.	"	3,078
		Chester district, on the banks of the Nass river about 45 miles from its mouth.	Nass River.....	

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, October 20, 1881.
Surveyed 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1882.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1A	Kitlacdamax.....	Cassiar district, an extension of reserve No. 1 on its western boundary	Nass River.....	640	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
2	Tsimmanwenelst.....	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass river, half a mile above the Grease trail.	"	81.50	The Nass River Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Nass for a distance of two miles upstream from reserve No. 2.
3	Seaks.....	Cassiar district, an island at the confluence of the Seaks river with the Nass.	"	40.80	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Seaks river for a distance of one mile from its mouth.
4	Shumarl.....	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass, river at the mouth of Shumarl creek	"	178	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
5	Fishery.....	Cassiar district, on an island in the Nass river opposite the southwestern corner of reserve No. 4.	"	17.50	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the slough, the southern boundary of this reserve, the length of the reserve.
6	Amatal.....	Cassiar district, on the left bank of Nass river to the west of reserve No. 5.	"	78.50	The Nass River Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Nass the entire length of this reserve.
7	Kitwillucahlit.....	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass river at the Lava beds.	"	493	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing on the left bank of the Nass from the mouth of Andegulay slough half a mile upstream.
8	Andegulay.....	Cassiar district, on the left bank of the Nass, five miles above Lachkaltsap.	"	257	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 3, 1888. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
8A	Andegulay.....	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass, immediately opposite reserve No. 8.	"	284	
9	Lachkaltsap or Grenville.....	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass, at the head of tidal water.	"	3,965	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing within the limits of this reserve.
10	Stony Point.....	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass river at Stony Point.	"	347.50	
11	Black Point.....	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass river at Black Point.	"	40.50	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
12	Lachteak.....	Coast district, on the left bank of the Nass, twelve miles from its mouth.	"	299	
13	Red Cliff.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nass river, nine miles from its mouth.	"	773.60	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Nanook river for a distance of quarter of a mile from its mouth.
14	Kincollith.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nass river, at its mouth.	"	1,180	
14A	Kincollith.....	Coast district, an extension of reserve No. 14, on the west.	"	410	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
15	Kinnamax.....	Coast district, on the right bank of Kinnamax river, nine miles north of Fort Simpson.	"	4	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.

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16	Talakant.....	Coast district, on the banks of the Kinnamar river, two and a-half miles from its mouth	"	100	The Nass River Indians have the privilege of fishing within the limits of Reserve No. 16.
17	Georgie.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Port-land canal, near Blue point.	"	71	
18	Kullan.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Port-land canal, one mile from its head.	"	108	
19	Scamakounat.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Port-land canal at its head, at the mouth of Bear river.	"	58 50	
20	Kimmelt.....	Coast district, in Salmon cove, on the western shore of Observatory inlet.	"	48 50	
21	Slooka.....	Coast district, on Dawkin's point, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet.	"	17	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
22	Stagoo.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Observa-tory inlet, four miles north of reserve No. 21.	"	47 50	
23	Kistnet.....	Coast district, on Perry bay, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet.	"	271	
24	Gitzault.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Alice arm, Observatory inlet, at its head.	"	202 50	
25	Witzimagon.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Hast-ings arm, Observatory inlet, opposite Larcom island.	"	950	
26	Tackuan.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Has-tings arm, Observatory inlet, two miles north of reserve No. 25.	"	500 50	
27	Kshwan.....	Coast district, at the head of Hastings Arm, Observatory inlet, on the right bank of Kaskwan river.	"	133 50	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
28	Scowban.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Ob-servatory inlet, 2½ miles north of North point.	"	78 50	
29	Zaulzap.....	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass, about ½ mile below reserve No. 7.	"	578	
30	Dachlabah.....	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass, one mile west of reserve No. 8A.	"	151	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 29, 1890. Surveyed, 1898. Final confirmation, Dec. 10, 1898.
1	Katj.....	Coast district, on the banks of Owekano river, Rivers inlet.	Owekano.....	1628	
2	Killala.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Kil-tala river, Rivers inlet.	"	121	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 7, 1892. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
3	Cockmi.....	Coast district, on an island at the mouth of Rivers inlet.	"	11 75	
1	Skidegate.....	Coast district, at the northern entrance to Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte islands.	Skidegate.....	854	
2	Skaigha.....	Coast district, on Skidegate inlet, about seven miles north of reserve No. 1.	"	62	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Deena	Coast district, at the head of South bay, Skidegate inlet.	Skidegate	113	The Skidegate Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Deena river for a distance of one mile above tidal water.
4	Khrana	Coast district, at the eastern end of Maude island, Skidegate inlet.	"	210	
5	Laguna	Coast district, on the left bank of Lagins river, at the head of Long arm, Skidegate inlet.	"	40	
6	Kaste	Coast district, in Copper bay, at the mouth of the Kaste river.	"	38	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 28, 1882. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
7	Cumshewas	Coast district, near the northern entrance to Cumshewas harbour, Queen Charlotte islands.	"	56	The Skidegate Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Kaste river for a distance of one mile above tidal water.
8	Skedan	Coast district, at the southern entrance to Cumshewas harbour.	"	169	
9	Tanoo	Coast district, at the eastern end of Tanoo island, 45 miles south of Skidegate inlet.	"	65	
1	Fort Simpson	Coast district, in Port Simpson, on the Tsimpsean peninsula.	Tsimpsaan	57	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Feb. 26, 1884. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jan'y. 26, 1892.
2	Metlakalla	Coast district, on the Tsimpsean peninsula.	"	57,742	
3	Wilnashcand	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Kaien island, eight miles southeast of Metlakalla.	"	6	
4	Shoowantians	Coast district, on the western shore of the Tsimpsean peninsula, east of Metlakalla.	"	18	The Tsimpsean Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Cloyah river for a distance of 1½ miles from its mouth. Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 29, 1881. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jan'y. 26, 1892.
5	Cloyah	Coast district, on the western shore of the Tsimpsean peninsula, at the mouth of the Cloyah river.	"	77	
6	Willacough	Coast district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, at Inverness.	"	33	
7	Point Veitch	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, two miles west of Port Eslington.	"	16	
8	Khyex	Coast district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, at the mouth of the Khyex river.	"	46	
9	Kilcutteen	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, about six miles east of Port Eslington.	"	18	

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10	Khihda	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, about 7 miles east of Port Essington, at the mouth of Kihahda river.	"	7	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
11	Scuttsap	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, at the head of tidal water.	"	.....	9	
12	Tymgowzan	Coast district, on Compton island, at the mouth of Works canal.	"	.....	73	
13	Ensheshese	Coast district, on the left bank of the Ensheshese river, Works canal.	"	.....	46	
14	Wistackammel	Coast district, on the east bank of the north fork of Works canal, 2 miles from the forks.	"	.....	8	
15	Toon	Coast district, on the right bank of Toon river, at the head of the north fork of Works canal.	"	.....	20	The Taimpean Indians have the privilege of fishing on the Toon river for a distance of 2 miles upstream from the head of tidal waters. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 13, 1882. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
16	Lachmach	Coast district, on the right bank of Lachmach river, at the head of the south fork of Works canal.	"	.....	27	
17	Spakels	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Somerville island, in Steamer passage, opposite Khatzyndteen inlet.	"	.....	19	
18	Birnie Island	Coast district, 2½ miles north of Fort Simpson.	"	.....	114	
19	Finlayson Island	Coast district, 1 mile west of Fort Simpson.	"	.....	1,589	
20	Burnt Cliff Island	Coast district, in Pearl harbour, 4 miles south of Fort Simpson.	"	.....	67	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 13, 1882. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
21	Tugwell Island	Coast district, 1½ miles west of Metlakatla.	"	.....	312	
22	Dashken	Coast district, on the northeast shore of Smith's island, on the north passage, Skeena river.	"	.....	720	
23	Kashoom	Coast district, on the northwest shore of De Horsey island, on the north passage, Skeena river.	"	.....	550	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 11, 1889. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
24	Meanlaw	Coast district, at Mowitch point, on the right bank of the Skeena river.	"	.....	750	
25	Killootsal	Coast district, at the mouth of Lakelse river, a tributary of the Skeena.	"	.....	156	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 18, 1893. Not surveyed nor confirmed.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Aous	Rupert district, at the entrance to Oonukinah inlet, on its western shore.	Obeckleat	100	
2	Burial-ground	Rupert district, an island ½ mile southeast of reserve No. 1.	"	2	
3	Maboce	Rupert district, in Battle bay, Oonukinah inlet.	"	40	
4	Hisnit	Rupert district, on the western shore of Oonukinah inlet, 1½ miles from its head.	"	15	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 8, 1889. Surveyed, 1892.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribes or Bands.	Area, Acres.	Remarks
5	Ouonkush.	Upper district, on the eastern shore of Ouon-Checkas lake, at its head.	.....	10	Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.
6	Upsowis.	By district, between the entrances to Ouonkush and Malksape inlets.	.....	61	
7	Malksape	By district, on the northern shore of Malksape inlet, at its head.	.....	30	
8	Opitsat	By district, on the southwestern shore of Meares island, Clayoquot sound.	Clayoquot.	180	
9	Echnelis	Clayoquot district, in island in Clayoquot sound, at the entrance to Broken and Tem-plar channels.	.....	44	
10	Esowista	Clayoquot district, in Long bay, about one mile east of Schooner cove.	.....	17	
11	Kootowis	Clayoquot district, southeast of Indian island, Tofino inlet, Clayoquot sound.	.....	37	
12	Okeamin	Clayoquot district, on the right bank of Kennedy river, Tofino inlet at its mouth.	.....	24	
13	Clayoqua	Clayoquot district, at the head of the north-west arm of Kennedy lake.	.....	110	
14	Winche	Clayoquot district, at the head of the north-east arm of Kennedy lake.	.....	40	
15	Ilthpaya	Clayoquot district, on the right bank of Kennedy river, at the head of the rapids.	.....	346	
16	Onadelth	Clayoquot district, at the head of Deer creek, Tofino inlet.	.....	45	
17	Edseuklis	Clayoquot district, at the head of Tranquil creek, Tofino inlet.	.....	40	
18	Yarksis	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Vargas island, Clayoquot sound.	Kelsemart Band.	103	
19	Cloothpich	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Meares island, Clayoquot sound.	.....	59	
20	Quortsaawe	Clayoquot district, at the head of Warm bay, Clayoquot sound.	.....	36	
21	Olinimitis	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Bedwell sound at its head.	.....	25	
22	Marktosia	Clayoquot district, at the head of Matilde creek, Flores island, Clayoquot sound.	Ahousat Band.	280	

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 24, 1880.
Surveyed, 1903.

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Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.

16	Ahoua	Clayoquot district, at the southern end of Open bay, Vargas island, Clayoquot sound.	"	34
17	Chetabpe	Clayoquot district, on the shore of Clayoquot sound, west of Catlace mountain.	"	35
18	Sutakis	Clayoquot district, half a mile west of Crane island.	"	27
19	Wahous (fishery)	Clayoquot district, at the mouth of Trout river, Cypress bay, Clayoquot sound.	"	143
20	Wahous (village)	Clayoquot district, on the northern shore of Cypress bay, Clayoquot sound.	"	34
21	Tequa	Clayoquot district, at the head of Bawden bay, Herbert arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	6
22	Penetle	Clayoquot district, at the head of White Pine cove, Herbert arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	95
23	Moyehai	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Herbert arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	13
24	Sektukis	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of North arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	34
25	Watta	Clayoquot district, at the head of Shelter arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	12
26	Wappook	Clayoquot district, on the northern shore of Shelter arm, Clayoquot sound, and north of Obstruction island.	"	11
27	Opetit	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Sydney inlet, Clayoquot sound, about one mile north of Refuge cove.	"	77
28	Tuotoowilto-na	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Sydney inlet.	"	21
29	Kishnacons	Clayoquot district, at the head of Sydney inlet.	"	34
1	Nuchatl	Nootka district, an island at the entrance to Esperanza inlet.	Esperanza inlet, Nuchatlitz	16
2	Nuchatl	Nootka district, on western shore of Nootka island, south of reserve No. 1.	"	57
3	Abpukto	Nootka district, on western shore of Port Langford, near its head.	"	7
4	Opetit	Nootka district, on western shore of Nootka island, 4 mile north of reserve No. 1.	"	16
5	Shoomart	Nootka district, at the head of inner basin, Nootka sound.	"	21
5	Owossit-sa	Nootka district, one mile southeast of Centre island, Esperanza inlet.	"	83
7	Delucje	Nootka district, at the head of Espinoza arm, Esperanza inlet.	"	33
8	Oecosh	Nootka district, on the western shore of Port Elze, Esperanza inlet, at its head.	"	31
9	Chisenquits	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Catlace island.	"	19

Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 2nd, 1889.
 Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated	Tribes or Bands	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
10	Oke	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Esperanza inlet, three miles northeast of Centre island.	Esperanza inlet, E-hat-is-ah-t Band.....	32	
10A	Grave-yard.....	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Esperanza inlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of reserve No. 10.	"	3	
11	Ebatis.....	Nootka district, on the western shore of Zeballos arm, at its head.	"	40	
12	Chenahkint.....	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Queen's cove, Port Eliza, at its entrance.	"	55	
13	Tatchu	Nootka district, at Tatchu point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the entrance to Esperanza inlet.	"	13	
1	Hesquiat.....	Clayoquot district, at the entrance to Hes-quiat harbour, on its western shore.	Hes-quiat	222	
2	Homais	Clayoquot district, at the entrance to Nootka, on the eastern shore.	"	89	
3	Teahmit	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	107	
4	Maahpe	Clayoquot district, on the northwestern shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	159	
5	Iusuk	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	20	
1	Village Island	Rupert district, near the western entrance to Kyquot sound.	Kyquot	118	
2	Mission Island.....	Rupert district, the eastern portion of Mission island, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of reserve No. 1.	"	71	
3	Ahmacinnit	Rupert district, two islands situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of reserve No. 1.	"	11	
4	Granite Island.....	Rupert district, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of reserve No. 1.	"	215	
5	Yakata.....	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Ulan-nick harbour, Kyquot sound.	"	44	
6	Houpitias.....	Rupert district, north of Walter's island, Kyquot sound.	"	20	
7	Chamiss.....	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Chamiss bay, Kokshittie arm.	"	13	
8	Kayouk	Rupert district, on the western shore of Easy creek, Kokshittie arm.	"	7	

Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 21th, 1891.
 Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1891.

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		Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 6th, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.	
9	Kashitla.....	Rupert district, on the western shore of Kok-shitla arm, at its head.	124
10	Kuowinich.....	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Kok-shitla arm, opposite Easy creek.	20
11	Tahsish.....	Rupert district, at the head of Tahsish arm, Kynuquot sound.	21
12	Artlish.....	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Tahsish arm, 2 miles from its head.	18
13	Kaouk.....	Rupert district, at the head of Fair harbour, Tahsish arm.	13
14	Markale.....	Rupert district, situated on an isthmus between the western head of Fair harbour and Pinnace channel, Kynuquot sound.	13
15	Amai.....	Rupert district, at the head of deep inlet, Kynuquot sound.	30½
16	Maakta.....	Rupert district, on Shingle point at the entrance to Narrow Gut creek.	9
1	Ahuk.....	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Ahuk lake, about 3½ miles northwest of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon.	132
2	Tsuquanah.....	Barclay district, on the seacoast about 1 mile west of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon.	235
3	Wyah.....	Renfrew district, on the eastern shore of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon.	132
4	Clo-oose.....	Renfrew district, at the mouth of the Suwany river, on its right bank.	248½
4A	Burial-ground.....	Renfrew district, on the left bank of the Suwany river, at its mouth.	9-30
5	Sarque.....	Renfrew district, on the right bank of the Suwany river, 2 miles from its mouth.	25-80
6	Carmahnah.....	Renfrew district, adjoining the Carmahnah Point lighthouse reserve on the east.	158½
7	Iktukasuk.....	Barclay district, on the northern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 1 mile from its outlet.	168
8	Homitan.....	Barclay district, on the northern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 4½ miles from its head.	50
9	Oyees.....	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 7½ miles from its head.	10½
10	Doobah.....	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 6 miles from its head.	13
11	Malachan.....	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 1 mile from its head.	66
12	Ildo.....	Renfrew district, near the mouth of Nitinat river, partly in section 6, township 1.	77
13	Opatseeah.....	Renfrew district, at the mouth of Nitinat river, part of western half of section 5, township 1.	71

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 7, 1890.
Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 16,
1894.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
WEST COAST AGENCY BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tribe or Band	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Wetseta	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, a portion of northwest section 9, township 1	Nutmat	40	
2	Chilimup	Indefinite district, on the left bank of Nutmat river, portion of northeast section 22, township 1	"	92	
3	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	115	
4	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	210	
5	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	21	
6	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	11	
7	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	5	
8	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	15	
9	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	36	
10	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	11	
11	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	44	
12	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	35	
13	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	34	
14	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	42	
15	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	30	
16	Nooka	Indefinite district, on the right bank of Nutmat river, being portions of sections 23 and 36, township 1 and section 6, township 2	"	124	

Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 28, 1893.
Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 18
1894.

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14	Hleptee.....	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Williamson passage, Muchalat arm.	"	"	10
15	Chereshish.....	Nootka district, on Nootka sound, northeast of Bligh island.	"	"	29
16	Mooyah.....	Clayoquot district, at the head of Camp bay, Muchalat arm.	"	"	13
17	Ous.....	Clayoquot district, on the southern shore of King's pass, Muchalat arm.	"	"	24
1	Numukamis.....	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Copper island, Barclay sound.	Ohiet	.....	1,700
2	Nuchaquis.....	Barclay district, at the head of Poetsa nook.	"	.....	33
3	Dochsupple.....	Barclay sound.	"	.....	21
4	Sachsa.....	Barclay district, at the head of Grappler creek, Barclay sound. Portion of section 28, township 1.	"	.....	13
5	Sachawil.....	Barclay district, on the northwest shore of Helby island.	"	.....	7
6	Kirby point.....	Barclay district, on the northwest shore of Diana island.	"	.....	35
7	Hamilton Point.....	Barclay district, the southern portion of Diana island.	"	.....	86
8	Haines Island.....	Barclay district, Barclay sound.	"	.....	30
9	Keeshan.....	Barclay district, at the southern entrance to Barclay sound, 1½ miles northeast of Cape Beale.	"	.....	330
10	Kichha.....	Barclay district, 1½ miles east of Cape Beale.	"	.....	12
11	Clutus.....	Barclay district, at western entrance to Pacheena bay.	"	.....	105
12	Anacla.....	Barclay district, at the head of Pacheena bay, the eastern half of section 8, township 1.	"	.....	218
13	Masit.....	Barclay district, at eastern entrance to Pacheena bay, east of Seabird island.	"	.....	83
1	Ahahswinis.....	Alberni district, on the left bank of the Somass river, 1½ miles from its mouth.	Opetchisabt	.....	96
2	Kiehkoot.....	Alberni district, on the left bank of the Somass river, 5½ miles from its mouth.	"	.....	290
3	Cons.....	Alberni district, on the west bank of the Alberni canal, at the second narrows.	"	.....	132
4	Chuchukacook.....	Clayoquot district, on the west shore of Alberni canal, one mile north of Nahmint bay.	"	.....	5
1	Pacheena.....	Renfrew district, on San Juan harbour, and the south branch of the San Juan river.	Pacheena	.....	153
2	Pacheena.....	Renfrew district, on San Juan harbour, and the north branch of the San Juan river.	"	.....	156

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 1, 1882.
Surveyed, 1883.
Final confirmation, March 24, 1885.

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 5, 1882.
Surveyed, 1883.
Final confirmation, March 24, 1885.

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 7, 1882.
Surveyed, 1890.
Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.

SCHEDULE OF Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No	Name.	Where situated.	Tiŋbe or Band	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Wŋlŋlŋte.....	Renfrew district, 5 miles west of Port San Pacheena Juan.	.....	95	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 17, 1889. Surveyed, 1892.
4	Fishing Station	Renfrew district, at the confluence of Harris creek and San Juan river, a portion of the N.W. 4 section 12, township 10.	.....	.....	Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.
1	Tsahuhŋh	Alberni district, on the right bank of the Somass river, about 3 miles from its mouth.	Sesbhart.....	1,030	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 3, 1892. Surveyed, 1893.
2	Alberni	Alberni district, on the eastern shore of Alberni canal, near its head.	"	156	Final confirmation, March 24, 1885.
3	Iwachis.....	Alberni district, on the eastern shore of Alberni canal, at the first narrows.	"	26	.....
4	Tseowwa.....	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Rainy bay, Barclay sound.	"	8	.....
5	Ahmitisa	Barclay district, on the southern shore of Sedall island in Rainy bay.	"	26	.....
6	Cietro.....	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Nettle island, Barclay sound.	"	13	.....
7	Keith Island.....	Barclay district, in Barclay sound.	"	17	.....
8	Equis	Clayoquot district, 1½ miles east of Lyall point, Barclay sound.	"	123	.....
9	Omoab	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Village island, Barclay sound.	"	30	.....
1	Macoab	Clayoquot district, on Village passage, Barclay sound.	Toquart	124	.....
2	Deekyakus	Clayoquot district, at the head of Toquar harbour, Barclay sound.	"	214	.....
3	Chequis	Clayoquot district, 1½ miles south of reserve No. 1 and west of David island, Barclay sound.	"	3	.....
4	Chenatha	Clayoquot district, at the mouth of Chen- atha river, Barclay sound.	"	62	.....
5	Dookqua	Clayoquot district, Alpha passage, Barclay sound.	"	18	.....
1	Cowishil	Clayoquot district, at the entrance to Uchuck- leat harbour, Barclay sound.	Uchuckleat	175	.....
2	Elthlasee	Clayoquot district, at the head of Uchuck- leat harbour, Barclay sound.	"	400

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1	Itatloo	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Ucluellet	163
2	Clakamucis	Ucluellet arm, Barclay sound.	14
3	Outs	Clayoquot district, at the head of Ucluellet arm, Barclay sound.	12
4	Quinaquilth	Clayoquot district, at the mouth of Effingham inlet, Barclay sound.	15
5	Kl-ykleyhouse	Clayoquot district, near the head of Effingham inlet, Barclay sound.	150
6	Ucluth	Clayoquot district, at the head of Nahmint bay, Alberni canal.	62-50
7	Wya	Clayoquot district, 1½ miles southeast of Wreck bay.	23-50
8	Oo-oolth	Clayoquot district, half mile southeast of Wreck bay.	42
9	Qnisit's	Clayoquot district, at the northern extremity of Wreck bay.	12-50
		Clayoquot district, one mile northwest of Wreck bay.	

Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 5, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1886.

Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 18, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.

1	Alexandria	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river at the 197 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	554-50	100 inches of water recorded from four mile creek.
2	Hay Ranch	Cariboo district, three and one-half miles east of Alexandria.	60	
3	.....	Cariboo district, on the right bank of Fraser river, adjoining lot 16, group, 1 and opposite reserve No. 1.	1,234	12 inches of water recorded from a spring upon the reserve. The Alexandria Indians have the privilege of fishing on the right bank of Fraser river upon reserve No. 1. A grave-yard situated on lot 44, group 1, is also reserved. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 4, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Alkali Lake	Lillooet district, east of and adjoining lot 6, group 3.	596-50	
2	.....	Lillooet district, three miles northeast of reserve No. 1.	800	
3	.....	Lillooet district, one mile and three-eighths east of reserve No. 2.	180	
4	.....	Lillooet district, seven-eighths of a mile south of reserve No. 3.	540	
5	Alinton	Lillooet district, one mile and one half south-west of reserve No. 4.	227	
6	Wyotts Flat	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river about nineteen miles southwest of Alkali lake.	1,230	The right to the water retained by a dam at Harper's lake is recorded for this reserve.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
7	.....	Lillooet district, on the north shore of Lake la Hache, in section 10, township 30.	Alkali Lake.....	14	A grave-yard situated on lot 319, group 1. The privilege of fishing on the left bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Chilcooten river to Little Dog creek. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 15, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
8	Little Springs	Lillooet district, one-quarter of a mile north- east of reserve No. 7.	"	480	
9	Cludolicum.....	Lillooet district, three-quarters of a mile northeast of reserve No. 8.	"	1,400	
10	Loon Lake.....	Lillooet district, one mile and three-eighths east of reserve No. 9.	"	300	
11	Sampson's Meadow.....	Lillooet district, one-quarter of a mile west of lot 323 and half a mile southeast of reserve No. 12.	"	800	
12	.....	Lillooet district, three quarters of a mile southeast of reserve No. 4.	"	300	
13	.....	Lillooet district, two miles and one-eighth east of reserve No. 14.	"	1,400	
14	Roper's Meadow.....	Lillooet district, one mile south of reserve No. 5.	"	80	
1	Anaham's Flat	Cariboo district, on the left bank of the Chil- coten river, about forty-five miles from its mouth and about seven miles northwest of Hanceville.	Anaham ..	9,285	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 30, 1895. Sur- veyed, 1897. Final confirmation, March 5, 1898. 200 inches of water recorded from Big Flat or Anaham creek. 100 inches of water recorded from a creek near the eastern end of the reserve, about one mile from Anaham creek. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 8, 1887. Surveyed, 1894.
2	Anaham's Meadow.....	Cariboo district, about five miles north of the Indian village on reserve No. 1.	"	637	Final confirmation, April 23, 1895. 100 inches of water from Anderson or Mosquito creek recorded.
1	Nequatque	Lillooet district, at the head of Anderson lake.	Anderson lake..	444	
2	.....	Lillooet district, one and three-quarter miles south of Anderson lake.	"	20	
3	.....	Lillooet district, one-quarter mile west of reserve No. 2.	"	20	25 inches of water recorded from a creek running through the reserve known as Quosquilatqua creek.
4	Lillooet district, five miles southwest of Anderson lake and on the banks of the Mosquito or Anderson river.	"	20	The privilege of fishing on Mosquito river through the whole length of reserve No. 1. A grave- yard situated on Mr. Chapman's land, lot 100, group 1.

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1	Bridge River.....	Lillooet district, on both banks of Bridge river from its confluence with Fraser river up stream.	Bridge River.....	9021	<p>Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 5, 1881. Surveyed, 1882.</p> <p>Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.</p> <p>25 inches of water recorded from creek one mile north of village; 50 inches of water recorded from a creek on south bank; 50 inches of water recorded from Camoo's creek; 10 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve; 50 inches of water recorded from a creek on the reserve on the north bank of Bridge river.</p> <p>50 inches of water recorded from Big creek. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from half a mile below Bridge river up stream to Fountain fishery.</p> <p>Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 1, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.</p> <p>100 inches of water recorded from a creek on the north side of reserve.</p> <p>Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1887. Surveyed, 1893.</p> <p>Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.</p>
2	.....	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river, two and one-quarter miles north-east of reserve No. 1.	"	140	
1	Canim Lake	Lillooet district, on Bridge creek one mile west of Canim lake.	Canim Lake	4400	
2	.....	Lillooet district, on Bridge creek about half way between reserve No. 1 and the 100 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	"	160	
1	.....	Lillooet district, on Canoe creek in the northwest quarter section of section 16, township 10.	Canoe Creek.....	93	
2	.....	Lillooet district, on Canoe creek, one mile and one-half from reserve No. 1 and adjoining sections 3-10, township 10.	"	4460	100 inches of water recorded from Canoe creek.
3	.....	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, north of and adjoining townships 4-10.	"	6831	20 inches of water recorded from a small stream running through the reserve.
4	Spilmouse	Lillooet district, on Canoe creek about two miles above reserve No. 2.	"	400	
5	Fish Lake.....	Lillooet district, at the foot of Fish lake, one and one-half miles northeast of reserve No. 4.	"	105	
6	Toby Lake.....	Lillooet district, on the road from Canoe creek to the 57 mile post on the Cariboo road and six miles southeast of lot 141, group 1.	"	4140	
.....	Grave-yards	A grave-yard on the left bank of Canoe creek, one-half mile from its mouth, in section 1, township 4. A grave-yard situated in section 17, township 10. A grave-yard on the right bank of Canoe creek, situated in section 8, township 10. A grave-yard seven chains north of Canoe creek, situated in section 15, township 10.	"	The Canoe Creek Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from one and one-half miles above Canoe creek down stream five and one-half miles.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Cayoosh Creek.....	Lillooet district, south of Cayoosh creek and west of, and adjoining lot 3, group 1, Lillooet district.	Cayoosh Creek	367	The privilege of fishing in Green lake, situated four miles east of the 73 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road. Reserves 1, 2, 3 with grave-yards and fishing privileges allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly July 21, 1884. Reserves 1, 2, 3 surveyed 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884. Reserve 4, 5, 6 allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 5, 1885. Unsurveyed. 12 inches of water recorded from Cayoosh creek, 12 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve.
2	Pashilqua	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river, south of lot 3, group 1, and north-east of lot 4, group 1, and opposite Lillooet reserve No. 4	"	785	25 inches of water from a spring running through the reserve. A grave-yard situated on lot 3, group 1. The privilege of fishing on the right bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Cayoosh creek downstream two and one-half miles. The privilege of fishing in Cayoosh creek from its mouth upstream for one mile Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 29, 1881. Surveyed, 1884 Final confirmation, May 1st, 1886 25 inches of water recorded from a stream flowing through the reserve. 100 inches of water recorded from Kelly creek. A grave-yard situated to the east of the reserve. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Leao creek to the High Bar Indians fishery. Also the privilege of fishing in Green lake, situated four miles east of the 73 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 30, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884 50 inches of water recorded from Dog creek.
1	Clinton	Lillooet district, west of the town of Clinton and north of and adjoining lot 3, group 5.	Clinton	225	
2	.....	Lillooet district, at the 39 mile post on the road from Lillooet to Clinton, and east of and adjoining lot 9 group 1.	"	848	
1	Dog Creek,.....	Lillooet district, on Dog creek about three miles from its confluence with Fraser river.	Dog Creek.	337.50	

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3	Lillooet district, on dog creek three miles and three quarters east of reserve No. 1.	540	A graveyard situated on lot 5, group 6 west of reserve No. 1 and containing 186 acres.
3	Lillooet district, on Dog creek three quarters of a mile north, northeast of reserve No. 2.	.....	20	The privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser river from the mouth of Dog creek upstream to the mouth of Harpers Lake creek, a distance of one and one-half miles.
3	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river above Dog creek and south of and adjoining Alkali lake reserve No. 6.	.....	464	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 19, 1881. Surveyed, 1883.
1	Fountain.....	Fountain	338	Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
2	Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, about one-eighth mile south of the left bank of Fraser river, west of and adjoining lot 1, group 2.	.....	186	The unappropriated water in Fountain creek was recorded Feb. 23, 1891. The right to 300 inches of water was purchased from Chinamen and recorded May 8, 1898.
3	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, south and west of Bridge River reserve No. 1.	.....	427	The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Eleven Mile creek downstream to Bridge river fishery, about 4½ miles.
4	Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, 2½ miles southeast of reserve No. 1.	.....	160	Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, August 26, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1896.
5	Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, about one quarter mile south of reserve No. 4.	.....	240	Reserve No. 3, allotted May 1, 1886. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation May 1, 1896.
6	Lillooet district, about 1½ miles south of reserve No. 5, and about half a mile north of Lytton reserve No. 7.	.....	533	The right to 25 inches of water from a stream flowing through the reserve is recorded. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from the confluence of Barney creek upstream to the northern boundary of the reserve. A graveyard situated on lot 27, group 1, near its southern boundary. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly July 25, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	High Bar.....	High Bar	2,924	25 inches of water recorded from a spring one half mile east of reserve. 25 inches of water recorded from a spring near Cayoosh creek. 12 inches of water recorded from a spring near the Indian village.
1	Lillooet district, west of and adjoining the town of Lillooet on the right bank of Fraser river at the confluence of Cayoosh creek.	Lillooet	919½	50 inches of water recorded from a stream on the reserve.
2	Towinook.....	.....	220	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Kitchult.....	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river one mile north of reserve No. 3.	Lillooet.	104	
4	McCartney's Flat	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river 14 miles southeast of the town of Lillooet opposite Cayoosh reserve No. 2.	"	423½	A grave situated one half mile north of reserve No. 4, and one eighth mile east of Fraser river.
5	.....	Lillooet district, at the foot of Seton lake at the effluence of Seton creek.	"	75½	A grave-yard situated on lot 10, block 2, Lillooet suburban lots. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from the confluence of Cayoosh creek upstream to one half mile below Bridge river about four miles; also the privilege of fishing on the left bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Cayoosh creek downstream three miles. Also the privilege of fishing on both banks of Seton creek downstream one quarter mile from Seton lake. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 31, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	Chilco Lake.....	Coast district, on Chilco lake, at the outlet of Nemah valley.	Nemah valley.....	200	
2	Garden Reserve.....	Coast district, in Nemah valley, about four and one-half miles from reserve No. 1.	"	80	
3	Fishery Reserve.....	Coast district, in Nemah valley, at the foot of Coansee lake.	"	545	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowel, September 20, 1889. Unserved. Acreage only approximate.
4	Meadow Reserve.....	Coast district, in Nemah valley at the head of Coansee lake.	"	432	
1	Pavilion.....	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, north of Pavilion creek.	Pavilion.....	2,318½	100 inches of water recorded from Pavilion creek.
2	Leon Creek.....	Lillooet district, on both banks of Leon creek, on the left bank of Fraser river, northwest of reserve No. 1.	"	1,167½	100 inches of water recorded from Leon creek, 35 inches of water from a creek at south end of reserve.
3	Marble Canyon.....	Lillooet district, on the road from Pavilion to Hat creek.	"	650	A grave on lot 18, group 1, Lillooet district. Three separate graves on the trail from Pavilion to Hat creek. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Leon creek downstream 5½ miles. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 4, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.

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1	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, one mile south of the town of Quesnel.	1,367	
2	Fishery	Cariboo district, on the right bank of Fraser river, opposite the western end of reserve No. 1.	.....	462	
3	Fishery	Cariboo district, at the foot of a small lake, about two miles east of the town of Quesnel.	.....	39	
4	Rich Bar	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, south of and nearly adjoining reserve No. 1.	.....	235	
					20 inches of water recorded from a creek at the north end of the reserve. A grave on the left bank of Quesnel river, on lot 48. A grave on the left bank of Fraser river, 1 mile from the town of Quesnel containing .17 of an acre. A grave in Quesnel town between Front street and the Fraser river. A grave on lot 4, block 8, Quesnel town.
					Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 2, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Slough	Lillooet district, at the head and on the north shore of Seton lake.	.....	2,085	
					50 inches of water running through the reserve recorded. 20 inches of water recorded from a creek on reserve. 20 inches of water recorded from a creek, 2 miles east of reserve. 100 inches of water recorded from Portage river. 50 inches of water recorded 1 mile west of mission.
2	Silicon	Lillooet district, on the north shore of Seton lake, about six miles from the outlet and opposite reserve No. 4.	.....	139	
3	.....	Lillooet district, on the south shore of Seton lake, southeast of reserve No. 1.	.....	22	12 inches of water recorded from a spring.
4	.....	Lillooet district, on the south shore of Seton lake, opposite reserve No. 4.	.....	27	
5	.....	Lillooet district, south of and adjoining reserve No. 1.	.....	80	
6	Neciat	Lillooet district, at the foot of Anderson lake, on both sides of Portage river.	.....	84	50 inches of water recorded from a creek running through the reserve. The privilege of fishing on Portage river from Anderson to Seton lake.
					Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, September 3, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Soda Creek	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, southeast of the village of Soda Creek.	.....	1,080	
2	Deep Creek	Cariboo district, east of the 168 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	.....	4,120	
					A record of 100 inches made July 21, 1890, to be taken from Soda creek.
1	.....	Cariboo district, on the south bank of Chilcootin river, about 3½ miles west of Hanceville.	.....	3,925	
					100 inches of water recorded from 110 mile creek. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
					100 inches of water recorded from Minton creek.

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Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

N.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
2	Meadow Reserve.....	Cariboo district, about 8 miles southeast of Stone reserve No. 1.	.....	320	A grave-yard on the trail from Hanceville to Anaham Flat. The privilege of fishing in the Chilcooten river from a point 1½ miles below Hanceville downstream for 1 mile. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 11, 1887. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
1	Toosey.....	Cariboo district, on Riské creek, 1 mile west of lot 66, group 1, in the sub-district of Chilcoatin.	.....	5,780	100 inches of water recorded from Riské creek 200 inches of water recorded from Mackin creek. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 13, 1887. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
2	Meadow Reserve.....	Cariboo district, about 5 miles northwest of the Indian village on reserve No. 1.	"	540	
3	".....	Cariboo district, about 3 miles above the mouth of Riské creek and on the right bank of Fraser river.	"	12-25	
1	Williams Lake.....	Cariboo district, east of the head or eastern Williams Lake.	.....	4,074	1,464 acres of this reserve were purchased by the Dominion government from the 'Bates Estate' on March 5, 1881, for the use of the Indians. This reserve includes a lake made by the Indians to obtain a water supply.
2	".....	Cariboo district, 1½ miles north of reserve No. 1.	"	120	
3	Meadow Reserve.....	Cariboo district, 2 miles northeast of reserve No. 2.	"	180	
4	Fishery Reserve.....	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the confluence of San José creek.	"	7	
5	".....	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the confluence of Chimney creek.	"	56	
6	Fishery.....	Cariboo district, at the foot of Williams lake, ¼ of a mile from the effluence of San José river.	"	6-50	
7	Grave-yard.....	Cariboo district, on the right bank of Chimney creek, on the property of Mr. Isard.	"	9-14	
8	".....	Cariboo district, on the road from Williams lake to Soda creek and on the land owned by Mr. Pinchbeck.	"	0-25	
9	".....	Cariboo district, on a trail from Williams lake to Soda creek, 50 links south of the southern boundary of Mr. Pinchbeck's lot 6.	"	0-16	Reserve No. 1-14, allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 16, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.

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10	"	Cariboo district, 75 links south of reserve No. 9.	"	0.1
11	"	Cariboo district, 15 chains south of the southern boundary of Mr. Pinchbeck's land, lot 6.	"	0.17
12	"	Cariboo district, north of the road from Williams lake to Soda creek on Mr. Pinchbeck's land.	"	0.16
13	"	Cariboo district, north of the road from Williams lake to Soda creek on Mr. Pinchbeck's land.	"	0.9
14	"	Cariboo district, near the outlet of Williams lake on Mr. Pinchbeck's land.	"	0.3
15	Carpenter Mountain	Cariboo district, at the 166 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	"	168.76

Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, November 26, 1894.
 Surveyed, 1897. Final confirmation, March 5, 1898.

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Anaham, Williams Lake.	Musqueam, Fraser.
Anderson Lake, Williams Lake.	Nass River, Northwest Coast.
Ashcroft, Kamloops.	Nahkwockto, Kwawkwalth.
Beecher Bay, Cowichan.	Nahwitti, Kwawkwalth.
Bella Bella, Northwest Coast.	Nanaimo, Cowichan.
Bella Coola, Northwest Coast.	Nanoose, Cowichan.
Blackwater, Babine.	Neamiah Valley, Williams Lake.
Bonaparte, Kamloops.	Necoslie, Babine.
Boston Bar, Kamloops.	Neskainlith, Kamloops.
Boothroyd, Kamloops.	Nicola, Kamloops.
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Canim Lake, Williams Lake.	Nimkeesh, Kwawkwalth.
Canoe Creek, Williams Lake.	Nitinat, West Coast.
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Deadman's Creek, Kamloops.	Pemberton, Fraser.
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Klatoose, Fraser.	Tache, Babine.
Kohyut, Northwest Coast.	Toquart, West Coast.
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Kootenay Upper, Kootenay.	Trembleur Lake, Babine.
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Kop hit chin, Kamloops.	Masit, West Coast.
Koqui, Northwest Coast.	Masset, Northwest Coast.
Koqui is, Kwawkewlth.	Matchlee, West Coast.
Kosé, Northwest Coast.	Mat la ten, Kwawkewlth.
Kow tain, Fraser.	Ma tsay no, Kwawkewlth.
Ksh a oom, Northwest Coast.	Matsqui, Fraser.

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INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Mauvais Rocher, Kamloops.	Oalth-ki-vim, Fraser.
Mayne Island, Cowichan.	Cecosh, West Coast.
McCartney's Flat, Williams Lake.	Ocluc-je, West Coast.
McLean's Lake, Kamloops.	Ohamil, Fraser.
McLeod Lake, Babine.	Oin-im-it-is, West Coast.
McMillan's Island, Fraser.	Okanagan, Kamloops.
Me-ag-wan, Northwest Coast.	Oke, West Coast.
Me-an-law, Northwest Coast.	Oke-a-min, West Coast.
Mee-tup, Kwawkwalth.	O-mo-ah, West Coast.
Metlakatla, Northwest Coast.	Onad-silth, West Coast.
Mission, Fraser.	105 Mile, Kamloops.
Mission Creek, Kamloops.	Oo-oo-lth, West Coast.
Mission Island, West Coast.	O-pat-se-ah, West Coast.
Moo-yah, West Coast.	Open Bay, Kwawkwalth.
Mot-teh, Fraser.	Ope-nit, West Coast.
Mo-ut-cha, West Coast.	O-pit-sat, West Coast.
Moye-hai, West Coast.	Oregon Jack Creek, Kamloops.
Mush-kin, Fraser.	Orford Bay, Fraser.
Musqueam, Fraser.	Os-chaw-winna, Babine.
Naden, Northwest Coast.	Oapoyoos, Kamloops.
Na-na-na-hout, Kamloops.	O-tsaw-las, Kwawkwalth.
Nah-am-a-nak, Kamloops.	Otter Lake, Kamloops.
Nahl-quo-na-te, Babine.	Ouch-tum, Kwawkwalth.
Nah-witt, Kwawkwalth.	Ou-ou-ki-nish, West Coast.
Nana mo, Cowichan.	Ous, West Coast.
Nanaimo River, Cowichan.	Outs, West Coast.
Nanett, Babine.	Owh-wis-too-a wan, Kwawkwalth.
Nauoose, Cowichan.	O-wos-pit-su, West Coast.
Narcisse's Farm, Kamloops.	Oya-kum-la, Kwawkwalth.
Nantley, Babine.	Pa-aat, Northwest Coast.
Nay-ki-koulth, Kamloops.	Pa cat'-lin-na, Kwawkwalth.
Necint, Williams Lake.	Pa che-na, West Coast.
Necogic, Babine.	Pah-as, Kwawkwalth.
Nee-lo-ata, Babine.	Pape-kwat chin, Fraser.
Nee-kas, Northwest Coast.	Pap sil-qua, (Nicola), Kamloops.
Ne-hal-liston, Kamloops.	Pap-sil-qua, (Spuzzum), Kamloops.
Nekite, Kwawkwalth.	Pap-y-um, Kamloops.
Nek-lip-ton, Kamloops.	Pau-ke-a-num Fraser.
Ne-mai-ah, Williams Lake.	Pauls, Kamloops.
Nepa, Kamloops.	Pauls Basin, Kamloops.
Ne-quot-que, Williams Lake.	Pavilion, Williams Lake.
Nesikep, Kamloops.	Pay-kul-kum, Fraser.
Neskainlith, Kamloops.	Peg-leg, Kamloops.
Ne-suk, West Coast.	Pel-louth-kai, Kwawkwalth.
Ne-tsaw-greece, Babine.	Pemberton, Fraser.
New Kitsequecla, Babine.	Pemynooos, Kamloops.
Nick-eye-ah, Kamloops.	Pender Island, Cowichan.
Nickle-palm, Kamloops.	Pen-eece, Kwawkwalth.
Nicoelton, Kamloops.	Pen-e-elth, West Coast.
Nicola Mameet, Kamloops.	Pentiction, Kamloops.
Nicola Lake, Kamloops.	Pentledge, Cowichan.
Nicomen, Kamloops.	Perrets, Fraser.
Nine-Mile Creek, Kamloops.	Pinchie, Babine.
N-ka-ish, Kamloops.	Pip scul, Kamloops.
No-cut, Babine.	Pitt Lake, Fraser.
Noc-ten, Kamloops.	Point Veitch, Northwest Coast.
No-ho-meen, Kamloops.	Pokheitek, Kamloops.
Noo-aitch, Kamloops.	Poo ey-elth, Kamloops.
Noon-la, Babine.	Popkum, Fraser.
Noose-seek, Northwest Coast.	Po-qui-o-sen, Fraser.
Noota, Northwest Coast.	Porter Pass, Cowichan.
North Bay, Kamloops.	Port Harvey, Kwawkwalth.
North Thompson, Kamloops.	Port Neville, Kwawkwalth.
Nu-cha-quis, West Coast.	Potato Point, Fraser.
Nu-cha-tle, West Coast.	Pay-am, Fraser.
Nu-muk-a-mis, West Coast.	Priests' Valley, Kamloops.
Nu-na-u-tin, Kamloops.	Puck-a-thole-chin, Fraser.

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INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Put-kwa, Kamloops.	Sesbelt, Fraser.
Qua-ai, Northwest Coast.	Seton Lake, Williams Lake.
Qua-a-out, Kamloops.	Seymour Creek, Fraser.
Qua-ee, Kwawkewlth.	Shackan, Kamloops.
Qua-lark, Fraser.	Shawn-i-ken, Kamloops.
Qualicum, Cowichan.	She-gan-ny, Northwest Coast.
Quart-cha, Northwest Coast.	Shell Island, Kwawkewlth.
Quat-ley-o, Kwawkewlth.	Shingle Point, Cowichan.
Quat-tishe, Kwawkewlth.	Shook, Kamloops.
Quay, Kwawkewlth.	Shoo-wah-tlans, Northwest Coast.
Qua-ya-atums, Kwawkewlth.	Shosh-host, Kamloops.
Quesnel, Williams Lake.	Shry-pit-la-hooks, Kamloops.
Que-qua, Fraser.	Shumarl, Northwest Coast.
Quil-chce-na, Kamloops.	Shu-mart, West Coast.
Quil-lan-ton, Kamloops.	Shu-ouchten, Kamloops.
Quin-a-quilt, West Coast.	Shuswap, Kootenay.
Quin sam, Kwawkewlth.	Siaken, Fraser.
Qui-si-tis, West Coast.	Sicamous, Kamloops.
Quorts-a-we, West Coast.	Sic-s-dach, Babine.
Red Cliff, Northwest Coast.	Silicon, Williams Lake.
Rich Bar, Williams Lake.	Siska Flat, Kamloops.
Ropers Meadow, Williams Lake.	Skaig-ha, Northwest Coast.
Ruby Creek, Fraser.	Ska-main, Fraser.
Saa-goom-bah-lah, Kwawkewlth.	Ska-wha-look, Fraser.
Se-ai-youck, Kwawkewlth.	Ska-wha-lun, Fraser.
Saanich East, Cowichan.	Skay-na-neichat, Kamloops.
Saanich South, Cowichan.	Skedan, Northwest Coast.
Se-cha-wil, West Coast.	Skei-kut, Kamloops.
Sach-sa, West Coast.	Ske-meos-kuan-kin, Kamloops.
Sach-teen, Fraser.	Skh-powiz, Kamloops.
Sack-a-ni-te-cla, Babine.	Skidegate, Northwest Coast.
Sack-um, Kamloops.	Skilah hesten, Fraser.
Sah-hah-cum, Fraser.	Skookum Chuck, Fraser.
Sah-habl-ikum, Kamloops.	Skoon-koon, Kamloops.
Sai la-quo, Babine.	Skow-is-hin, Fraser.
Sai-lah-lus, Fraser.	Sku-et, Kamloops.
Salmon Bay, Fraser.	Skul-kayn, Fraser.
Salmon Lake, Kamloops.	Shu-mal-asph, Fraser.
Salmon River, Kamloops.	Skup-pah, Kamloops.
Salmon River, Kwawkewlth.	Skutz Cowichan.
Sam-ab-quam, Fraser.	Skwah, Fraser.
Sampson's Meadow, Williams Lake.	Skwah-la, Fraser.
Sand Island, Northwest Coast.	Skwa li, Fraser.
Se-ouk, West Coast.	Skwaw-mich Island, Fraser.
Sar-que, West Coast.	Skwaw-kwe-ehm, Fraser.
Se-tun-quin, Northwest Coast.	Skway, Fraser.
Saturna Island, Cowichan.	Skway ay-nope, Kamloops.
Saugh-a-naught, Fraser.	Skwe-ahm, Fraser.
Scam-a-kounat, Northwest Coast.	Skwul-wai-lum, Fraser.
Seaucy, Kamloops.	Slay-a-thium, Fraser.
Sche-lo-wat, Fraser.	Sleet-sis, Kamloops.
Sch-kam, Fraser.	Sliammon, Fraser.
Scotch Creek, Kamloops.	Slooks, Northwest Coast.
Scowban, Northwest Coast.	Siosh, Williams Lake.
Scowlitz, Fraser.	Sme-o-ha-lin, Fraser.
Scut-tap, Northwest Coast.	Soda Creek, Williams Lake.
Sea-bird Is'and, Fraser.	Soldatquo, Kamloops.
Se-ab, Kamloops.	Songhees, Cowichan.
Se-aich-em, Fraser.	Sooke, Cowichan.
Sea Island, Fraser.	Soo-wah-lie, Fraser.
Se-a-ko, Northwest Coast.	Sow-chea, Babine.
Se-as-pun-kut, Babine.	So-yan-do-star, Babine.
Seek-fuk-is, West Coast.	Spahomia Creek, Kamloops.
Se-kale-ton, Fraser.	Spa-kels, Northwest Coast.
Se-mach, Kwawkewlth.	Spapsum, Kamloops.
Semiahmoo, Fraser.	Spe-ous, Kamloops.
Senanus Island, Cowichan,	Spey-um, Kamloops.

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Name of Reserve and Agency.	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Spil-mouse, Williams Lake.	Tsah-ah-eh, West Coast.
Spintlum Flat, Kamloops.	Tsai-kwi-e, Kwawkwalth.
Spuzzum, Kamloops.	Tsak, Babine.
Squa-am, Kamloops.	Tsak-is, Kwawkwalth.
Squa-tits, Fraser.	Tsark-sis, West Coast.
Squaw-kum, Fraser.	Tsau-kan, Kamloops.
Sque-ah, Fraser.	Tsau-wa-te, Kwawkwalth.
Sque-tan-kil-hats, Kamloops.	Tsaw-aw-muck, Kwawkwalth.
Squi-a-la, Fraser.	Tsaw-rome, Fraser.
Squi an-ny, Kamloops.	Tsaw-wassen, Fraser.
Squin-lix-stat, Babine.	Tee-a-tab, Fraser.
Sta-ya-hanny, Kamloops.	Tsee-no-wah, West Coast.
Sta-quo, Northwest Coast.	Tsin-kahkt'l (Cooks Ferry), Kamloops.
Staw-a-mus, Fraser.	Tsin-kaht'l, (Boothroyds) Kamloops.
Stel-la-quo, Babine.	Tsim-lair-en, Northwest Coast.
Ste-yum-whul-pa, Kamloops.	Tsin-man-ween-clist, Northwest Coast.
Ste-van, Babine.	Tsin-sti-kep-tum, Kamloops.
Stlac ka-ment, Kamloops.	Tsin-tach, Northwest Coast.
Stone, Williams Lake.	Tsitsak, Babine.
Stony Creek, Babine.	Tsoui-a-die, Fraser.
Stony Point, Northwest Coast.	Tsoui-gun-ya, Babine.
Stryen, Kamloops.	Tsow-win, West Coast.
Stul-la-wbeets, Fraser.	Tsul-qua-te, Kwawkwalth.
Su-ah-bin, Fraser.	Tsu-qua-nah, West Coast.
Suc-wo-a, West Coast.	Tuck-kwi-owh-um, Kamloops.
Sumass, Fraser.	Tugwell Island, Northwest Coast.
Sut-a-quis, West Coast	Tumbah, Babine.
Swan Lake, Kamloops.	Tym-gow-zan, Northwest Coast.
Sway-calse, Fraser.	Tzartlam, Cowichan.
Sway-we lit, Fraser.	Tze-acn-ten, Fraser.
Sweeteen, Fraser.	Ucausley, Babine.
Swit-se-malpb, Kamloops.	U-cluth, West Coast.
Ta-a-ack, Kwawkwalth.	Ulkah, Babine.
Tache, Babine.	Umliis-le, Babine.
Tack-u-an, Northwest Coast.	Um-puk pul-qua-tum, Kamloops.
Tah-la, Northwest Coast.	Union Bay, Cowichan.
Tah-sis, West Coast.	Up-so-wis, West Coast.
Tah-sish, West Coast.	Uz-ta, Babine.
Ta-la-haat, Northwest Coast.	Village Bay, Kwawkwalth.
Tateuse, Northwest Coast.	Village Island, West Coast.
Talcomy, Northwest Coast.	Village Island, Cowichan.
Tan co-ah, Northwest Coast.	Vermilion Forks, Kamloops.
Ta noo, Northwest Coast.	Wah-leach Island, Fraser.
Tat-chu, West Coast.	Wah-ous, West Coast.
Tat-po-oose, Fraser.	Wai-wa-kum, Fraser.
Tat-sel-a-was, Babine.	Wap-pook, West Coast.
Tchah-chee-lailth-a-num, Fraser.	Watta, West Coast.
Te-ah.mit, West Coast.	Waump, Kwawkwalth.
Tee-gua-loose, Kamloops.	Waw elth, Northwest Coast.
Tees-lec, Babine.	Waw-wat'l, Kwawkwalth.
Tee ta, Kwawkwalth.	We-kei-lala, Northwest Coast.
Te-laise, Kwawkwalth.	Werk-in-el-ek, Northwest Coast.
Tent Island, Cowichan.	Whonock, Fraser.
Te qua, West Coast.	Why-eek, Kamloops.
Thomas Point, Kwawkwalth.	Wil-la-clough, Northwest Coast.
Three Islands, Fraser.	Williams Lake, Williams Lake.
Tobacco Plains, Kootenay.	Wil-na-scan-caud, Northwest Coast.
Toby Lake, Williams Lake.	Wil-ska-skammel, Northwest Coast.
Tokenatch, Fraser.	Winche, West Coast.
Toon, Northwest Coast.	Wit-sim-a-gon, Northwest Coast.
Toops, Kamloops.	Wok-it-sas, West Coast
Toosey, Williams Lake.	Wolf Creek, Kamloops.
Too-too-wilt-e-na, West Coast.	Wolf Island, Cowichan.
Too-wartz, North-west Coast.	Wy-ah, West Coast.
Tork, Fraser.	Wo-clese, Kwawkwalth.
Towinock, Williams Lake.	Wycott's Flat, Williams Lake.
Trafalgar Flat, Fraser.	Wy-a, West Coast.

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INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Ya-al-strick, Fraser. Ya-gan, Northwest Coast. Ya-kats, West Coast. Yak-h'l-kay-wa-lick, Kamloops. Ya-kwe-a-kwi-oose, West Coast. Yak, Fraser. Yan, Northwest Coast. Yark-sis, West Coast. Yat-ze, Northwest Coast.	Ye-kwaup-sum, Fraser. Yel-a-kin, Kamloops. Yeller-tlee, Northwest Coast. Yens-is-chuck, Babine. Yook-witz, Fraser. Yu-quot, West Coast. Zacht, Kamloops. Zaul-zap, Northwest Coast. Zoht, Kamloops.

	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Wikwemikong (unceded).....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Wikwemikong (unceded).....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Obidgwong.....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at—	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Fort William.....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Red Rock or Helen Island.....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Lays Plat.....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Lake Nipigon.....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Pic River.....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Long Lake.....	1,006	126	7	308	217	31	47	5	217	317	9	331	160	145	81	218	102	318	156	159	62	115	191	84	106	104	165	198	83	80	139	350	3,986	6	34	18	35	82	15	37	46	140	52	54	59	18,530
Mchipicoten and Big Heads.....	1,006	126	7	308	21																																									

Carried forward...

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Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

RELIGION.

Indian s	Census Return	Angli- can.	Pres- byterian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Remarks.
Brought forward	18,540	4,560	151	4,152	6,334	815	84	417	1,725	
Rivers in Seine	129								120	
La Platte (Fox)	91				25				66	
La Platte (Mik.)	74								74	
Kawagami (Sturgeon Lake)	39								29	
Wabigoon	90								86	
Prince's Head	140	146			4				1	
La Platte	359	300			9				11	
Wabigoon	73	26			7				10	
Grassy Narrows	103	8			62				33	
Elze Lake	60				5				55	
The Outlet	63	32			11				11	
Islington	133	122			5				24	
Rat's Lake	70				8				62	
Northwest Angle No. 31	409								100	
" " 32	56								56	
" " 34	19								10	
Big Island	147								117	
Assabagen	159								159	
Whitchurch Bay	48				7				41	
Shoal Lake No. 40	63				4				59	
" " 38	39								79	
Indians at Ignace	74				74					These Indians belong to the Frenchman's Head Band, in the Savanne Agency.
Total	20,703	5,184	151	4,152	4,501	815	84	417	3,447	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	379	70			278			31		
" " Beaucourt	50				50					
Algonquins of River Desert	303				303					
Totals	203				203					

	74	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	Religion unknown.	AgentBastien's agency.
Têtes de Boule of St. Maurice Band on Lake Manouan, County Champlain	74	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....
Têtes de Boule of St. Maurice Band on Waymontaching and Concouache Reserves, County Champlain	84	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
Têtes de Boule of St. Maurice band at Okikendatch, County Champlain ...	92	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac, unorganized	230	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
County of Ottawa	1,063	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Amaetles of Viger	107	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....
Burons of Lorette	449	1	3	445	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois of Goughnawaga	2,005	2	.....	1,970	.....	.....	.....
" " St Regis	1,361	.....	.....	1,316	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois and Algonquins of Lake Two Mountains....	447	.....	.....	180	.....	4	.....	
Micmacs of Maria	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
" Restigouché	481	.....	.....	481	.....	.....	.....
Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz.:— Montagnais and Inuit	453	.....	.....	453	.....	.....	.....
Betsiamits (Beramie)	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Eskimaux	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Godbout	304	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	.....
Lake St John	445	27	.....	418	.....	.....	.....
Mingen	168	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands	363	.....	.....	363	.....	.....	.....
St. Anne de Labrador, Chicoutimi	45	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Unorganized territories	1,387	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Analectics in County of Quebec	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
" "	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Abenakis	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,785	100	3 | 431	7,491	.....	4	31		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mileages of Kent County at			
Big Pine	285		285
Indian Island	39		39
Bethesda	29		29
M. miles of Northernland County at			
Fort Chiswell	224		224
Fort Chiswell	147		147
Fort Chiswell	48		48
Fort Chiswell	38		38
Fort Chiswell	35		35
M. miles of Northernland County at			
Fort Chiswell	850		850

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CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK Continued.

RELIGION.

Locality	Persons	Religion					Remarks.	
		Angl- an.	Pres- byterian	Method- ist	Roman Catholic	Baptist.		Other Christ- ian Beliefs	Pagan.
Abenaki of W. side of Lake Umbagog	850				850			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	80				80			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	147				147			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	101				101			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	58				58			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	13				13			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	23				23			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	25				25			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	30				30			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	79				79			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	26				26			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	290				290			
Abenaki of N. side of Lake Umbagog	47				47			
Total	1,639				1,639			

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Shelburne County at—									
Jordan River.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Shelburne River.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Sable River.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Clyde River.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Barrington River.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Queen's County temporarily									
Milton.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Port Monton.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
United States.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

Micmacs of Shelburne County at—

Jordan River.....
 Shelburne River.....
 Sable River.....
 Clyde River.....
 Barrington River.....
 Queen's County temporarily
 Milton.....
 Port Mouton.....
 United States.....

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Carried forward.

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Non-Resident Indian : Denominations to which they belong &c. (Continued)

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. *Continued*

Indians	Census Return	Religion					Remarks
		Angli- can	Pres- byterian	Method- ist	Roman Catholic	Epist- olical	
Brought forward.	1,117				1,117		
Innap Is. and Margot Is.	57				57		
Municipality of Cape Breton County at Lekawac (Reserve)	10				10		
North Sydney	40				40		
Central Nova Scotia	80				80		
Municipality of Halifax County at St. John's Bay	20				20		
Municipality of Halifax County at St. John's Bay	38				38		
Wilmington and Westport Junction	37				37		
Municipality of Antigonish County at Summersville (Reserve)	29				29		
Antigonish (Reserve)	51				51		
Portugal Cove (Reserve)	77				77		
Portugal Cove (Reserve)	16				16		
Municipality of Guysborough County at Yarmouth County	87				87		
Total	2,018				2,018		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
Municipality of Prince County at Lennox Island (Reserve)	250				250		
Municipality of King's County at Morell (Reserve)	58				58		
Total	308				308		

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Ahous-ah-t.	268	86	75	107
Chac-qu-ah-t.	245	30	150	65
Chac-cis-ah-t.	124	61	61	63
Ebat-is-ah-t.	103	43	60	60
Ewi-bwieh-ah-t.	160	50	30	80
Hes-qu-ah-t.	150	150		
Howchuk-is-ah-t.	46	10	15	21
Kel-seem-ah-t.	67	26	26	47
Kyquot.	347	200	147	147
Match-id-ah-t.	57	27	30	30
Moosch-ah-t.	190	110	80	80
Nitu-ah-t.	208	160	20	38
Nooch-ah-t.	75	30	30	45
Oiaht.	164	70	30	64
Opitche-ah-t.	65	40	10	15
Pacheen-ah-t.	69	34	35	35
To-qu-ah-t.	21	10	11	11
Tsesh-ah-t.	124	60	64	64
Total.	2,483	326	1,005	972

FRANK RIVER AGENCY.

Aitchelitz.	8	8		
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reservoir.	27	27		
Cheam.	107	106		
Chehalis.	111	106		
Cogutlam.	25	45		
Douglas.	75	75		
Ewa-wos.	27	27		
False Creek.	51	51		
Homalke.	86	86		
Hope.	87	83		
Hasting's Saw Mill.	18	78		
Kasey.	19	24		
Kialkosa.	50	24		
Kapilano.	18	16		
Kwa-kwa-apit.	42	42		
Langley.	164	184		
Mission (Burrard Inlet).	92	79		
Musquam.	19	1,088		
Carried forward.	1,125	19	39	39

These Indians have returned to the reserves to which they formerly belonged.

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CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, &c.—Continued.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Census Return	Indian	RELIGION.						Remarks.		
		Angli- can	Pres- byterian	Metbo- dist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.		Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	Pagan.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY—Con.										
1,125	Brought forward.....	9		19	1,068				29	
	Matsqui.....				40					
	New Westminster.....				68					
	Nicomen.....				19					
	Ohamil.....	5		3	50					
	Pemberton Meadows.....				256					
	Popcum.....	16								
	Semi-sh-moo.....				32					
	Sechelt.....				226					
	Sumass.....				35					
	Scowlitz.....			23	48					
	Squialla.....			4	12					
	Skweahm.....				29					
	Sliammon.....				216					
	Squatita.....	10		10	23					
	Skwa-mish, Howe Sound.....				8				18	
	Skwal.....				80					
	Skookum Chuck.....				90					
	Samah-quam.....				60					
	Skulkayu.....			22	2					
	Skaw-sh-looks.....				23					
	Seymour Creek.....			3	33				9	
	Skway.....	4			25					
	Texas Lake.....	5			26					
	Tchewassan.....				40					
	Tsoo-wah-lie.....			39	10					
	Tyeachten.....			33	15					
	Wharnock.....				26					
	Yuk-kweakwi-oose.....			4	22					
	Yale.....	32			57					
2,936	Total.....	81		160	2,639				56	

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BABING AND UPPER SKENA RIVER AGENCY.

[illegible]

Carried forward.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

[illegible]

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c — *Continued.*PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA *Continued*

RELIGION.

NAME	Census Return	Religion.						REMARKS
		Anglican	Presbyterian	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Baptist	Congregational	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY (Contd.)								
Brought forward								
Kentim Lake	71				91			
Lillian No. 1	4				74			
Pavilion	98				68			
Quinal	72				72			
Selkirk Mission No. 1	69				69			
" "	2				2			
" "	71				74			
" "	39				49			
" "	84				84			
Soda Creek	105				105			
Stones	55				55			
Tongue	144				144			
Williams Lake	113				113			
Total	1,973	20			1,953			
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.								
Massett	373	373						
Chidegate	257			257				
Kincolth	262	262						
Kittex	35							35
Lachalap	174			174				
Kitangata	40							40
Kitwinitshith	64							64
Ayalash	137	137						
Kitlach-damax	143							143
Fort Simpson	700			700				
Metlakatla	207	207						

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

INDIANS.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						REMARKS.	
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gational- ist.		Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY—Con.									
Brought forward.....	1,122	16			1,106				
Kenim Lake.....	91				91				
Lillooet No. 1.....	74				74				
" 2.....	4	4							
Pavilion.....	68				68				
Quesnel.....	72				72				
Seton Lake, Mission No. 1.....	69				69				
" 2.....	2				2				
" Enias, 2.....	34				34				
" Schloss, 5.....	49				49				
" Nectat. 6.....	84				84				
Soda Creek.....	105				105				
Stones.....	55				55				
Toosey.....	144				144				
Williams Lake.....									
Total.....	1,973	20			1,953				
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.									
Massett.....	373	373							
Skidegate.....	257			257					
Kincolth.....	262	262							
Kittex.....	35								35
Lachalasp.....	174			174					
Kitangata.....	40								40
Kitwinishith.....	64								64
Ayalush.....	137	137							
Kitlach-damax.....	143								143
Fort Simpson.....	700			700					
Metlakatla.....	207	207							

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Con- grega- tionalist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
COWICHAN AGENCY—Con.									
Brought forward.....	1,150			10	1,115				
Sicameen.....	34				25				
Kul-lets.....	66				34				
Ly-ack-sun.....	78				66				
Ll-mal-che.....	18				78				
Pemel-a-kut.....	139				18				
Tsussie.....	49				139				
Naulmo.....	164	20		130	49				
Sno-no-was.....	13				14				
Qualicum.....	13			13	13				
Comox.....	60		60						
Galiano Island.....	31				31				
Mayne Island.....	27				27				
Discovery Island.....	31				31				
Cowichan Lake.....	2			2					
Total.....	1,875	20	60	155	1,840				
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.									
Spuzzum.....	158	67			91				
Skuzzy.....	36				36				
Taqwayam.....	73	35			38				
Kapatsikan.....	53								
Suuk-kamus.....	72	69			3				
Hlu blu-natan.....	56	56							
Sike.....	32	32							
Klick-um-cheep.....	138	138							
Nkya.....	71	71							
Nhumen.....	86	86							

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Method- ist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
KWAWELWITZ AGENCY—Con.									
Brought forward	250	63							187
Kwaw-shela	49								49
Kwaw-kewith	97	97							
Kwi-at-kah	43	43							
Mah-il-pi	55	55							
Ma ma-li-li-kulla	114	114							
Nah-wah-ta	105								105
Nimkish	147	147							
Nu-witti	67								67
Ta-wak-tenk	130								130
Tsa-waw-tie-neuk	219	219							
Waw-lit-sum	54								54
Wi-wai-at-kum	92				92				
Wi-wai-at-kai	105			105					
Total	1,527	738		105	92				592

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

CHIPPEWAS AND OJIBWAS OF TREATY NO. 1 AT—									
Roseau River, including Rapids	250								
Long Plain	134	2				80			170
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing	105					2			130
St. Peter's	1,100	933		1					105
Broken Head River	174	102				113	20	10	23
Fort Alexander	474	236				33			39
Nandy Hay	254	26				229			9
						223			7

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Total, Treaty No. 1.....	2,491	1,398	88	1	679	20	10	483
Stour at Portage la Prairie.....	131							43
CHIPPÉWAS AND CREES OF TREATY No. 2 AT—								
Lake Manitoba.....	105	4			80			21
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	65	8			46			11
Fairford.....	183	147				34		2
Little Saskatchewan.....	108	75			1	32		
Lake St. Martin.....	121	71				24		26
Grane River.....	53	12			6			36
Water Hen River.....	132				132			
Total, Treaty No. 2.....	767	317			265	90		95
CHIPPÉWAS AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY No. 3 AT—								
Buffalo Bay.....	33							33
Total, Treaty No. 3.....	33							33
CHIPPÉWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY No. 5 AT—								
Black River.....	70	70						
Hollow Water River.....	98	47			14			38
Loon Straits.....	59							59
Blood Vein River.....								
Fisher River.....	360			173				187
Jack Head River.....	79	43						36
Berens River.....	305			280	25			
Poplar River.....	147			142	5			
Norway House.....	551			551				
Cross Lake.....	293			293				
Grand Rapids (Berens River).....	122							122
Pekangikum.....	102							102
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux).....	110	110						
Chenayawin (Crees).....	154	154						
Noose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux).....	125	125						
The Pas.....	417	391			9		17	
Shoal Lake (Crees).....	60	60						
Red Earth.....	124	53						71
Cumberland.....	155	155						
Total, Treaty No. 5.....	3,332	1,208		1,439	53		17	615

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Indians	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Belie/s.		Pagan.
Treaty No. 4.									
BIRTLA AGENCY.									
Kesekoowenin.....	147		103		44				63
Waywayseecappo.....	172		66		44				24
Valley River.....	72		17		31				
Gambler.....	19		2		17				
Rolling River.....	101		19		2				80
Bird Tail (Sioux).....	65		37						28
Oak River ".....	316	237	7						72
Oak Lake ".....	67		12						55
Turtle Mountain (Sioux)...	10								10
Total.....	969	237	262		138				332
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.									
Coté.....	262	1	166		12				93
Key.....	230	147	1		12				70
Kesekouse.....	169	19	10		70				60
Total.....	661	167	167		94				223
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.									
Pheasant Rump.....	38		1		3				84
Striped Blanket.....	37				2				35
White Bear.....	116	2	1		9				108
Total.....	191	2	2		14				175

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Unoccupied.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.									
Ochapowag	106	2	7	20					77
Kahkewistahaw	113	5	16	20					72
Oowessess	157	1	16	132					8
Sakimay	212	1	4	8					199
Leech Lake (Little Bones)									
Total	588	9	43	180					366
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.									
Carry-the-Kettle	208		33	22					153
PILE HILLS AGENCY.									
Little Black Bear	73	3	32						38
Star Blanket	38		3						36
Okanees	63	8	7						48
Pee-pee-kessis	66	4	26						36
Total	240	15	68						157
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.									
Muskowequan	145								65
George Gordon	167	123		80					18
Day Star	79			20					78
Poor Man	98	8		1					81
Yellow Quill	379			9					369
Total	869	137		120					611
MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.									
Piapot	180		33	42					106
Pasquah	141		34	98					9
Muskowpetung	97		22	20					55
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	172			163					9
Total	590		89	323					178
Pine Creek	92			92					
Total, Treaty No. 4	4,399	567	664	983					2,185

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CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, &c.—Continued.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	R. LIGION.						Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gation- list.		Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>									
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.									
One Arrow	94	2			65				27
Okemasia	23	3	1		19				
Beardy	135		16		78				41
John Smith	136	135			1				
James Smith	105	95							10
Cumberland	128	105							23
Checastapasin									
Total	621	340	17		163				101
CARLTON AGENCY.									
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	149	30							119
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake)	82	2	3		77				
Mistawasis (Snake Plain)	131	6	88		37				
Ahtakakooop (Sandy Lake)	207	188			11				8
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake)	66				29				37
Kentemotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes)	108	80							28
Pelican Lake Indians	55								55
Pelican Narrows	146	55			141				
Wahapaton Shout, (non-treaty)	103		33						70
James Robert (Lac la Ronge)	493	475			18				
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	154	151			3				
Total	1,744	987	124		316				317
HORNEMA AGENCY.									
Ermlenkin	150			3	156				
Hampson	320			210	91				28
Reserve unoccupied.									

Reserve unoccupied.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Louis Bull	68				53	8		7
Montana (Little Bear)	45				19	5		31
Sharp Head (Oheepootequan)								
Total	601				285	260		56
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.								
Mosquito								
Bear's Head	88	4						84
Lean Man								
Red Pheasant	150	117				33		
Sweet Grass	95	24				46		26
Poundmaker	113	13				92		8
Little Pine and Lucky Man	116	37				45		34
Moosomin	108	11				63		34
Thunderchild	137	87				31		19
Total	807	293				310		204
UNION LAKE AGENCY.								
See-kas-kootch	253							
Sweet Grass (attached)	19							
Wee-misticosahwas	111							
Oo-tee-powhayo	85	112				680		59
Fus-kee-ah-kee-wah	26							
Kee-hee-win	117							
Kinosayo (Ohipewyan)	240							
Total	851	112				680		59
EDMONTON AGENCY.								
Enoch	119				10	108		
Michel	85					85		
Alexander	184					184		
Joseph	134					134		
Paul (White Whale Lake)	151				136	15		
Orphans at St. Albert	6					6		
Total	679				146	533		

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Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians	Census Station	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Angli- can	Pro- testan- t	Method- ist	Roman Catholic	Congre- gation- alist.		Other Chris- tian Relig.
SAGDIE LAKE AGENCY.							
Sad He Lake and Wah-at-anow	123		2	104	28		
Blue Quill	110			9	101		
Jaure Secum	331			257	64		
Lai la Riche	15				18		
Chewayon	67				67		
Beaver Lake	103				103		
Total	751		2	259	373		
Total, Treaty No 6.	5,654	1,732	143	6,465	1,991		503
Treaty No. 7.							
SARCHEE AGENCY.							
Bull Head	203	25			7		171
Stony Reserve	626			626			
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.							
Running Rabbit and Iron Shield	526	30			28		468
White Pup and Big Road	518	40			7		471
Total	1,034	70			35		929
BLOOD AGENCY.							
Woods	1,447	110			100		1,037

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The Slaves of Lower Hay river have six dwelling houses and one stable. Eleven men have potato patches, and several are trying to grow barley. They also have four milch cows and one bull.

PEIGAN AGENCY.	519	57	626	106	350
Total, Treaty No. 7	3,633	262	626	248	2,497
Treaty No. 8.					
Oreos and Chipewyans at Fort McMurray	148				
Chipewyans at Fond du Lac	458				
Beavers at Dunvegan	118				
Oreos at Little Red River	47				
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan	382				
Oreos at Fort Chipewyan	187				
Chipewyans at Smith Landing	285				
Oreos at Wabiscow	220				
Oreos at Peace River Landing	54				
Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River	162				
Oreos at Vermilion, Peace River	108				
Oreos at Lesser Slave Lake	258				
Oreos at Surgeon Lake	119				
Beavers at Fort St. John	46				
Stragglers at Fort McMurray	17				
Oreos at White Fish Lake	2				
Slaves of Upper Hay River	178				
Slaves of Lower Hay River	104				
Chipewyans of Fort Resolution	113				
Yellowknives of Fort Resolution	194				
Dogribs of Fort Resolution	122				
Oreos of Trout Lake	1				
Total, Treaty No. 8	3,323				
UPPER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.					
Rampart House	400	400			
EASTERN ATHABASCA DISTRICT.					
Green Lake	46			14	32
Ile à la Crosse	500			500	
Portage la Loche	220			220	
Water Hen Lake	115			4	111
Total	981			738	143

Religious belief not given

Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

RELIGION.

Indians	Census Return.	Angli- can.	Pres- byterian.	Method- ist.	Roman Catholic.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Reliefs	Vagan	Remarks.
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.									
Saddle Lake and Wahsatadow	13		2	104	26				
Blue Quill	10			9	101				
Jasper S. Lake	221			257	64				
La' la Roche	18				18				
Chilowayut	57				67				
Beaver Lake	103				103				
Total	321		2	170	309				
Total, Treaty No 6	6,654	1,792	143	1,465	1,961			753	
Treaty No. 7.									
SARCEE AGENCY.									
Bull Head	303	25			7			171	
Stony Reservoir	626			626					
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.									
Running Rabbit and Iron Shield	520	30			28			462	
White Pup and Big Head	518	40			7			471	
Total	1,038	70			35			933	
BLOOD AGENCY									
Blood	1,247	110			100			1,037	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The Slaves of Lower Hay river have six dwelling houses and one stable. Eleven men have potato patches, and several are trying to grow barley. They also have four milch cows and one bull.

PEGASIS	Treaty No. 7					Treaty No. 8				
	513	57	626	100	350	148	118	47	382	187
Total, Treaty No. 7	3,633	262	526	248	2,497	148	118	47	382	187
Treaty No. 8										
Crees and Chipewyans at Fort McMurray	148					148				
Chipewyans at Fort du Lac	458					458				
Beavers at Dunlop	118					118				
Crees at Little Red River	47					47				
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan	382					382				
Crees at Fort Chipewyan	187					187				
Chipewyans at Smith Landing	285					285				
Crees at Wabiscow	220					220				
Crees at Peace River Landing	54					54				
Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River	162					162				
Crees at Vermilion, Peace River	108					108				
Crees at Lesser Slave Lake	258					258				
Crees at Sturgeon Lake	119					119				
Beavers at Fort St. John	46					46				
Stragglers at Fort McMurray	17					17				
Crees at White Fish Lake	2					2				
Slaves of Upper Hay River	178					178				
Slaves of Lower Hay River	104					104				
Chipewyans of Fort Resolution	113					113				
Yellowknives of Fort Resolution	194					194				
Dogribs of Fort Resolution	122					122				
Crees of Trout Lake	1					1				
Total, Treaty No. 8	3,323					3,323				
UPPER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.										
Rampart House	400	400				400				
EASTERN ATHABASCA DISTRICT.										
Green Lake	46			14	32	46				
Ile à la Crosse	500			500		500				
Portage la Loche	220			220		220				
Water Hen Lake	115			4	111	115				
Total	881			738	143	881				

Religious belief not given

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, &c.—Continued.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.		Pagan.
LOWER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.									
Peel River.....	685	430			255				
Fort Good Hope.....	570				570				
Fort Norman.....	324	80			244				
Fort Wigley.....	280	90			190				
Fort Simpson.....	199	100			99				
Total.....	2058	700			1,358				
GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.									
Providence.....	582	100			482				
Fort Rae.....	800				800				
Total.....	1382	100			1,282				
RIVERS AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.									
Fort Liard.....	205				205				
Fort Nelson.....	172				172				
Total.....	377				377				
YUKON DISTRICT.									
Forty Mile Creek.....	2,600	400							2,000
Selkirk or Pelly River.....	200	200							
Total.....	2,600	600							2,000
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.									
Pelican Narrows.....	211				211				
Nelson River.....	115				115				
Churchill.....	No ret.								
Lac Caribou.....	525				525				
Esquimaux.....	1				1				
Total.....	862				862				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA—RECAPITULATION.

West Coast Agency.....	2,483	326	180	1,005	972
Fraser River ".....	2,836	81	180	2,639	56
Rabine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	2,815	675	293	1,739	108
Williams Lake Agency.....	1,973	20	.....	1,953	.....
Northwest Coast Agency.....	4,131	1,209	2,168	.....	754
Kootenay Agency.....	4,534	.....	.....	534	.....
Cowichan ".....	1,875	20	155	1,640	.....
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	3,749	1,512	.....	2,236	.....
Kwakwakaith.....	1,527	738	105	92	.....
Bands not visited, about.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	592
Grand total.....	24,523	4,255	3,061	11,838	2,483

These are mainly some detached bands of Stikine, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head-waters of the Stikine, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown.

MANITOBA—RECAPITULATION.

Treaty No. 1.....	2,491	1,288	1	679	483
" 2.....	767	317	.....	265	95
" 3.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33
" 5.....	3,352	1,208	1,439	53	615
Sioux at Portage la Prairie.....	131	88	.....	.....	43
Grand total.....	6,754	2,823	1,440	997	1,269

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—RECAPITULATION.

Treaty No. 4.....	4,339	567	664	983	2,185
" 6.....	4,054	1,732	143	1,901	2,153
" 7.....	3,633	262	925	248	2,457
" 8.....	3,323	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-treaty Indians.....	305	.....	44	.....	261
Grand total.....	17,714	2,561	807	3,192	5,603
Ugavva.....	4,015	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

Religion not given.

Religions unknown.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*
GRAND RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES, &c.	Census Return.	Religion.							Remarks.	
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Ontario	20,703	5,184	151	4,152	6,561	815	84	417	3,047	Religion of 292 unknown. " 2,725
Quebec	10,785	100	3	431	7,481		4	31		
Nova Scotia	2,018				2,018					
New Brunswick	1,639				1,639					
Prince Edward Island	303				308					
British Columbia	24,523	4,255	386	3,061	11,838				2,483	" 2,500
Manitoba	6,754	2,823	88	1,440	997	110		27	1,269	"
Northwest Territories	17,714	2,561	807	2,135	3,192				5,696	" 3,323
Upper Mackenzie District	400	400								
Eastern Athabasca	881				738				143	
Lower Mackenzie	2,038	700			1,358					
Great Slave Lake	1,382	100			1,282					
Rivière Aux Liards	377				377					
Yukon	2,560	600							2,000	
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District	852				852					
Ungava	4,016									
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,090									
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux	1,090									
Grand total	92,010	16,723	1,435	11,219	39,651	925	88	475	14,638	Religion of 14,866 un- known.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS of Sioux and Straggling Indians in the Northwest Territories, 1900.

	Number.
WHITE CAP SIOUX, MOOSE WOODS.	
44 Methodists, 6 Pagans	50
MOOSE JAW, WOOD MOUNTAIN AND REGINA (SIOUX.)	
All Pagans	127
MAPLE CREEK, SWIFT CURRENT AND MEDICINE HAT.	
124 Crees, 4 Saulteaux. All Pagans.....	128
Total.....	305

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Popula- tion.	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15, inclusive.		From 16 to 20, inclusive.		From 21 to 65, inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.					
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Superintendency—																
Six Nations.....	E. D. Cameron, Supt.....	3,988	220	292	408	398	208	199	1,094	1,023	69	77				
Parry Sound Superintendency.....	W. B. Maclean, ".....	869	63	64	94	90	38	43	206	255	3	3				
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.....	248	20	14	34	18	8	9	62	66	11	6				
Walpole Island Agency.....	Alex. McKelvey, ".....	790	63	59	68	71	45	56	207	201	9	11				
Sarnia.....	Adam English, ".....	454	31	31	32	36	28	24	115	137	9	11				
Caradoc.....	A. Sinclair, ".....	1,379	97	85	148	124	61	42	408	350	37	29				
Moravian.....	A. R. McDonald, ".....	345	28	37	38	32	19	19	86	84	1	1				
Manitowaning.....	C. L. D. Sims, ".....	2,322	218	238	261	305	169	129	416	463	53	70				
Gore Bay.....	J. H. Thorburn, ".....	552	37	40	51	55	46	34	127	141	11	10				
Thessalon.....	Saml. Hagan, ".....	739	46	43	72	73	57	63	127	155	44	59				
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Wm. Van Abbott, ".....	1,117	94	97	102	89	64	59	268	292	32	20				
Port Arthur.....	J. F. Hodder, ".....	1,624	154	160	223	184	74	98	304	376	19	32				
Golden Lake.....	E. Bennett, ".....	86	5	8	11	6	4	9	21	19	2	2				
Tyendinaga.....	Geo. Anderson, ".....	1,248	88	109	133	114	72	71	303	320	14	24				
Lake Simcoe.....	John Yates, ".....	116	6	5	12	11	6	5	34	30	3	4				
Cape Croker.....	John McIver, ".....	388	19	12	38	29	24	15	116	119	6	11				
Saugen.....	John Scofield, ".....	368	27	26	27	25	15	17	91	109	16	16				
Alnwick.....	John Thackeray, ".....	231	20	14	16	15	17	16	67	58	2	6				
Mud Lake.....	W. McFarlane, ".....	165	17	12	24	9	16	7	44	32	1	3				
Rice Lake.....	".....	80	4	8	11	5	5	3	21	18	1	4				
Rama.....	D. J. McPhee, ".....	230	15	18	22	26	11	13	51	60	6	8				
Christian Island.....	Chas. McGibbon, ".....	235	16	19	18	27	14	14	59	63	3	3				
Soulog.....	A. W. Williams, ".....	38	3	6	1	3	3	1	7	9	2	2				
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	Chas L. D. Sims, ".....	31	2	6	5	1	6	9				

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Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—

Hungry Hall No. 1.....	34	4	1	2	9	11	1
" " " ".....	18	1	1	2	6	7	2
Long Sault No. 1.....	35	2	4	3	9	9	1
" " " ".....	48	3	3	3	11	18	1
Manitou Rapids No. 1.....	82	10	7	9	14	17	2
" " " ".....	37	4	1	6	9	9	1
Little Forks.....	46	3	4	3	12	13	4
Couchiching.....	140	11	11	14	29	39	4
Stangeomung.....	52	6	5	8	10	12	2
Niacatchewenin.....	54	3	5	6	8	9	4
Nickickonesmenecanung.....	59	7	4	2	10	12	1
Rivière la Saine.....	120	8	12	10	12	17	3
Lac la Croix.....	91	5	10	6	13	22	1
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	78	5	18	4	13	14	1
Sturgeon Lake.....	29	3	2	1	7	6	3
Eagle Lake.....	60	7	8	2	17	13	1
Wabigoon.....	90	4	14	7	17	26	1
Ignace.....	74	6	5	4	13	17	1
Frenchman's Head.....	140	13	19	6	34	27	4
Lac Seul.....	350	39	45	19	76	68	4
Wabuskang.....	73	9	12	3	13	16	1
Grassy Narrows.....	103	5	9	6	22	25	3
Rat Portage.....	70	3	8	3	16	17	3
Shoal Lake No. 39.....	79	8	6	3	18	21	1
" " " ".....	63	4	9	4	13	15	2
Northwest Angle No. 37.....	109	3	12	6	20	24	2
" " " ".....	56	8	6	1	13	11	3
" " " ".....	33	2	1	1	5	8	1
Whitefish Bay.....	19	3	8	4	11	12	1
Big Island.....	48	3	16	12	31	31	4
Assabaska.....	147	16	19	5	36	40	6
Islington.....	159	8	14	18	35	45	3
The Dalles.....	153	15	17	9	35	35	5
" " " ".....	62	6	11	2	13	15	3
Total.....	20,411	1,536	2,136	1,115	4,836	5,040	483

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....	447	30	45	34	20	20	140	105	6	7
Caughnawaga.....	2,005	219	234	210	115	109	443	404	44	55
St. Regis.....	1,351	161	144	137	87	62	280	264	28	31
Viger.....	107	2	9	9	18	22	18	26	6	9
St. Francis.....	379	44	45	44	16	16	88	88	6	7
Lake St. John.....	445	37	60	51	31	32	101	90	11	109
Carried forward.....	4,734	493	537	495	287	261	1,068	977	95	

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
POPULATION—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Popu- lation.	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15, inclusive.		From 16 to 20, inclusive.		From 21 to 65, inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
QUEBEC—Concluded.													
Brought forward.....													
Maria Agency	Rev. J. Gagné, Agent.....	4,734	493	422	537	485	287	261	1,068	977	96	109	
R. stigeouche Agency	Jeremie Pitre	85	11	8	15	12	4	5	12	16	1	1	
River Desart	W. J. McCaffrey	481	45	46	56	50	24	24	104	98	14	20	
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	393	25	29	38	40	26	27	95	98	4	10	
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.	449	43	38	50	47	33	27	96	96	4	7	
Temiscaming	Adam Burwash	50	1	1	4	1	4	5	11	17	1	5	
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon	203	20	16	28	31	9	7	41	43	3	5	
.....	.....	493	55	58	44	50	28	26	107	97	11	17
Total.....	.....	6,886	699	618	772	716	415	383	1,536	1,442	133	174
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Richibucto Superintendency.....	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.....	930	60	69	110	106	31	28	238	228	28	32	
Fredericton	James Farrell	709	80	80	79	70	32	33	146	139	25	25	
Total.....	.....	1,639	140	149	189	176	63	61	384	367	53	57
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island Superinten- dency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.....	308	38	42	32	26	19	12	67	55	9	8	

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Religion.						Land.	REALTY.				
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.			Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.		
ONTARIO.														
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	3,988	1,508		623		793		4	140	922	Acres.	10,722	Cultivated, includ- ing made pastur- age.
Six Nations.....	W. B. Maclean, Agent.	859			263		557			17	22	1,360	23,974	natural pasture.
Parry Sound Superintendency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	248	12	10	176			20		30		3,860	1,360	
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	Alex. McKelvey " "	780	485		274	14					17	8,200	2,960	
Walpole Island Agency.....	Adam English " "	454	95		333	6						5,342	1,063	
" "	A. Sinclair " "	1,379	639		838			2				7,654	6,310	
Caradoc " "	A. R. McDonald " "	345	79	1	68					137		2,130	1,630	
Moran " "	C. L. D. Sims " "	2,322	187		23	2,071				33	8	4,516	3,864	
Maitowaning " "	J. H. Thorburn " "	652	13		533						6	1,364	1,364	
Gore Bay " "	Saml. Hagan " "	739	72		2	685						3,386	550	
Thessalon " "	Wm. Var Abbott " "	1,117	303		11	803						27,199	2,611	
Sault Ste. Marie " "	J. F. Hodder " "	1,624	50			1,224						7,782	536	
Port Arthur " "	E. Bennett " "	85				36					350	519	229	
Golden Lake " "	Geo. Anderson " "	1,248	1,108	140								1,358	15,153	
Tyendinaga " "	John Yates " "	116			116							729	529	
Lake Simcoe " "	John McIver " "	388	17		241	130						5,000	1,500	
Gape Croker " "	John Seoffield " "	368	2		266	30			80			1,085	1,020	
Saugeen " "	John Thackeray " "	231	9		220	2						2,473	1,864	
Alnwick " "	W. McFarlane " "	165			165							250	250	
Mud Lake " "	W. McFarlane " "	80			80							765	575	
Rice Lake " "	D. J. McPhee " "	230	3		230	14						135	1,000	
Rams " "	Chas. McGibbon " "	235			183	53						873	573	
Christian Island " "														
Carried forward.....		17,564	4,480	151	4,104	6,188	815	84	417	1,325	98,980	58,047		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Religion.						REALTY.				
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other (Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Cleared, including natural pastureage.	Cultivated, includ- ing made pastur- age.	
ONTARIO—Concluded.													
Brought forward.		17,564	4,487	151	4,104	6,188	815	84	417	1,325	99,980	Acres.	58,047½
Seagow Agency.	A. W. Williams, Agent.	38			38								
Indians of Beausotell Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	C. L. D. Sims	31				31							
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at—													
Hungry Hall No. 1.	M. Begg, Agent.	34	5							29	20	5	
Long Sault No. 1.	"	18	6							12	15	10	
" No. 2.	"	35	24							11	10	35	
Manitou Rapids No. 1.	"	48	10							38	10	25	
" No. 2.	"	82	15							67	15	51	
Little Forks.	"	37	10							27			
Couchiching.	"	46	10							36	10	16	
Stangecoming.	"	140			10	115					15	15	
Niacatchewenin.	"	52								52	15	1	
Nitokikonecmenecanning.	"	54								54	10	5	
Rivière la Seine.	"	59								59	15	6	
Lac la Croix.	"	120								120	20	10	
Lac des Mille Lacs.	"	91				25				68	15	2	
Sturgeon Lake.	L. J. A. Leveque, Insp't	78								78	103	6	
Eagle Lake.	"	29								29		10	
Wabigoon.	"	60				5				55	82	14	
	"	90								86	72	14	
	"	74				74							

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Frenchman's Head									
Lac Seul	140	136	9	417	4	41	31	4	4
Wabuskang	350	300	7	417	41	40	45	41	41
Grassy Narrows	73	26	7	417	40	33	3	33	33
Rat Portage	103	8	62	417	62	62	6	62	62
Shoal Lake No. 39	70	79	8	417	79	79	4	79	79
" 40	63	63	4	417	63	63	6	63	63
Northwest Angle No. 37	109	109	4	417	109	109	6	109	109
" 33	56	56	4	417	56	56	4	56	56
" 34	19	19	4	417	19	19	4	19	19
Whitefish Bay	48	48	7	417	48	48	5	48	48
Big Island	147	147	4	417	147	147	8	147	147
Assabaska	159	159	5	417	159	159	9	159	159
Islington	153	122	17	417	153	153	70	153	153
The Dalles	62	32	17	417	62	62	4	62	62
Total	20,411	5,184	4,152	6,561	815	84	417	3,047	101,452
Quebec.									
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	447	263	180	417	4	188	1,518	4	188
Caughnawaga Agency	2,005	33	1,970	417	4	4,177	4,150	4	4,177
St. Regis	1,351	135	1,216	417	4	2,662	2,725	4	2,662
Viger	107	107	107	417	107	107	363	107	107
St. Francis	379	70	278	417	31	125	588	31	125
Lake St. John	445	27	418	417	4	903	90	4	903
Maria	85	85	85	417	85	85	190	85	190
Restigouche	481	481	481	417	481	481	563	481	563
River Desert	393	393	393	417	393	393	201	393	201
Jenne Lorette	449	1	445	417	445	413	383	413	383
Becancour	50	50	50	417	50	50	290	50	290
Tmiscaming	203	203	203	417	203	143	80	203	143
Bersimis	493	493	493	417	493	385	2404	493	385
Total	6,888	100	431	6,319	4	9,645	11,015	4	9,645
New Brunswick.									
Richibucto Superintendency	930	930	930	417	930	2,115	890	930	2,115
Fredericton	709	709	709	417	709	491	341	709	491
Total	1,639	1,639	1,639	417	1,639	2,606	1,231	1,639	2,606
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	308	308	308	417	308	561	538	308	561

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.					
		Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	12	1	11	7	1	.....	41,696	1	15	197	360
Six Nations.....	W. B. Maclean	7	.....	6	1	4	.....	1,360	.....	.....	20	114
Parry Sound Superintendency..	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	2	1	1	3	3	.....	5,000	.....	3	45	23
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	Alex. McKelvey	2	1	3	2	2	4	2,773	.....	.....	100	130
Waipole Island	Adam English	4	2	3	.....	1	.....	7,120	.....	2	111	7
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	4	3	6	1	13	.....	15,420	6	6	107	135
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2,235	.....	1	28	57
Moravian	C. L. D. Sims	7	3	9	1	.....	.....	2,216	.....	.....	37	279
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn	3	.....	2	2	2	.....	1,301	.....	.....	9	98
Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	19	50
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbott	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,385	.....	.....	30	116
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	2	2	5	.....	2	.....	309	.....	.....	19	132
Port Arthur	E. Bennett	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	14
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	3	1	4	3	1	.....	15,628	.....	2	128	34
Tyendinaga	John Yates	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	529	.....	.....	13	19
Lake Simcoe	John McIver	2	1	3	2	4	.....	600	1	.....	41	60
Cape Croker	John Scofield	4	1	3	3	7	.....	850	.....	1	60	45
Saugeen	John Thackeray	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	2,473	.....	.....	48	9
Alnwick	W. McFarlane	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	290	.....	.....	21	12
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	755	.....	.....	11	14
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee	1	1	1	2	2	.....	931	.....	.....	48	35
Rama	Chas. McGibbon	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	573	.....	.....	4	41
Christian Island	A. W. Williams	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	4	4
Scugog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	8
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	C. L. D. Sims	.....	Not given	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	8
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at—	
Hungry Hall No. 1.....	M. Begg	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.				
		Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
Quebec—Continued.												
Brought forward.....												
River Desert Agency.....	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent.....	10	4	14		17		6,014	41	24	766	142
Jeune Lorette ".....	A. O. Bastien ".....	1		2				319	1	1	69	25
Becancour ".....	H. Desilets, M.D. ".....			1				1,230				
Temiscaming ".....	Adam Burwash ".....	1		1				40			5	
Bersimis ".....	Adolphe Gagnon ".....							150			5	23
Total.....		13	4	19		17		16		25	844	38
New Brunswick.												
Richibucto Superintendency.....	W. D. Carter, Supt.....	6		3		5					136	
Fredericton ".....	James Farrell ".....	2	1	3		3					106	11
Total.....		8	1	6		8		1,114			240	11
Prince Edward Island.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.....	1				1		300			47	

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
		Sheddes.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Orls.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	25	127	348	76	177	168	61	41	111	55
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean	17	42	45	.....	37	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	3	34	25	2	4	13	1	3	14	2
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey	.....	19	116	.....	46	.....	34	10	37	54
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English	6	32	58	5	23	28	14	12	18	23
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	24	36	126	20	48	62	36	18	17	45
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	3	9	48	3	20	20	12	10	6	20
Moravian	C. L. D. Sims	59	74	189	8	65	157	40	139	4	16
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn	6	33	82	4	24	88	12	27	16	3
Gore Bay	Sam'l. Hagan	4	9	33	6	10	5	1	4	3	.....
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbott	25	39	50	.....	13	19	16	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	3	30	2	.....	19	9	3	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	E. Bennett	6	8	13	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	118	168	64	166	156	1	22	6	46	.....
Tyendinaga	John Yates	1	8	23	14	13	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe	John McIver	50	56	1	30	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Croker	John Scofield	25	72	.....	15	15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Saugeen	John Thackeray	27	21	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Alnwick	W. McFarlane	12	10	1	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Lake	D. J. McPhee	10	10	.....	7	7	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee	2	31	32	5	3	10	30	12	3	.....
Rama	Chas. McGibbon	10	31	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island	A. W. Williams	4	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	C. L. D. Sims	3	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.		186	780	1,568	196	714	798	291	338	242	263
Carried forward.											

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33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay
Big Island	Big Island	Big Island	Big Island	Big Island	Big Island	Big Island	Big Island	Big Island	Big Island
Assalaska	Assalaska	Assalaska	Assalaska	Assalaska	Assalaska	Assalaska	Assalaska	Assalaska	Assalaska
Islington	Islington	Islington	Islington	Islington	Islington	Islington	Islington	Islington	Islington
The Dalles	The Dalles	The Dalles	The Dalles	The Dalles	The Dalles	The Dalles	The Dalles	The Dalles	The Dalles
Total	219	790	1,638	764	794	291	378	242	263
QUERNO.									
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent	26	53	9	4	21	20	10	10
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	108	296			110	12	10	14
St. Regis	Geo. Long	96	48		40	43	1		28
Viger	E. Beaulieu								
St. Francis	A. O. Combré, M.D.	6	5	2	15	4	11	3	
Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue	3	23	2		4		5	10
Marie	Rev. J. Gagné	1	3		5		2	3	6
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre	7	33		55	42	5	8	
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	27	13	1	7	2	2	5	3
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	11	9		8	13			
Beaucourt	H. Desilets, M.D.	1	3		2	3		1	
Temisaming	Adam Burwash	15	11		8	5	13	12	2
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon	5	2		4	1		1	
Total		59	341	494	148	246	66	28	52
NEW BRADSWICK.									
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	67	56	43	39	37		41	2
Fredericton	James Farrell	7	14	32	14	27		6	5
Total		74	70	75	53	64		47	7
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Aarsenault, Supt.	2	27	23	23	6			3

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Seed-drills.	Cultivators.	Land-rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Threshing-machines.	Tool chests.
ONTARIO.												
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent...	370	282	53	196	76	110	75	111	148	2	4
Six Nations.....	W. B. Maclean	36	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Parry Sound Superintendency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.....	45	40	6	13	6	10	6	9	12	1	1
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	Alex. McKelvey	90	55	6	50	8	34	5	16	25	1	2
Walpole Island Agency.....	Adam English	83	72	9	40	10	25	25	24	41	1	15
Sarnia.....	A. Sinclair	124	109	21	83	19	37	32	33	62	1	17
Caradoc.....	A. R. McDonald	55	56	7	53	2	14	10	9	17	2	2
Moravian.....	C. L. D. Sims	174	99	5	5	.....	17	7	19	7	.....	51
Manitowaning.....	J. H. Thorburn	54	46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	15	1	.....
Gore Bay.....	Sam'l Hagan	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tbessalon.....	Wm. Van Abbott	39	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	J. F. Hodder	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur.....	E. Bennett	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake.....	Geo. Anderson	127	130	25	92	37	60	34	70	54	3	44
Tyendinaga.....	John Yates	22	13	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	4	1	9
Lake Simcoe.....	John McIver	60	50	2	5	2	6	2	20	25	1	1
Cape Croker.....	John Scofield	60	37	.....	.....	.....	6	1	10	5	1	50
Saugren.....	John Thackeray	29	24	6	11	2	5	4	9	14	.....	2
Alnwick.....	W. McFarlane	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Mud Lake.....	W. McFarlane	9	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	.....	.....
Rice Lake.....	D. J. McPhee	20	20	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	.....	3
Rams.....	Chas. McGibbon	30	20	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	2	1	.....
Christian Island.....	A. W. Williams	8	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	3
Seugog.....	O. L. D. Sims	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Indians of Beauvoile Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	M. Hagg, Agent.....	2	1
Chippewas and Sautaux of Treaty No. 3 at—
Hungry Hall No. 1.....

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Long Sault No. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.—Continued.										
		Ploughs.	Harrow.	Seed-drills.	Cultivators.	Land-rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Threshing-machines.	Tool Chests.
Quebec—Concluded.												
Brought forward		440	386	20	102	17	84	27	106	49	35	144
River Desert Agency	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent	20	23			1	1	1	3	4		
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	5	5		1				1			
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.	3	3					1				
Teniscaming	Adam Burwash	12	15			1	1		1	1	1	3
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon	2	2									
Total		482	434	20	103	19	86	29	112	54	36	147
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	23	15				1					1
Fredericton	James Farrell	31	33		17	5	1		7	1		
Total		54	48		17	5	2		7	1		1
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	10	2			2				1	1	3

SESSONAL PAPER No. 27

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c. Continued							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
		Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	\$ cis.
ONTARIO.									
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent.....	2,320	272	94	220	75	95	200	28,168 00
Parry Sound Superintendency.....	W. B. Maclean.....	582	10	1	28	12	1	.....	2,140 00
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.....	94	125	6	20	11	7	25	3,085 00
Wapole Island	Alex. McKelvey	800	94	1	55	23	32	89	12,300 00
Sarnia	Adam English	758	83	2	62	16	11	82	13,702 00
Caradoc	A. Sinclair	1,424	74	13	82	29	44	106	9,447 50
Moravian	A. R. McDonald	310	42	.....	33	13	12	40	7,000 00
Manitowaning	C. L. D. Sims	1,640	113	10	150	145	10	17	13,125 00
Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn	.....	20	4	42	19	16	43	3,972 00
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan	301	2	.....	27	14	.....	.....	775 00
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. Van Abbott	1,798	18	5	33	10	.....	.....	3,795 00
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder	1,210	2	2	22	3	.....	.....	2,225 00
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	85	1	.....	4	4	4	1	460 00
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	4,208	117	.....	107	76	70	70	29,886 65
Lake Simcoe	John Yates	110	4	.....	10	12	2	2	1,113 00
Cape Croker	John McIver	500	40	4	25	18	16	18	5,000 00
Saugen	John Scofield	1,500	25	.....	50	40	25	65	3,700 00
Alnwick	John Thackeray	402	19	1	16	13	10	26	3,324 80
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	100	4	.....	8	3	5	1	1,000 00
Rice Lake	"	60	5	.....	5	2	.....	3	1,200 00
Rama	D. J. McPhee	115	9	.....	7	8	2	11	1,500 00
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon	90	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	550 00
Scugog	A. W. Williams	30	2	.....	7	3	3	3	450 00
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	O. L. D. Sims	50	1	3	3	250 00
Carried forward.....		18,467	1,089	143	1,016	552	338	806	147,968 95

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Northwest Angle No. 37.....	"	"	59	1,089	143	1,016	552	366	808	149,530 45
" " No. 33.....	"	"	34							
" " No. 34.....	"	"	21							
Whitefish Bay.....	"	"	33							
Big Island.....	"	"	48							
Assabaska.....	"	"	103							
Islington.....	"	"	142							
The Dalles.....	"	"	9							
Total.....			19,672							
Quebec.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....		J. Perilliard, Agent.....	435	11	46	49	37	6	30	5,271 55
Gaughnawaga ".....		Alex. Brosseau ".....	510	140	185	200	50		80	9,547 00
St. Regis ".....		Geo. Long ".....	190	60	26	78	49	11	48	7,378 00
Viger ".....		E. Beaulieu ".....	135	13		13	12			1,260 00
St. Francis ".....		A. O. Comrie, M. D., Agent.....		5	18	30	27	19	4	3,653 00
Lake St. John ".....		Wm. Donohue ".....	114	4	6	5	4			500 00
Maria ".....		Rev. J. Gagné ".....	153	6	10	17	6	4	8	3,640 00
Restigouche ".....		Jeremie Pitre ".....	250	6	9	22	3	3	10	1,986 00
River Desert ".....		W. J. McCaffrey ".....	280	4	7	10	5	1	3	350 00
Jeune Lorette ".....		A. O. Bastien ".....	30	1	2	1	1		1	200 00
Becancour ".....		H. Desilets, M. D. ".....	100	3	1	14	3	1		1,189 00
Temiscaming ".....		Adam Burwash ".....							2	81 00
Bersimis ".....		Adolphe Gagnon ".....			4	4				
Total.....			2,237	263	314	443	197	45	192	36,055 55
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency.....		W. D. Carter, Supt.....	337	30	2	24	5		11	1,700 00
Fredericton ".....		James Farrell ".....	232	29		30	23	1	2	2,677 00
Total.....			569	59	2	54	26	1	13	4,377 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.....		John O. Amsenault, Supt.....	84	1	3	8				380 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.											
		Horses.		Cattle.					Other Stock.				
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	370	537	170	12		65	120	509	200	59	25	
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean,	23	25	3	6	11	17	98	106	20			
Party Sound Superintendency	High Stewart, Agent	40	30	14	2		15	65	70	10	7	4	
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey	116	85	136	3	7		178	220	21	12		
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English	90	75	12	6		22	98	73	6		8	
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	116	132	45	3		20	137	99	13	7	4	
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	42	76	23	2		11	47	63	14	6	6	
Moravian	C. L. D. Sims	187	223	97	9	17	33	131	130	41	16	15	
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn	61	59	4	2	2	5	31	17	39	3	5	
Gore Bay	Sam'l Hagan	37	30	4	2		6	24	18	3		2	
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbott	38	25	14	3	30	9	73	79				
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	12	8	2	8	12	7	24	27				
Port Arthur	E. Bennett	9	6	2				10	18	5			
Golden Lake	Geo. And-son	274	191	49	36		105	548	475	129	123	8	
Tyendinaga	John Yates	12	21		2		9	22	25	10	4	1	
Lake Simroe	John McIver	60	40	20			20	40	40	50	40	1	
Cape Croker	John Scofield	25	70	40		2	20	30	35	20	12		
Saugen	John Thackeray	23	23	8	1		4	42	41				
Alnwick	W. McFarlane	6	9	6	1			16	12				
Mud Lake	D. J. McPherson	9	8	6	1		6	16	10				
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	6	20	1			4	10	16				
Rama	Chas. McGibbon	30	28	20	1	4	25	45	30	28	10	6	
Christian Island	A. W. Williams	3	6	2				5	2				
Beugog													

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Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	O L. D. Sims	8	4	116	132	413	1,864	2,159	609	299	84
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Bogg, Agent	4	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	2	2
" " No. 2	"	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Long Sault No. 1	"	3	4	10	5	8	2	2	2	2	2
" " No. 2	"	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Manitou Rapids No. 1	"	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" " No. 2	"	7	1	2	2	6	5	2	2	2	2
Little Forks	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Couchiching	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stangecoming	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Niacarawen	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nickitongemencan	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Riviere la Seine	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lac la Croix	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Lereque, Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sturgeon Lake	"	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Eagle Lake	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wabigoon	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ignace	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frenchman's Head	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lac Seul	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wabuskang	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grassy Narrows	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rat Portage	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoal Lake No. 39	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" " 40	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" " 33	"	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" " 34	"	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Whitefish Bay	"	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Big Island	"	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assabaska	"	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Islington	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
The Dalles	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		1,674	1,679	682	116	132	413	1,864	2,159	609	299
Quebec.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perilland, Agent	25	67	23	11	4	91	74	22	11	2
Canguanawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau	89	80	88	20	8	350	250	10	8	2
St. Regis	Geo. Long	1	100	70	18	1	180	168	1	1	10
Viger	E. Beaulieu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carried forward		114	247	181	49	12	493	32	32	19	12

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.			
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep	Lambs.	Roats, Breeding.	
Quebec—Concluded.													
Brought forward.....		114	247	181	49		12	621	492	32	19	12	
St. Francis Agency.....	A. O. Cormiré, M.D., Agent.	8	10		1			22	12				
Lake St. John ".....	Wm. Donohue, Agent.	15	10	3	2	2		38	49				
Matia ".....	Rev. J. Gagné	5	6	1	1	3		8	12	2			
Restigouche ".....	Jeremie Pire	15	18	5		4	1	38	55	6	2	2	
River Desert ".....	W. J. McCaffrey	21	13	7	3		5	41	25	19	7	1	
Jeune Lorette ".....	A. O. Bastien	5	2	1	3		4	18	7	1			
Beaucour ".....	H. Desilets, M.D.	1	2		3			5	7	1	1		
Temiscaming ".....	Adam Burwash	6	6	1	2			12	12	14			
Bersimis ".....	Adolphe Gagnon	4						4	7				
Total.....		194	312	189	64	9	22	807	678	75	29	15	
New Brunswick.													
Richibucto Superintendency.....	W. D. Carter, Supt.	16	11			18		49	40				
Fredericton ".....	James Farrell	22	9	6			2	16	49	7	5	5	
Total.....		38	20	6		18	2	65	89	7	5	5	
Prince Edward Island.													
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.		2					1	1				

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Continued.							Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.		
		Other Stock		Poultry.				Sail Boats.		Row Boats.	Canoes.	
		Bows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.					
ONTARIO.												
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	354	1,800	814	131	1,861	8,854	46,875 00	.....	4	1
Six Nations.....	W. B. Maclean	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	255	10,050 00	19	18	105
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent.....	25	50	15	30	150	1,100	5,500 00	.....	.....	.....
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	Alex. McKeiray	100	745	250	150	181	2,300	18,206 00	6	44	16	
Walpole Island Agency.....	Adam English	30	133	441	25	88	2,495	10,944 00	1	40	1	
Sarnia.....	A. Sinclair	61	300	187	39	62	7,912	11,836 10	1	4	2	
Caradoc.....	A. R. McDonald	60	190	7	69	24	1,875	9,990 00	.....	2	.....
Moravian.....	C. L. D. Sims	125	865	.....	.....	10	2,440	17,375 00	110	37	48
Manitowaning.....	J. H. Thorburn	6	428	8	14	22	1,190	9,033 30	40	18	1	
Gore Bay.....	Saml. Hagan	25	48	10	8	.....	414	4,000 00	26	16	48
Thessalon.....	Wm. Van Abbott	11	46	6	.....	.....	1,759	7,598 00	65	25	61
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	3,475 00	33	29	487
Port Arthur.....	E. Bennett	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	850 00	.....	.....	12
Golden Lake.....	Geo. Anderson	164	511	508	145	554	6,544	51,400 75	3	36	1	
Tyendinaga.....	John Yates	12	65	16	6	60	375	3,550 00	5	21	8	
Lake Simcoe.....	John McIver	40	400	15	.....	20	600	8,000 00	5	20	2
Cape Croker.....	John Scofield	60	175	50	25	65	150	3,300 00	5	7	.....
Sauguen.....	John Thackeray	13	67	28	.....	20	561	4,698 50	.....	.....	18
Alnwick.....	W. McFarlane	3	12	.....	.....	20	150	2,100 00	.....	1	38
Mud Lake.....	W. McFarlane	6	21	.....	20	40	200	2,120 00	.....	12	12
Rice Lake.....	D. J. McPhee	4	47	20	17	26	90	1,800 00	.....	11	64
Rama.....	Chas. McGibbon	15	125	30	.....	.....	400	3,700 00	13	22	18
Christian Island	
Carried forward.....	1,114	6,113	2,539	709	3,203	33,109	236,502 65	321	361	929	

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Concluded.						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS. Com.		
		Other Stock							Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
		Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.				
ONTARIO—Concluded.											
Brought forward.....		1,114	6,113	2,539	709	3,203	33,109	236,502 65	321	351	9.9
Seagow Agency.....	A. W. Williams, Agent.....	5	5	9	6	3	61	546 75		5	8
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	C. L. D. Sims	2	15				50	450 00	4		
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at— Hungry Hall No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent.....							420 00			20
Long Sault " 1.....	"							320 00			18
" " 2.....	"							320 00			25
Manitou Rapids No. 1.....	"							720 00			30
" " 2.....	"							490 00			20
Little Forks.....	"							380 00			20
Couchiching.....	"							555 00	2		40
Ninacabewasin.....	"							1,000 00			20
Nickicouemeneccanning.....	"							140 00			22
Rivière la Seine.....	"							195 00	1		25
Lac la Croix.....	"							220 00	1		30
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	"							100 00			35
Sturgeon Lake.....	L. J. A. Loreque, Inspector.....							80 00			31
Eagle Lake.....	"							25 00			12
Wabigoon.....	"							170 00			24
Ignace.....	"										36
Frenchman's Head.....	"										30
								170 00			56

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Lao Seul	"	"	1,121	6,133	2,548	715	3,203	39,220	260 00	560	3,093	140
Wabuskang	"	"										29
Grassy Narrows	"	"							25 00			41
Rat Portage	"	"							100 00			35
Shoal Lake No. 39	"	"										45
" No. 40	"	"										30
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"							515 00			56
" No. 33	"	"										30
" No. 34	"	"										12
Whitefish Bay	"	"							375 00			12
Big Island	"	"							265 00			24
Assabaska	"	"							460 00			54
Islington	"	"							395 00			68
The Dalles	"	"							605 00			66
	"	"							40 00			32
Total			1,121	6,133	2,548	715	3,203	39,220	246,044 30	560	3,093	
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		J. Perilland, Agent.	16	148	26	4	5	505	8,770 65		27	1
Caughnawaga Agency		Alex Broseau "	40	160			15	150	14,792 00		50	10
St Regis		Geo. Long "	75	139	300	35	76	1,400	18,581 00		64	
Viger		E. Beaulieu "										4
St. Francis		A. O. Comiré, M.D., Agent.		49				40	1,686 00		8	7
Lake St. John		Wm. Donohue, Agent.	3	32				150	3,321 00			131
Mar-a		Rev. J. Gagné "	3	6				24	800 00			7
Restigouche		Jeremie Pitre "	10	49			2	177	3,845 00			48
River Desert		W. J. McCaffrey "	5	20	25			100	2,750 00		2	40
Jenne Lorette		A. O. Bastien "	25				8	300	1,500 00			15
Becancour		H. Desilets, M.D. "	3	12				60	350 00			3
Teniscaming		Adam Burwash "		13				197	1,712 95			24
Bersimis		Adolphe Gagnon "		2				10	375 00		1	90
Total			155	655	351	39	106	3,113	88,083 60	1	151	380
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency		W. D. Carter, Supt.		30		10	2	161	2,085 00	47	34	52
Fredricton		James Farrell "		80		6		385	2,550 00		1	97
Total			10	110		16	2	546	4,735 00	47	35	149
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency		John O. Aarsenault, Supt.		1				19	220 00		23	1

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS—Con.					HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.		Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Netts.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	\$ cts.	
ONTARIO.									
Grand River Superintendency—									
Six Nations.....	E. D. Cameron, Supt.....	15	129	1	280	.....	873 00	31,850 00	925,246 00
Perry Sound Superintendency ..	W. B. Maclean ..	73	71	129	575	.....	3,998 00	12,835 00	16,834 00
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.....	8	20	2	18	1	100 00	5,500 00	190,000 00
Walpole Island Agency.....	Alex. McKelvey ..	17	34	2	650	3	850 00	13,700 00	286,674 90
Sarnia ..	Adam English ..	17	25	7	15	.....	900 00	11,806 00	371,574 00
Caradoc ..	A. Sinclair ..	18	37	.....	166	.....	227 00	13,780 00	435,229 80
Moravian ..	A. R. McDonald ..	10	8	7	40	.....	200 00	2,590 00	183,240 00
Manitowaning ..	C. L. D. Sims ..	31	146	370	589	86	10,400 00	51,900 00	311,523 00
Gore Bay ..	J. H. Thorburn ..	6	59	62	109	6	5,406 30	6,436 00	12,370 30
Thessalon ..	Sam'l Hagan ..	12	63	137	970	46	4,255 00	3,410 00	80,567 00
Sault Ste. Marie ..	Wm. Van Abbott ..	14	145	73	962	73	7,146 00	17,347 00	232,876 00
Port Arthur ..	J. F. Hodder ..	69	397	675	2,059	119	21,160 00	15,510 00	36,670 00
Golden Lake ..	E. Bennett ..	14	2	3	75	4	280 00	900 00	Not given.
Tyendinaga ..	Geo. Anderson ..	14	49	5	299	.....	1,587 15	25,550 00	929,024 55
Lake Simcoe ..	John Yates ..	4	13	7	108	16	1,043 00	2,000 00	54,896 00
Cape Croker ..	John McIver ..	21	26	240	25	3	1,200 00	3,500 00	15,500 00
Saugeen ..	John Scofield ..	60	100	30	110	3	1,700 00	6,000 00	114,752 00
Alnwick ..	John Thackeray ..	7	14	.....	598	12	756 30	5,101 00	115,387 60
Mud Lake ..	W. McFarlane ..	4	26	.....	1,670	6	1,300 00	2,000 00	3,300 00
Rice Lake ..	W. McFarlane ..	1	7	.....	400	.....	400 00	1,950 00	3,200 00
Rama ..	D. J. McI'hee ..	28	17	.....	350	31	1,000 00	2,600 00	68,000 00
Christian Island ..	Chas. McGibbon ..	25	23	25	375	5	800 00	2,250 00	30,600 00
Scugog ..	A. W. Williams ..	1	10	.....	420	5	2-0 00	400 00	19,586 75
Indians of Beauséjour Band residing in Manitoulin Island.....	O. L. D. Sims ..	1	2	12	2	4	300 00	8-0 00	2,800 00
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—		5	4	8	9	2	281 35	100 00	5,451 35
Hungry Hall No 1.....	M. Begg ..	3	4	1	4	.....	206 80	100 00	2,731 80

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Long Sault No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.	138.	139.	140.	141.	142.	143.	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.	149.	150.	151.	152.	153.	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.	170.	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.	176.	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.	182.	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.	188.	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.	194.	195.	196.	197.	198.	199.	200.	201.	202.	203.	204.	205.	206.	207.	208.	209.	210.	211.	212.	213.	214.	215.	216.	217.	218.	219.	220.	221.	222.	223.	224.	225.	226.	227.	228.	229.	230.	231.	232.	233.	234.	235.	236.	237.	238.	239.	240.	241.	242.	243.	244.	245.	246.	247.	248.	249.	250.	251.	252.	253.	254.	255.	256.	257.	258.	259.	260.	261.	262.	263.	264.	265.	266.	267.	268.	269.	270.	271.	272.	273.	274.	275.	276.	277.	278.	279.	280.	281.	282.	283.	284.	285.	286.	287.	288.	289.	290.	291.	292.	293.	294.	295.	296.	297.	298.	299.	300.	301.	302.	303.	304.	305.	306.	307.	308.	309.	310.	311.	312.	313.	314.	315.	316.	317.	318.	319.	320.	321.	322.	323.	324.	325.	326.	327.	328.	329.	330.	331.	332.	333.	334.	335.	336.	337.	338.	339.	340.	341.	342.	343.	344.	345.	346.	347.	348.	349.	350.	351.	352.	353.	354.	355.	356.	357.	358.	359.	360.	361.	362.	363.	364.	365.	366.	367.	368.	369.	370.	371.	372.	373.	374.	375.	376.	377.	378.	379.	380.	381.	382.	383.	384.	385.	386.	387.	388.	389.	390.	391.	392.	393.	394.	395.	396.	397.	398.	399.	400.	401.	402.	403.	404.	405.	406.	407.	408.	409.	410.	411.	412.	413.	414.	415.	416.	417.	418.	419.	420.	421.	422.	423.	424.	425.	426.	427.	428.	429.	430.	431.	432.	433.	434.	435.	436.	437.	438.	439.	440.	441.	442.	443.	444.	445.	446.	447.	448.	449.	450.	451.	452.	453.	454.	455.	456.	457.	458.	459.	460.	461.	462.	463.	464.	465.	466.	467.	468.	469.	470.	471.	472.	473.	474.	475.	476.	477.	478.	479.	480.	481.	482.	483.	484.	485.	486.	487.	488.	489.	490.	491.	492.	493.	494.	495.	496.	497.	498.	499.	500.	501.	502.	503.	504.	505.	506.	507.	508.	509.	510.	511.	512.	513.	514.	515.	516.	517.	518.	519.	520.	521.	522.	523.	524.	525.	526.	527.	528.	529.	530.	531.	532.	533.	534.	535.	536.	537.	538.	539.	540.	541.	542.	543.	544.	545.	546.	547.	548.	549.	550.	551.	552.	553.	554.	555.	556.	557.	558.	559.	560.	561.	562.	563.	564.	565.	566.	567.	568.	569.	570.	571.	572.	573.	574.	575.	576.	577.	578.	579.	580.	581.	582.	583.	584.	585.	586.	587.	588.	589.	590.	591.	592.	593.	594.	595.	596.	597.	598.	599.	600.	601.	602.	603.	604.	605.	606.	607.	608.	609.	610.	611.	612.	613.	614.	615.	616.	617.	618.	619.	620.	621.	622.	623.	624.	625.	626.	627.	628.	629.	630.	631.	632.	633.	634.	635.	636.	637.	638.	639.	640.	641.	642.	643.	644.	645.	646.	647.	648.	649.	650.	651.	652.	653.	654.	655.	656.	657.	658.	659.	660.	661.	662.	663.	664.	665.	666.	667.	668.	669.	670.	671.	672.	673.	674.	675.	676.	677.	678.	679.	680.	681.	682.	683.	684.	685.	686.	687.	688.	689.	690.	691.	692.	693.	694.	695.	696.	697.	698.	699.	700.	701.	702.	703.	704.	705.	706.	707.	708.	709.	710.	711.	712.	713.	714.	715.	716.	717.	718.	719.	720.	721.	722.	723.	724.	725.	726.	727.	728.	729.	730.	731.	732.	733.	734.	735.	736.	737.	738.	739.	740.	741.	742.	743.	744.	745.	746.	747.	748.	749.	750.	751.	752.	753.	754.	755.	756.	757.	758.	759.	760.	761.	762.	763.	764.	765.	766.	767.	768.	769.	770.	771.	772.	773.	774.	775.	776.	777.	778.	779.	780.	781.	782.	783.	784.	785.	786.	787.	788.	789.	790.	791.	792.	793.	794.	795.	796.	797.	798.	799.	800.	801.	802.	803.	804.	805.	806.	807.	808.	809.	810.	811.	812.	813.	814.	815.	816.	817.	818.	819.	820.	821.	822.	823.	824.	825.	826.	827.	828.	829.	830.	831.	832.	833.	834.	835.	836.	837.	838.	839.	840.	841.	842.	843.	844.	845.	846.	847.	848.	849.	850.	851.	852.	853.	854.	855.	856.	857.	858.	859.	860.	861.	862.	863.	864.	865.	866.	867.	868.	869.	870.	871.	872.	873.	874.	875.	876.	877.	878.	879.	880.	881.	882.	883.	884.	885.	886.	887.	888.	889.	890.	891.	892.	893.	894.	895.	896.	897.	898.	899.	900.	901.	902.	903.	904.	905.	906.	907.	908.	909.	910.	911.	912.	913.	914.	915.	916.	917.	918.	919.	920.	921.	922.	923.	924.	925.	926.	927.	928.	929.	930.	931.	932.	933.	934.	935.	936.	937.	938.	939.	940.	941.	942.	943.	944.	945.	946.	947.	948.	949.	950.	951.	952.	953.	954.	955.	956.	957.	958.	959.	960.	961.	962.	963.	964.	965.	966.	967.	968.	969.	970.	971.	972.	973.	974.	975.	976.	977.	978.	979.	980.	981.	982.	983.	984.	985.	986.	987.	988.	989.	990.	991.	992.	993.	994.	995.	996.	997.	998.	999.	1000.	1001.	1002.	1003.	1004.	1005.	1006.	1007.	1008.	1009.	1010.	1011.	1012.	1013.	1014.	1015.	1016.	1017.	1018.	1019.	1020.	1021.	1022.	1023.	1024.	1025.	1026.	1027.	1028.	1029.	1030.	1031.	1032.	1033.	1034.	1035.	1036.	1037.	1038.	1039.	1040.	1041.	1042.	1043.	1044.	1045.	1046.	1047.	1048.	1049.	1050.	1051.	1052.	1053.	1054.	1055.	1056.	1057.	1058.	1059.	1060.	1061.	1062.	1063.	1064.	1065.	1066.	1067.	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.	1073.	1074.	1075.	1076.	1077.	1078.	1079.	1080.	1081.	1082.	1083.	1084.	1085.	1086.	1087.	1088.	1089.	1090.	1091.	1092.	1093.	1094.	1095.	1096.	1097.	1098.	1099.	1100.	1101.	1102.	1103.	1104.	1105.	1106.	1107.	1108.	1109.	1110.	1111.	1112.	1113.	1114.	1115.	1116.	1117.	1118.	1119.	1120.	1121.	1122.	1123.	1124.	1125.	1126.	1127.	1128.	1129.	1130.	1131.	1132.	1133.	1134.	1135.	1136.	1137.	1138.	1139.	1140.	1141.	1142.	1143.	1144.	1145.	1146.	1147.	1148.	1149.	1150.	1151.	1152.	1153.	1154.	1155.	1156.	1157.	1158.	1159.	1160.	1161.	1162.	1163.	1164.	1165.	1166.	1167.	1168.	1169.	1170.	1171.	1172.	1173.	1174.	1175.	1176.	1177.	1178.	1179.	1180.	1181.	1182.	1183.	1184.	1185.	1186.	1187.	1188.	1189.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	1195.	1196.	1197.	1198.	1199.	1200.	1201.	1202.	1203.	1204.	1205.	1206.	1207.	1208.	1209.	1210.	1211.	1212.	1213.	1214.	1215.	1216.	1217.	1218.	1219.	1220.	1221.	1222.	1223.	1224.	1225.	1226.	1227.	1228.	1229.	1230.	1231.	1232.	1233.	1234.	1235.	1236.	1237.	1238.	1239.	1240.	1241.	1242.	1243.	1244.	1245.	1246.	1247.	1248.	1249.	1250.	1251.	1252.	1253.	1254.	1255.	1256.	1257.	1258.	1259.	1260.	1261.	1262.	1263.	1264.	1265.	1266.	1267.	1268.	1269.	1270.	1271.	1272.	1273.	1274.	1275.	1276.	1277.	1278.	1279.	1280.	1281.	1282.	1283.	1284.	1285.	1286.	1287.	1288.	1289.	1290.	1291.	1292.	1293.	1294.	1295.	1296.	1297.	1298.	1299.	1300.	1301.	1302.	1303.	1304.	1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.	1309.	1310.	1311.	1312.	1313.	1314.	1315.	1316.	1317.	1318.	1319.	1320.	1321.	1322.	1323.	1324.	1325.	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	1343.	1344.	1345.	1346.	1347.	1348.	1349.	1350.	1351.	1352.	1353.	1354.	1355.	1356.	1357.	1358.	1359.	1360.	1361.	1362.	1363.	1364.	1365.	1366.	1367.	1368.	1369.	1370.	1371.	1372.	1373.	1374.	1375.	1376.	1377.	1378.	1379.	1380.	1381.	1382.	1383.	1384.	1385.	1386.	1387.	1388.	1389.	1390.	1391.	1392.	1393.	1394.	1395.	1396.	1397.	1398.	1399.	1400.	1401.	1402.	1403.	1404.	1405.	1406.	1407.	1408.	1409.	1410.	1411.	1412.	1413.	1414.	1415.	1416.	1417.	1418.	1419.	1420.	1421.	1422.	1423.	1424.	1425.	1426.	1427.	1428.	1429.	1430.	1431.	1432.	1433.	1434.	1435.	1436.	1437.	1438.	1439.	1440.	1441.	1442.	1443.	1444.	1445.	1446.	1447.	1448.	1449.	1450.	1451.	1452.	1453.	1454.	1455.	1456.	1457.	1458.	1459.	1460.	1461.	1462.	1463.	1464.	1465.	1466.	1467.	1468.	1469.	1470.	1471.	1472.	1473.	1474.	1475.	1476.	1477.	1478.	1479.	14
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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS—Concluded.					HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.		Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	
							\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC—Con.									
Brought forward									
Jeune Lorette Agency	A. O. Bastien, Agent	157	337	94	6,891	176	24,067 70	89,585 75	1,232 720 73
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M. D. "	5	70	.....	550	10	1,500 00	9,300 00	1,080 00
Temiscaming "	Adam Barwash	3	.....	.....	.....	2	0 00	470 00	8,700 00
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	18	22	35	618	24	1,478 00	3,013 40	43,339 95
		17	130	33	1,092	68	3,290 00	6,562 00	15,385 00
Total		193	559	162	9,051	280	30,385 70	107,910 75	1,301,225 68
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	2	155	204	153	.....	4,875 00	7,030 00	60,100 00
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	53	42	2	401	17	2,105 00	3,585 00	72,472 00
Total		55	197	206	554	17	6,980 00	10,615 00	132,572 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	James O. Arseneault, Supt. ....	.....	11	5	.....	.....	468 00	1,420 00	32,900 00

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	2,165	11,901	1,834	30,834	143	1,513	335	9,516	271	2,125
Six Nations.....	W. B. Maclean	.....	10	35	631	5	100	10	284	16	414
Perry Sound Superintendency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent	140	3,000	350	12,000	35	700	60	1,200	60	1,500
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency.....	Alex. McKeivry	260	3,866	242	6,637	.....	.....	285	10,313	5	75
Walpole Island Agency.....	Adam English	2154	3,944	3751	10,708	214	472	1164	5,730	424	1,0474
Sarnia.....	A. Sinclair	890	7,768	815	12,218	29	524	560	25,518	21	262
Caradoc.....	A. R. McDonald	266	2,069	150	3,490	3	85	133	3,965	6	80
Moravian.....	C. L. D. Sims	1151	2,702	3241	9,556	8	150	97	1,308	2824	5,281
Manitowaning.....	J. H. Thorburn	444	874	984	2,048	3	50	11	397	1184	2,237
Gore Bay.....	Sam'l Hagan	.....	.....	24	350	.....	.....	10	297	32	365
Thessalon.....	W. Van Abbott	2	12	69	853	.....	.....	18	103	32	206
Sault Ste. Marie.....	J. F. Hodder	.....	.....	29	810	.....	.....	1	60	2	100
Port Arthur.....	E. Bennett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake.....	Geo. Anderson	350	4,100	1,180	24,600	5	12,200	170	8,800	500	4,500
Tyndinaga.....	John Yates	764	925	86	2,600	.....	.....	3	75	20	400
Lake Simcoe.....	John McIver	75	1,200	124	3,000	44	120	60	1,500	80	1,600
Cape Croker.....	John Scofield	60	1,000	100	2,500	.....	.....	45	800	125	1,870
Saugeen.....	John Thackeray	132	1,815	114	3,415	.....	.....	44	1664	116	1,840
Alnwick.....	W. McFarlane	30	507	63	1,534	.....	10	.....	10	13	260
Mud Lake.....	W. McFarlane	87	1,530	46	930	.....	.....	.....	10	76	620
Rice Lake.....	D. J. McPhee	33	625	258	9,300	3	120	25	530	68	2,000
Rama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	.....	4,941	47,848	6,323	136,874	7954	16,044	1,9404	60,5864	1,8714	26,7824

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO—Con.											
Brought forward.....		4,911	47,848	6,323	136,874	795½	16,044	1,940½	60,586½	1,871½	26,782½
Christian Island Agency.....	Chas. McGibbon, Agent.....	28	400	60	1,070			50	600	30	400
Scugog ".....	A. W. Williams ".....	51	492	47	1,333					16	348
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	C. L. D. Sims ".....	1	15	5	50			2	10	2	40
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—											
Hungry Hall No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent.....							1	50		
" " No. 2.....	" ".....							1	50		
Long Sault No. 1.....	" ".....	2	40	5	75			8	300		
" " No. 2.....	" ".....	½	20	5	75			7	250		
Manitou Rapids No. 1.....	" ".....	8	80	10	165			10	400		
" " No. 2.....	" ".....	6	62	12	200			5	200		
Little Forks.....	" ".....	2	40					2	100		
Gouchiching.....	" ".....			1	10			1	50		
Stangcoming.....	" ".....										
Nickicewewin.....	" ".....										
Nickicongwemenecaning.....	" ".....										
Riviere la Seine.....	" ".....										
Lac la Croix.....	" ".....										
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	" ".....										
Sturgeon Lake.....	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.....										
Ragie Lake.....	" ".....							2½	100		

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Wabigoon.....	5,039½	48,997	6,468	139,852	795½	16,044	2,043½	63,679½	1,919½	27,570½
Ignace.....	62½	503	968	8,435	16	144	19	807	31	247
Fruchman's Head.....	10	120	720	24,000	48	1,250	250	5,000	40	400
Lac Seul.....	70	1,000	450	12,000	30	500	180	5,450	55	950
Wabaukang.....										
Grassy Narrows.....										
Rat Portage.....										
Shoal Lake No. 39.....										
Shoal Lake " 40.....										
Northwest Angle No. 37.....										
" " 38.....										
" " 39.....										
Whitefish Bay.....										
Big Island.....										
Assabaka.....										
Islington.....										
The Dalles.....										
Total	5,039½	48,997	6,468	139,852	795½	16,044	2,043½	63,679½	1,919½	27,570½
QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....										
Caughnawaga Agency.....										
St. Regis.....										
Viger.....										
St. Francis.....										
Lake St. John.....										
Maria.....										
Restigouche.....										
River Desert.....										
Jeune Lorette.....										
Becancour.....										
Teniscaming.....										
Bersimis.....										
Total	210	2,520	2,738½	54,304	138	2,530	461	11,441	221½	2,021
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
Richibucto Superintendency.....										
Fredericton.....										
Total	81	730	212	4,310						10
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.....										
John O. Arsenault, Supt.....										
Total	81½	748	293½	6,434						19
Total	25	295	40	1,000			1	12	1	29
Total	25	295	40	1,000			1	12	1	1

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899.

GRAIN ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—											
Six Nations.....	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	175	1,143	38	432	121	98	143	3,958	4	665
Perry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean	85	300	5	60	7	39	75	4,009	1	51
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.							40	1,400		
Walpole Island Agency.	Alex. McKelvey					28	519	90	4,695		
Sarnia	Adam English			1	10	11	177	793	4,089		
Caradoc	A. Sinclair			21	427	21	332	92	8,430		
Moravian	A. R. McDonald			3	50	12	116	20	1,257		
Manitowaning	C. L. D. Sims					11	304	268	10,446		
Gore Bay	J. H. Thorton					1	10	61	3,653		
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan					4	43	44	5,280		
Sault Ste. Marie	W. Van Abbott					4	8	220	5,227		
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder							45	10,500		
Golden Lake	E. Bennett										
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	100	1,290	65	1,130	9	232	125	8,750	2	315
Lake Simcoe	John Yates			5	60	1	20	15	1,500		
Cape Croker	John Melver					4	80	40	1,500	2	50
Saugeen	John Scofield					1	45	50	3,500		
Alnwick	John Thackeray	101	1,310	5	125	8	22	23	1,945	1	235
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane			10	100			8	960		
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane			4	40	4	90	30	3,400	4	700
Rama	D. J. McPhee							56	2,000		
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon										
Seungog	A. W. Williams	3	25					6	2,205		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Quebec—Con.											
Brought forward.											
St. Francis	Agency	6	110	237	3,379	41½	840	865	20,947	4	150
Lake St. John	A. O. Comiré, M.D., Agent.			5½	51	2½	28½	32½	1,986		
Maria	Wm. Donohue			36	720			50	1,600		
Restigouche	Rev. J. Gagné			5	60	1	8	20	1,000		
River Desert	Jeremie Pitre			16	440			53½	2,641		
Jeune Lorette	W. J. McCaffrey			8	250	½	20	27	1,725		
Becancour	A. O. Bastien			1	9	1½	20	4	325		35
Temiscaming	H. Desllets			6	12	½	9	3½	125		3
Bersimis	Adam Burwash					½		14½	582		
	Adolphe Gagnon					½		14	280		
Total.		6	110	363½	4,921	47½	925½	1,063½	31,211	6½	188
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.			47	1,375			183	7,325		
Fredericton	James Farrell			64½	1,057	3½	60½	49½	3,397		
Total.				101½	2,432	3½	60½	232½	10,722		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.	John O. Arsenault, Supt.			½		½	4	15½	1,150		

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.						NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.					
		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.						
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	4	376	5½	1,040	1,791	22	844	50	30	30	30	254½
Six Nations.....	W. B. Maclean	1	6	.....	80	271	.....	1½	30	48	31	10	48
Parry Sound Superintendency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	60	51	28	31	48	31
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	Alex. McKelvey	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walpole Island	Adam English	64	1 039	.....	.....	341½	4½	338	28	43	31	10	3½
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	15	2,029	10	1,204	848	8	1,178	.....	20	20	20	20
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	1	45	1	670	174	3	117	12	12	15	26	26
Moravian	C. L. D. Sims	24½	1,568	1½	155	1,049	87	62	58	32	41½	49½	49½
Manitowaning	G. L. D. Sims	2	202	.....	8	344½	5	229	2	2	2	2	2
Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn	4½	1,430	9	20	94	33	14	2	2	2	2	2
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan	10	554	9	65	264	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	W. Van Abbott	6½	1,860	2	500	216	42	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	4	400	8	450	455	180	1,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	5	1,500	2	600	45	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe	John Yates	3	200	2	50	200	50	.....	5	15	10	20	20
Cape Croker	John McIver	5	1,000	15	300	50	5	100	20	25	35	20	20
Saugeen	John Scofield	12½	3,475	1½	121	96½	.....	237½	5	5	5	5	5
Alnwick	John Thackeray	14	240	1	125	53	.....	6	56	40	40	40	40
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	5½	450	2	150	51	.....	12	12	1	1	1	1
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	2	300	2	85	370	20	12	3	1	1	1	1
Rama	D. J. McPee	112½	16,673	61½	5,622	6,937½	781½	4,473	334	264	284½	254½	254½
Carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
AGRICULTURE AND PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Concluded.						NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.						
ONTARIO—Con.		1124	16,673	614	5,623	6,937½	78½	334	264	284½	254½
Brought forward.....	Chas. McGibbon, Agent.										
Christian Island Agency.....	A. W. Williams										
Scugog.....	"										
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	C. L. D. Sims										
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—	"										
Hungry Hall No. 1.....	M. Begg		100				25				
" " No. 2.....	"		103				25				
Long Sault No. 1.....	"		100			5	50				
" " No. 2.....	"		200				20				
Manitou Rapids No. 1.....	"		200				40				
" " No. 2.....	"		100			10	40				
Little Forks.....	"		200			5	60				
Couchiching.....	"		100				90				
Stungescoming.....	"		100				5				
Niacatchewan.....	"		100				20				
Nickitonaenecanning.....	"		100				40				
Rivière la Seize.....	"		200				20				
Lac la Croix.....	"		100				40				
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Leveque, Insp. r.						3				
Sturgeon Lake.....	"						10				
Sagie Lake.....	"										

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1. *Chlorophyll*

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900. Continued.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
ONTARIO.												
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations	W. B. Mackan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency	Alex. McKelvey	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walpole Island	Adam English	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	2
Moravian	C. L. D. Sims	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn	.....	.....	2	17	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon	W. Van Abbott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	E. Bennett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga	John Yates	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe	John Melver	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cape Croker	John Scofield	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Segeen	John Thackeray	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alnwick	W. McFarlane	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rama	Chas. McGibbon	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island	A. W. Williams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seugog	C. L. D. Sims	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	M. Begg	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—
Hungry Hall No. 1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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(Contd.)

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
QUEBEC—Con.												
Brought forward.....				41	6		19	17	1	11	7	5
River Desert Agency.....	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent.....					1		1		1		
Jeune Lorette ".....	A. O. Bastien.....											
Becancour ".....	H. Desilets, M.D. ".....									1	1	
Temiscaming ".....	Adam Burwash ".....			2						1		
Bersimis ".....	Adolphe Gagnon ".....					1						
tal.....				43	6	2	19	18	1	11	8	5
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richinucto Superintendency.....	W. D. Carter, Superintendent.....			4			2				2	
Fredericton ".....	James Farrell ".....			3		2	1	4			3	
Total.....				7		2	3	4			5	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Superintendent.....			1								

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
		Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribbs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO.							
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent.						
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean				5,813 00		
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	2			500 00	2,714 45	
New Credit (Misissaugas) Agency	Alex. McKeivley	5	6	5	900 00	1,100 00	500 00
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English				900 00	1,400 00	19,247 70
Sarnia	A. Sinclair				435 00	800 00	Not given.
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	1			350 00	1,050 00	
Moravian	C. L. D. Sims				200 00	400 00	600 00
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn				75 00		75 00
Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan	1	1		1,003 00	2,272 00	3,275 00
Thessalon	W. Van Abbott				40 00	100 00	500 00
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder						
Port Arthur	E. Bennett				40 00	450 00	250 00
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson						
Tyendinaga	John Yates				250 00	1,000 00	
Lake Simcoe	John McIver				350 00	200 00	
Cape Croker	John Scofield	1			300 00	300 00	3,000 00
Saugeen	John Thackeray				80 00	650 00	950 00
Alnwick	W. McFarlane				560 00	500 00	660 00
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane				120 00	250 00	350 00
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee				40 00		200 00
Rama							
Carried forward		10	7	5	6,123 00	16,885 00	32,322 15

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS *Continued.*PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1900-1901.—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED			INCREASE IN VALUE.			
		Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
ONTARIO— <i>Con.</i>								
Brought forward		10	7		6,123 00	16,865 00	32,822 15	
Christian Island Agency.	Chas. McGibbon, Agent.							
Seugog Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	A. W. Williams							
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at Hungry Hall.	C. L. D. Sims					200 00	455 00	
Long Sault.	M. Begg, Agent.							
Manitou Rapids No. 1.	"							
" 2.	"							
Little Forks.	"					240 00		
Concheung.	"					100 00		
Saugooming.	"					50 00		
Niawichewin.	"							
Nickicongamunecauing.	"							
Rivière la Seine.	"					120 00		
Lac la Croix.	"					50 00		
Lac des Mille Lacs.	"					100 00		
Sturgeon Lake.	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.					100 00		
Marle Lake.	"					50 00		
Wabigoon.	"					240 00		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
ONTARIO.								
Grand River Superintendency—								
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	48,440 00	33,116 00	4,986 50	3,025 00	6,200 00	2,850 00	86,542 50
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean	6,750 00	13,150 00		100 00	200 00	600 00	31,975 00
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	16,980 70	3,675 00	2,000 00	1,600 00	697 00	5,798 00	12,200 00
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey	4,095 80	9,447 00	1,393 00	1,375 00	110 00	51,670 00	28,760 70
Sarnia	Adam English	23,648 30	27,940 00	7,345 17	125 75	187 65	8,877 95	28,090 80
Caradoc	A. Sinclair	6,488 00	1,285 00	74 00	50 00	600 00	800 00	67,924 82
Moravian	A. R. McDonald	21,325 00	21,275 00	2,400 00	19,760 00	69,250 00	11,500 00	9,762 00
Manitowaning	G. L. D. Sims	5,816 05	25,570 00		10,302 00	90 00	18 50	145,510 00
Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn	4,268 00	9,165 00	300 00	595 00	1,715 00	1,899 00	41,804 55
Thessalon	Sam'l Hagan	7,090 00	44,318 00	2,431 85	3,823 00	6,437 00	1,238 00	17,940 00
Sault Ste. Marie	W. Van Abbott	8,235 00	11,900 00		11,300 00	22,250 00	2,350 00	65,337 85
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder	800 00	600 00			540 00	600 00	57,035 00
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	33,703 90	17,000 00	4,006 75	354 00	184 00	15,593 00	70,845 45
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	2,470 00	950 00	100 00	650 00	50 00	1,550 00	5,770 00
Lake Simcoe	John Yates	8,000 00	1,500 00		3,000 00	150 00	2,000 00	15,150 00
Cape Croker	John McIver	4,672 50	6,800 00	15 00	75 00	200 00	8,000 00	19,562 50
Saugeen	John Scott, Id	6,967 25	4,330 00	1,480 39	252 50	188 18	352 00	13,571 32
Alnwick	John Thackeray	1,300 00	500 00	1,600 00	4,300 00	750 00	400 00	8,850 00
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	2,500 00	150 00	818 76	200 00	350 00	100 00	4,178 76
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	3,100 00	1,600 00		375 00	275 00	600 00	5,950 00
Rama	D. J. McPhee	2,400 00	1,000 00		600 00	500 00	3,000 00	7,400 00
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon	977 00	1,000 00	619 00	100 00	100 00	200 00	2,962 00
Scourge	A. W. Williams							
Indians of Beausoleil								
on Manitoulin Island	G. L. D. Sims	310 00	500 00	188 00	500 00	1,000 00	200 00	2,698 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—	M. Begg, Agent.	381 25	400 00	150 00	200 00	75 00	1,108 25
Hungry Hall No. 1.	"	391 25	150 00	70 00	200 00	100 00	861 25
Long Sault No. 1.	"	783 75	350 00	150 00	150 00	950 00	2,383 75
Manitou Rapids No. 1.	"	788 75	300 00	200 00	200 00	950 00	2,418 75
Little Forks	"	818 75	400 00	250 00	150 00	900 00	2,518 75
Couchiching	"	732 25	150 00	150 00	100 00	900 00	2,032 25
Sturgeon Lake	"	736 25	75 00	150 00	100 00	200 00	1,261 25
Niacaraguen	"	616 25	400 00	350 00	300 00	600 00	2,266 25
Nickikonecaneaning	"	93 75	75 00	150 00	250 00	75 00	643 75
River la Seine	"	181 25	100 00	200 00	300 00	75 00	866 25
Lac la Croix	"	306 25	100 00	200 00	450 00	75 00	1,131 25
Lac des Mille Lacs	"	231 25	200 00	300 00	350 00	100 00	1,181 25
Sturgeon Lake	"	381 25	50 00	250 00	400 00	100 00	1,181 25
Eagle Lake	"	30 00	150 00	370 00	1,200 00	160 00	1,860 00
Wabigoon	"	480 00	1,200 00	120 00	450 00	50 00	660 00
Ignace	"	110 00	3,200 00	240 00	900 00	170 00	2,970 00
Frenchman's Head	"	75 00	300 00	360 00	1,350 00	170 00	6,190 00
Lac Seul	"	188 00	500 00	300 00	2,125 00	150 00	1,650 00
Wabuskung	"	620 00	500 00	560 00	2,100 00	300 00	3,138 00
Grassy Narrows	"	100 00	500 00	1,400 00	5,250 00	140 00	8,440 00
Rat Portage	"	200 00	500 00	420 00	1,575 00	210 00	1,570 00
Shoal Lake, No. 39	"	100 00	500 00	340 00	680 00	300 00	2,405 00
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	160 00	1,500 00	318 00	1,132 00	170 00	1,920 00
" " 33	"	86 00	1,200 00	300 00	800 00	150 00	3,118 00
" " 34	"	245 00	150 00	140 00	880 00	200 00	2,450 00
Whitefish Bay	"	475 00	750 00	300 00	600 00	150 00	1,680 00
Big Island	"	735 00	2,500 00	140 00	300 00	70 00	1,136 00
Assnabaska	"	580 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,400 00	100 00	2,695 00
Islington	"	190 00	900 00	580 00	1,360 00	250 00	5,165 00
The Dalles	"	190 00	200 00	760 00	3,520 00	380 00	6,395 00
Total		249,751 75	254,386 00	73,318 25	144,836 83	79,724 45	831,865 50
Quebec							
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent...	7,257 10	240 00	62 00	51 00	16,274 00	23,884 10
Cangbunwaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau "	20,660 00	460 00	3,045 00	3,045 00	3,045 00	48,165 00
St. Regis	Geo. Long "	19,000 00	26,500 00	3,500 00	2,500 00	16,000 00	67,738 67
Viger	E. Beaulieu "	1,289 25	630 00	14 00	410 00	970 00	2,271 24
St. Francis	A. O. Comiré, M.D., Agent	2,800 00	945 00	105 00	850 00	23,723 00	27,115 84
Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue, Agent	51,006 35	5,500 00	300 00	25,000 00	500 00	34,100 00
Carried forward			57,575 00	3,881 00	26,811 00	60,513 00	203,274 85

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.		Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.	Earned by other Industries.		Total Income of Indians.		
		\$	cts	\$	cts		\$	cts			\$	cts		\$	cts
Quebec—Concluded.															
Brought forward															
Manitoba	Rev. J. Gagné, Agent	51,000	45	57,575	00	1,350	50	3,831	00	28,611	00	00,512	00	203,274	95
Restigouche	Joséphine Piché	4,884	60	8,845	00	23	00	36	00	140	00	143	49	2,365	40
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	1,920	00	5,405	00	415	65	75	00	475	00	1,615	00	15,747	00
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	1,000	00	6,000	00			100	00	850	00	18,500	00	15,297	36
Bécancour	H. Desjardins, M.D.	215	00	1,600	00			25	00	100	00	300	00	26,450	00
Temiscaming	Adam Hurwash	1,204	20	5,984	75			352	00	2,250	10	437	00	2,300	00
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon	225	00	600	00			220	00	25,000	00	900	00	10,118	05
Total		61,040	15	87,270	75	1,828	15	4,804	00	61,201	10	1,87,134	11	303,468	26
New Brunswick.															
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	6,300	00	11,250	00			6,680	00	550	00	4,800	00	20,700	00
Fredericton	James Farrell	3,514	00	15,950	00			226	00	3,025	00	9,650	00	32,365	40
Total		9,815	40	27,200	00			6,906	00	3,575	00	14,450	00	61,865	40
Prince Edward Island.															
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John D. Arsenault, Supt.	1,372	00	290	00					40	00	9,000	00	11,052	00

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Resident Indian Population	Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County.....	Geo. Wells, Agent.....	71	5	7	5	7	5	6	13	17	2	4
Shelburne ".....	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agt.....	71	2	5	10	7	9	4	17	13	1	3
Digby ".....	J. H. Purdy ".....	126	10	14	16	8	9	6	23	22	8	8
Yarmouth ".....	W. H. Whalen ".....	87	6	4	16	9	4	1	20	24	2	1
King's ".....	Chas. E. Beckwith ".....	74	7	7	10	10	6	9	15	16	1	.....
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties..	Chas. Harlow ".....	175	11	13	26	19	13	9	41	33	4	6
Halifax County.....	Rev. C. E. McManus ".....	138	6	7	14	8	8	14	39	36	2	4
Hants ".....	A. Wallace ".....	94	6	6	12	14	3	1	20	25	4	4
Colchester County.....	Thos. B. Smith ".....	146	12	11	17	19	7	6	36	34	4	.....
Cumberland ".....	F. A. Rand, M. D. ".....	110	8	8	9	11	8	11	28	22	3	2
Pictou ".....	Rev. R. McDonald ".....	159	17	8	17	20	4	15	35	34	4	5
Antigonish and Guysborough Co's..	J. R. McDonald ".....	178	15	10	18	21	10	7	40	42	8	7
Richmond County.....	Rev. J. Fraser ".....	109	8	9	16	13	6	9	23	20	3	3
Inverness ".....	Rev. D. McIsaac ".....	149	11	12	17	15	11	3	38	33	3	3
Victoria ".....	A. J. McDonald ".....	98	14	9	10	12	3	3	20	22	1	2
Cape Breton ".....	Rev. A. Cameron ".....	235	15	17	12	20	12	15	65	70	5	4
Total.....	.....	2,018	156	147	221	213	117	118	473	403	55	55
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Cowichan Agency.....	W. R. Robertson, Agt.....	1,875	154	150	179	171	39	41	532	578	13	18
West Coast ".....	Harry Guilloid ".....	2,483	173	149	191	177	78	90	726	758	75	68
Kwakwaka ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	1,527	100	91	108	85	50	43	544	491	8	7
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	2,936	220	224	267	247	122	111	810	906	64	65
Williams Lake ".....	E. Bell ".....	1,973	203	191	85	84	160	173	464	469	74	70
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin ".....	3,749	401	375	257	247	150	133	981	901	89	125
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	504	34	41	32	37	40	41	140	133	14	22
Northwest Coast ".....	C. Todd ".....	4,131	308	307	330	312	245	230	1,112	1,092	91	104
Babine and Upper Skeena River Ag'y	R. J. Loring ".....	2,815	155	151	240	272	136	130	790	758	81	72
Total.....	22,023	1,748	1,679	1,689	1,632	1,020	992	6,059	6,106	508	549

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen	87							87																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									</
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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.					PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.					
		Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent.											
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor Agent.											
Digby	J. H. Purdy	1		1	1			21			7	
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen							300			8	
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith										25	
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow			1							6	
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus			1				550			27	2
Hants	A. Wallace			1							19	
Colchester County	Thos. B. Smith	1	1	1		1		80			14	
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M.D.			1				20			18	
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	1	1	1		1		75			20	2
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald							30			25	
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	1		1			1	8			31	10
Inverness	Rev. D. Moissac			1		1		136			9	3
Victoria	A. J. McDonald			1		1		646			21	6
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron	1		1		1		160			11	2
Total		7	1	10	1	4	1	2,926			269	29
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent.											
West Coast	Harry Guilford	2		5				4,698			545	12
Kwakwakaith	R. H. Pidcock			6				53			72	2

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Continued

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Private Buildings.									
		Shanties	Barne	Horse Stables	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribb.
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells	0	1			1					
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Mottet		3				1				
Digby	J. H. Paddy		5			6	2			1	
Yarmouth	W. H. Winkler										
King's	Chas. E. Berwick	2	1								
Queens and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Hall		17				2				
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McMahon	12	9	2							
Hants	A. Wallace	3	7	1		7	4	3			
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith		1								
Cumberland	E. A. Rand M.D.	5	3	1		3	2	3			
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	12	6			4					
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	10	15					8			
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	8	8							1	
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac	2	4			1				3	
Victoria	A. J. McDonald	6	6			8	2				
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron	40	10								
Total		110	99	10	60	30	18	10		4	2
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	24	205	4	60	7	2				
West Coast	Harry Gullford	468				2					
Kwakwaka	H. H. Pidcock	172					3				

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Lower Fraser "	311	303	382	1	260	92	8	51	1
Williams Lake Agency "	16	21	177	5	106	34	61	19	14
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency "	85	19	592	13	13	19	21	354	21
Kootenay Agency "	118	14	9	3	11	3	43	177	3
Northwest Coast Agency "	253		63		49		17	97	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency "									
Total	1,447	565	1,143	69	448	213	129	719	18
MANITOBA.									
Chandeboye Agency	13	14	39		86			65	
Portage la Prairie "	59		31		34	1	2	5	3
Manitowapah "	25		64		146	17	46		17
Rat Portage "			2						
Berens River "					125				
The Pas "			2		71		7	1	1
Joseph Courtney, Agent									
Total	97	14	138		462	18	208	71	21

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Lower Fraser "	112	96	1	3	21	4	1	2
Williams Lake "	139	72	3	3	79	3	29	13
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	504	306	3	9	254	15	71	25
Kootenay Agency	90	23			16	3	14	2
Northwest Coast Agency								1
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency								96
Total	976	577	4	15	335	27	128	40
MANITOBA.								
Clandeboye Agency	74	63			54		46	
Portage la Prairie Agency	22	18	4		11	5	9	
Manitowash "	27	22			33		30	2
Rat Portage "		1						
Berens River "	48	29						
The Pas "	13	15			2		2	
Total	184	146	4		100	5	87	2

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Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin, Agent	96	6	9	4	1		
Williams Lake	E. Bell	74	140	587	8	10	4	14,037 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	188	3	308	71	32	50	18,845 00
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith	39		34		3		47,917 00
Northwest Coast Agency	C. Todd							7,772 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring							4,985 00
								1,934 00
Total		552	11	497	88	59	152	113,865 00
MANITOBA.								
Glandebore Agency	E. McCall, Inspector	70	50	80	34	1		8,410 00
Por agle la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent	16	32	10	29	6	12	3,630 00
Manitowapan Agency	S. Swinford, Agent	28	43	33	52	10	28	3,719 00
Rat Portage	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	15						12 50
Berens River	J. W. S. ort, Agent	1	3					1,679 00
The Pas	Joseph Courtney, Agent	1	1					725 00
Total		116	129	123	115	17	73	18,175 50

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
		Horses.			Cattle.				Other Stock.			
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent					2			1	2		
Shelburne	J. J. Ede Molitor		1						1	1		
Digby	J. H. Purdy											
Yarmouth	W. B. Whalen											
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith		1									
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	3	2			6	8	24	12	40	20	
Halifax County	Rev. C. E. McManus	1					1	3				
Hants	A. Wallace	2	3				3	10	15			
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith		3	1					2	1		
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M.D.	1	3						2			
Pictou	Rev. E. McDonald	2	2						2			
Antigonish and Guysborough Co's.	J. R. McDonald		2				4	10	3			
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser		6		1		3	11	5			
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac	2	3		4			23	34			
Victoria	A. J. McDonald		2				2	10	13	1		
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron	4	4				20	20	10	20	13	
Total		15	29	1	5	8	31	118	99	61	38	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Cowichan	W. R. Robertson, Agent	153	167	89	33	68	35	336	275	832	515	
West Coast	Harry Clifton	15	8	2	13			36	29			
Kwakwakaith	R. H. Pitcock		1						4			1

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Lower Fraser	"	Frank Devlin	"	300	287	120	48	76	93	727	500	295	461	50
Williams Lake	"	E. Bell	"	1,135	504	487	21	21	303	253	217	22	19	12
Kamloops-Okanagan	"	A. Irwin	"	2,684	3,051	2,690	50	50	162	706	1,079	22	19	30
Kootenay	"	R. L. T. Galbraith	"	755	685	685	30	30	60	460	495	5	5	2
Northwest Coast	"	C. Todd	"	29	31	19	9	4	22	33	18	5	5	2
Babine and Upper Skeena River Ag.	"	R. E. Loring	"	404	52	6	21	21	27	240	108	1,154	1,000	95
Total				7,475	4,766	4,088	222	148	702	2,792	2,725	1,154	1,000	95
MANITOBA.														
Olandeboys	Agency	E. McCall, Inspector		127	91	14	17	102	76	181	168	10		
Portage la Prairie	"	S. Swinford, Agent		66	77	31	4	30	4	81	20			1
Manitowapah	"			116	81	72	15	55	107	336	412	8		1
Rat Portage	"			2	2									
Berens River	"	L. J. A. Leveque, Insp'tor			13	2	11	39	77	168	108			
The Pas	"	J. W. Short, Agent		10	12	6	8	16	9	85	55			
	"	Joseph Courtney												
Total				321	276	125	55	242	273	801	761	18		2

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.—Consolidated.					GENERAL EFFECTS.				
		Poultry.					Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	
		Other Stock—Cows	Turkeys	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.					
NOVA SCOTIA											
Antigonish County	Geo. W. H., Agent						5			7	
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Motior, Agent						32		4	1	
Highly	J. H. Purdy, Agent						10			11	
Yarmouth	W. H. Whelan									4	
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith, Agt.										
Queens and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow, Agent		6	10	12	6	25			10	
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. S. McManus, Agt.						10		2		
Barns	A. Wallace, Agent	1	4				30			5	
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith, Agent										
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M. D.		2				25		1	3	
Pictou	Rev. A. McDonald						50		10		
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald						55		3		
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser						60		7		
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac					2	120		3		
Victoria	A. J. McDonald		2				40		1		
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron						20		3		
Total		1	14	10	12	8	446	15	55	41	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent.	2	50	8	155	280	3 310	192		420	
West Coast	Harry Gilmont, Agent					10	858	12	11	1,340	
Kwakwakaith	R. H. Fiske	6	44			10	850	9	24	470	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	257	1,978	10	20	935	2,930	63,565 00	61	148	453
Williams Lake	E. Bell	55	435	10	5	8	1,795	85,580 00	18	18	105
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	243	555	10	3	24	2,370	131,744 50	2	48	145
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agt.						76	76,465 00			35
Northwest Coast	C. Todd, Agent.	6	20				2,115	5,471 00	278	284	1,542
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring							43,085 00			336
Total		571	3,082	18	183	1,277	13,813	446,921 50	554	543	4,862
MANITOBA.											
Clandeboye Agency	E. McGill, Inspector.		78				1,124	26,747 00	29	187	57
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent.	1	2				12	5,800 00			7
Manitowapah Agency	"	4	13				200	26,205 00	21	71	99
Rat Portage	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector							80 00			17
Berens River	J. W. Short, Agent.		10					11,405 00	18	286	223
The Pas	Joseph Courtney							4,665 00		18	229
Total		6	103				1,336	74,902 00	68	562	632

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.				HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.		Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nete.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	
							\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	4	10	8	18		135 00	1,950 00
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent	3	6				130 00	1,070 00
Dieppe	J. H. Parry	9	6		30	3	340 00	2,632 00
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen		8		16	8	100 00	175 00
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith		10				50 00	200 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	6	12		25	6	180 00	250 00
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus		5				80 00	155 00
Hants	A. Wallace	2	20	2	30		700 00	200 00
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith	3	12		20		78 00	150 00
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D.	5	20		50		150 00	400 00
Pictou	Rev. A. McDonald	4	13	6	11	1	250 00	165 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald		50	3			Not given	415 00
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser		7		10		700 00	4,975 00
Lawrence	Rev. D. McIsaac		18	5	72		765 00	865 00
Victoria	A. J. McDonald		10	1	50		215 00	5,085 00
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron		5		40		300 00	500 00
							250 00	1,700 00
Total		37	310	25	421	16	3,763 00	5,750 00
								52,178 50
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	340	300	55	12	117	22,490 00	788,258 00
West Coast	Harry Gifford	84	423	81	218	123	34,780 00	182,145 00
Kwakwakaith	E. H. Piddock	109	223	100	1,613		13,546 00	59,290 00
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	428	457	140	1,237	408	42,046 00	57,558 00
Williams Lake Agency	R. Bell	300	125	166	1,240	211	12,615 00	17,730 00
Kamloops (Kanagan Agency)	A. Irwin	625	277	470	1,630	1,056	23,405 00	46,850 00
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbreath	134	18		70	110	2,410 00	2,325 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Northwest Coast	"	C. Todd	1,158	355	283	6,080	140	104,700 00	92,800 00	732,657 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	"	R. E. Loring	606	325	86	2,205	52	46,172 00	16,650 00	249,002 50
Total			2,963	2,505	1,377	13,691	2,202	302,367 00	354,517 00	5,716,694 00
MANITOBA.										
Clandeboye Agency		E. McCall, Inspector	27	215	630	1,839	247	14,494 50	11,100 00	342,428 00
Portage la Prairie Agency		S. Swinford, Agent	9	26	19	520	95	1,250 00	600 00	183,116 00
Manitowapah		"	23	159	341	1,909	147	4,572 00	4,825 00	189,588 00
Rat Portage		L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	2	10	15	30		252 50	100 00	900 00
Berens River		J. W. Short, Agent	109	400	1,387	1,811	449	23,652 25	23,915 00	47,567 25
The Pas		Joseph Courtney, Agent	16	188	262	2,424	79	5,599 00	2,725 00	8,324 00
Total			186	998	2,654	8,533	1,017	49,820 25	43,065 00	751,923 25

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent										
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent										
Digby	J. H. Purdy			12	35						6
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen										
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith			2	35						
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.	Chas. Harlow			2	45	32	65			1	10
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.										
Hants	A. Wallace, Agent			20	219						
Colchester County	Thos. B. Smith			33							
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M.D.			21	80						
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	2	40	22							
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.	J. R. McDonald				36						
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser										
Laverne	Rev. D. McIsaac			5	75						
Victoria	A. J. McDonald			3	30						
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron										
Total		2	40	392	554	72	106	62	145	22	36
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent										
West Coast	Harry Guilloid	27	420	476	16,733					32	609
Kwakwaka	R. H. Pidgeon										

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Lower Fraser " " " " " "	Frank Devlin	1104	4,410	5144	40,910	4	125	23	1,200	192	7,600
Williams Lake " " " " " "	E. Bell	197	3,630	317	7,235	7	115			334	833
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency " " " "	A. Irwin	1,432	32,767	1,283	24,084	13	270	134	262	1264	2,807
Kootenay " " " " " "	R. L. T. Galbraith	46	800	425	8,340						
Northwest Coast " " " " " "	C. Todd										
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency " " " "	R. E. Loring			154		5					
Total		1,812	42,227	3,030	97,302	29	510	364	1,522	384	11,849
MANITOBA.											
Claudeboye Agency " " " " " "	E. McColl, Inspector	544	1,120	1004	1,507	174	265	11	325		
Portage la Prairie Agency " " " "	S. Swinford, Agent	456	5,785	46	1,506	26	595	3	130	4	200
Manitowapah " " " " " "	" "					2	25	3	234		
Rat Portage " " " " " "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector										
Berens River " " " " " "	J. W. Short, Agent					6	108	14	125		
The Pas " " " " " "	Joseph Courtney Agent										
Total		5104	6,905	1464	3,013	504	993	14	6034	4	200

* Cut green and used as hay.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin	194	671	2644	46,282	154	2,164
Williams Lake "	E. Bell	41	110	186	6,810	334	910
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency "	A. Irwin	75	1,661	1744	21,774	74	1,019
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith			75	8,300		
Northwest Coast "	C. Todd			904	73,380	2	180
Bahine and Upper Skeena River Agency "	R. E. Loring			2364	45,150		
Total		984	2,442	1,1214	208,062	594	4,506
MANITOBA.							
Glaudeboye Agency	E. McCall, Inspector	4	6	1124	5,635	4	10
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent	1	4	114	1,080	44	160
Manitowapah	"	14	2	474	3,553	24	75
Rai Portage	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector			2	60		
Berens River	J. W. Short, Agent			101	11,850		
The Pas	Joseph Courtney, Agent			40	1,884		
Total		144	12	3144	24,052	74	245

* Not given.

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Lower Fraser	32½	5,337	13½	565	656	938	305	55	55	55	55
Williams Lake	22½	984	1	82	368	1,283	622	18	23	23	23
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	4	510	1	82	2,159	636	564	243	243	243	243
Kootenay					80	165	35	30	30	30	30
Northwest Coast	13	1,495	6½	715	18	46	10	30	31	31	31
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	54½	9,192			58	188½					
Total	127	17,613	2½	1,762	4,580	3,261½	1,646	484½	425½	425½	425½
MARITIME.											
Clandeboye Agency											
Portage la Prairie	4½	235	1	8		5,075		24	21	21	19½
Manitowapah	5½	136	3	80		1,550		35	28	28	600
Rat Portage				59½		2,901					12
Berens River						15					6
The Pas						1,105		6			
						287		3½			
Total	10½	371	3½	147½		10,933		59	40	40	637½
Frank Devlin											
E. Bell											
A. Irwin											
R. L. T. Galbraith											
C. Todd											
R. E. Loring											
E. McColl, Inspector											
S. Swinford, Agent											
L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector											
J. W. Short, Agent											
Joseph Courtney, Agent											

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Estimated.										
		Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent.											
Shelburne	J. J. E. deMolitor						1					
Digby	J. H. Purdy											
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen											
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith			3								
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.	Chas. Harlow			1			1					
Halifax County.	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent.											
Hants	A. Wallace, Agent.						1					
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith			1								
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M.D.			2	1		1					
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald			1								
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.	J. R. McDonald											
Richmond County.	Rev. J. Fraser			1								
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac			2	3	1						
Victoria	A. J. McDonald											
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron											
Total.				18	4	8	8					
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Gowichan Agency.	W. R. Robertson, Agent.			21	4	8	10	7				
West Coast	Harry Gulland			14								
Kwakwakaith	R. H. Piddock											

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Williams Lake "	E. Bell	9	3	1	6	1	3	2	3
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	"	6	20	7	9	2	3	4	2
Kootenay Agency	A. Irwin	32	42	27	24	13	3	6	4
Northwest Coast Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith	84	69	194	15	12	4	3	3
Babine and Upper Skeena River	C. Todd								
	E. E. Loring								
Total									
MANITOBA.									
Glandebay Agency	E. McCall, Inspector								
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent								
Manitowapab Agency	"								
Rat Portage	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector								
Berens River	J. W. Short, Agent								
The Pas	Joseph Courtney, Agent								
Total									

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED—Continued.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
		Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
NOVA SCOTIA.							
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent					600 00	74 00
Digby	J. H. Purdy						33 30
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen					70 00	
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith						
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow				90 00	140 00	150 00
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus						
Hants	A. Wallace				50 00	50 00	
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith				42 00	20 00	
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D.				50 00	100 00	
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald				20 00	40 00	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald						
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser				8 00	30 00	
Lunenburg	Rev. D. McIsaac				620 00	100 00	120 00
Victoria	A. J. McDonald				175 00	300 00	140 00
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron						
Total					1,065 00	1,450 00	517 30
BRITISH COLUMBIA.							
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent				1,130 00	3,460 00	
West Coast Agency	Harry Pittman				400 00	1,400 00	
West Coast Agency	Harry Pittman				400 00	1,400 00	

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Frank Devlin	10	1	1,400 00	2,900 00	845 00
E. Bell			25 00	1,600 00	6,002 50
A. Irwin			6,510 00	5,650 00	5,868 80
R. L. T. Galbraith			300 00		1,923 00
C. Todd	10	1		9,515 00	2,335 00
R. E. Loring			2,065 00	5,725 00	1,405 00
Total	10	1	11,950 00	37,930 00	19,376 30
MANITOBA.					
Claudeboye Agency		1	497 50	765 00	1,262 50
Portage la Prairie Agency		1	330 00	440 00	770 00
Manitowapah			60 00	400 00	460 00
Rat Portage					
Berens River			30 00		
The Pas			35 00	1,480 00	1,515 00
Total	2		952 50	3,085 00	4,007 50

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.		Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.		The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent.	75 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	225 00	100 00	860 00
Shelburne	J. J. E. deMolitor	267 30	1,685 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	436 00	205 00	2,623 30
Digby	J. H. Purdy	300 00	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	700 00	1,700 00	4,000 00
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	400 00	2,000 00	2,600 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Barlow	800 00	375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	125 00	200 00	1,700 00
Halifax County	Rev. C. E. McManus	200 00	425 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	50 00	500 00	1,275 00
Hants	A. Wallace	1,850 00	215 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	850 00	1,600 00	4,535 00
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith	125 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	400 00	1,050 00	3,625 00
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M.D.	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	500 00	950 00	3,470 00
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 00	10 00	1,600 00	3,385 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	.....	300 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	400 00	100 00	300 00	1,106 00
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	795 10	3,263 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	150 00	1,612 00	7,329 10
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac	1,100 00	325 00	95 00	.....	.....	.....	475 00	80 00	1,380 00	3,465 00
Victoria	A. J. McDonald	1,575 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	260 00	1,800 00	4,425 00
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron	5,000 00	375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00	40 00	6,115 00	12,330 00
Total		12,104 40	14,562 00	101 00	.....	.....	.....	4,530 00	4,310 00	21,122 00	56,785 40
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent.	27 760 00	22 936 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,563 00	5,865 00	9 161 00	119,785 00
West Coast	Harry Gullod	1,076 00	7 680 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 000 00	3 005 00	143 405 00	151,216 00
Kwakwakaith	R. H. Pittcher	266 50	35 326 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 210 00	6 560 00	43 400 00	121,178 00
Lower Fraser	Frank Davlin	49 705 00	101 000 00	372 90	.....	.....	.....	78 160 00	21 100 00	43 400 00	305,078 90

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Williams Lake "	36,951 00	22,850 00	.....	3,496 00	3,775 00	3,485 00	70,358 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	74,021 50	89,950 00	.....	17,300 00	11,050 00	17,800 00	213,121 50
Kootenay Agency	19,676 00	1,650 00	.....	.....	1,015 00	1,123 00	17,476 00
R. L. T. Galbraith,	17,283 00	5,635 00	50 00	138,740 00	2,600 00	36,380 00	237,577 00
Northwest Coast Agency	10,970 00	28,300 00	.....	42,180 00	39,903 00	31,720 00	153,075 00
U. Todd, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. E. Loring, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	230,751 60	317,536 00	322 90	391,538 00	137,275 00	292,526 00	1,359,939 50
MANITOBA.							
Glandeboye Agency	30,017 00	26,000 00	.....	14,500 00	8,000 00	9,000 00	87,517 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	5,515 00	5,600 00	.....	275 00	950 00	2,500 00	14,840 00
"	6,962 00	3,555 00	.....	4,775 00	8,370 00	1,800 00	25,452 00
Manitowapah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	150 00	600 00	.....	200 00	400 00	100 00	1,450 00
Berens River	13,027 50	12,100 00	.....	72,300 00	12,400 00	.....	109,827 50
The Pas	3,010 00	2,380 00	.....	2,800 00	23,140 00	830 00	32,160 00
Joseph Courtney, Agent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	58,671 50	50,235 00	.....	94,850 00	63,260 00	14,230 00	271,246 50

* Agent unable to give full information as to income of Indians.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Indian Resident Indian Population.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Under 6 Yrs.		From 6 to 15 Yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent.	888	90	78	75	68	59	167	181	19	26
Muskowpetung	J. A. Mitchell	568	45	48	52	28	32	140	190	11	11
Birtle	J. A. Mackle	969	135	83	79	39	41	199	249	23	33
Swan River	J. A. Mackle	651	78	84	79	27	27	117	141	11	16
File Hills	W. R. Jones	240	17	21	31	5	6	60	69	4	8
Assiniboine	W. M. Graham	208	17	14	11	17	18	45	64	10	11
Crooked Lakes	T. W. Aspin, Farmer in charge.	588	71	43	47	21	21	127	179	8	13
Moore Mountain	J. P. Wright, Agent.	193	17	17	16	9	4	62	62	1	1
Pine Creek	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	94	13	14	14	9	4	15	21	1	1
Saddle Lake	S. Swinford, Agent.	751	103	90	70	31	34	142	182	9	9
Hobbema	Geo. G. Mann	601	60	72	67	27	20	139	161	12	19
Battleford	W. S. Grant	807	66	66	70	48	53	184	250	7	16
Onion Lake	W. M. Daniels	851	78	75	74	43	34	183	215	18	51
Duck Lake	W. S. Grant	621	66	68	71	24	24	130	137	10	16
Edmonton	W. S. Grant	679	72	68	68	45	29	141	184	7	4
Carlton	Jas. Giffen	1,744	167	200	220	99	71	337	410	20	31
Stacey	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	203	12	12	11	6	8	54	71	7	10
Wood	A. J. McNell	1,217	135	90	75	60	48	364	398	26	40
Backfoot	Jas. Wilson	1,038	72	68	70	63	68	261	309	14	37
Pougan	H. W. Bentley	510	33	29	25	37	40	79	117	8	15
Stelly	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.	90	62	50	53	57	54	134	166	6	5
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	3,423	46	50	53	57	54	134	166	6	5
Total		17,400	1,308	1,350	1,297	759	697	3,011	4,710	229	308

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
		Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sites.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribbs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....			3		139	3	9			
Muskowpetungs " ".....	J. A. Mitchell ".....			43		90	2			3	
Birtle " ".....	J. A. Markle ".....			68	12	115	1	30	9	8	
Swan River " ".....	W. E. Jones ".....			47		138		18	9	14	
W. M. Graham " ".....	W. M. Graham ".....					74					
Asiniboine " ".....	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.....					35					
Grooked Lakes " ".....	J. P. Wright, Agent.....	4		11		85	6	18	108	10	
Moose Mountain " ".....	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.....	54		8		51					
Pine Creek " ".....	S. Swinford, Agent.....	1		3		14	9	2		2	
Saddle Lake " ".....	Geo. G. Mann ".....					102		10	1		
Hobbema " ".....	W. S. Grant ".....	20		43		31	5	20	55		
Battleford " ".....	C. M. Dannaie ".....			11		153		7	28		
Onton Lake " ".....	W. Sibbald ".....					83					
Duck Lake " ".....	R. S. McKenzie ".....					153	9	31		13	
Edmonton " ".....	James Gibbons ".....			48		62	14	27	9		
Carlton " ".....	W. E. Goodfellow ".....			44		114	10	21	6	21	
Sarcee " ".....	A. J. McNeill ".....	80	2	44							
Blood " ".....	James Wilson ".....			65		86			25	2	
Blackfoot " ".....	G. H. Wheatley ".....			28		26		14	20	2	
Peigan " ".....	E. N. Wilson ".....			32		21		4	20	2	
Stony " ".....	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.....			20		15					
Indians in Treaty No. 8.....	No Agent.....										
Total	227	2	486	12	1,586	59	211	292	80	3	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.		Name of Superintendent or Agent.		AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.										
				Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land-Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse-Rakes.	Fanning-Mills.	Threshing-Machines.	Tool Chests.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.														
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.		H. Martineau, Agent	2	2	2	2	2	2	40	3	37	.....	2	2
Muskowpetungs	4	J. A. Mitchell	89	52	6	2	1	1	36	10	26	5	.....	3
Birtle River	4	J. A. Markle	118	67	18	4	2	2	57	21	43	6	1	6
Swan River	4	W. E. Jones	49	22	1	.....	.....	.....	27	1	28	.....	.....	1
File Hills	4	W. M. Graham	45	18	.....	2	1	1	22	.....	18	2	.....	.....
Assiniboine	4	T. W. Aspin, F'm'r in charge	35	9	11	.....	.....	.....	7	2	6	1	.....	1
Grooked Lakes	4	J. P. Wright, Agent	94	47	11	.....	11	11	37	11	25	6	.....	.....
Moose Mountain	4	H. R. Halpin, F'm'r in charge	37	18	1	.....	.....	1	8	3	6	1	.....	.....
Pine Creek	4	S. Swinford, Agent	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake	6	Geo. G. Mann	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	28	1	24	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema	6	W. S. Grant	97	44	3	2	5	5	28	4	15	1	.....	4
Battleford	6	C. M. Dunais	115	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	7	23	3	1	1
Union Lake	6	R. Sibbald	38	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	2	.....	.....
Duck Lake	6	R. S. Mackenzie	77	35	2	.....	.....	.....	30	5	16	3	.....	.....
Edmonton	6	James Gibbons	43	27	5	2	4	4	21	6	21	7	2	.....
Carlton	6	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	80	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	3	24	4	1	5
Sarcee	7	A. J. McNeill, Agent	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood	7	James Wilson	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot	7	G. H. Wheatley	38	19	1	2	2	2	29	2	25	2	.....	.....
Pelgan	7	R. N. Wilson	30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	18	.....	.....	1
Stony	7	H. E. Sibbald, F'm'r in charge	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Treaty No. 8.	.....	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1,004	499	63	16	32	32	515	78	417	43	8	29

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Other implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat wagons.	Baggies and road carts.	Value of implements and Vehicles.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.									
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	H. Martineau, Agent.	194	57	16	32	10	3	13	6,891 00
Mukowpetung	J. A. Mitchell	686	74	37	59	31	20	27	13,206 00
Birtle	J. A. Markle	1,265	103	36	97	28	59	65	12,900 00
Swan River	W. E. Jones	377	65	29	45		3	20	6,459 40
Pile Hills	W. M. Graham	770	26	12	21				3,780 00
Assiniboine	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.		20	10	15				2,100 00
Grooked Lakes	J. P. Wright, Agent.	692	55	32	43		1	38	11,943 00
Moose Mountain	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	408	19	11	27		2	12	2,850 00
Pine Creek	S. Swinford, Agent.	41	4	3	52	6	1	3	230 00
Saddle Lake	Geo. G. Mann	195	50	27	52		1	14	5,852 00
Hobbema	W. S. Grant	726	63	59	69	81		9	8,275 00
Battleford	C. M. Daunais	1,180	54	21	66	14	6	17	9,590 00
Onton Lake	W. Sibbald	650	20	11	24				3,011 00
Duck Lake	R. S. McKenzie	1,246	49	38	35	44	1	21	9,804 80
Edmonton	James Gibbons	221	25	27	11	4		10	4,837 00
Carlton	W. B. Goodfellow Agent.	733	49	54	69	76	6	21	7,747 50
Sarcee	A. J. McNeill	130	5	3	7	4	1	3	755 00
Blood	James Wilson	2,090	153			70	7	19	26,035 00
Blackfoot	G. H. Wheatley	260	63		17	37	1	13	6,324 00
Peigan	R. N. Wilson	295	78				8	8	6,574 00
Stony	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.	40	25		30		1	5	2,993 00
Indians in Treaty No. 8.	No Agent								
Total		12,100	1,056	426	723	406	121	321	152,557 80

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Concluded.					Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.		
		Poultry.						Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
		Other stock	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.				
		Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.				\$ cts.			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.										
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent		6	8		75	34,461 00			
Muskowpetungas "	J. A. Markle "	4	18			75	35,361 00		6	
Birtle "	W. E. Jones "					883	28,976 00		3	1
Swan River "	W. M. Graham "			4		130	33,883 00	2		46
File Hills "	T. W. Aspin, Farmer in charge.					60	18,050 00			
Assiniboine "	J. P. Wright, Agent.		3				4,290 00			
Crooked Lakes "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.						19,527 00			
Moose Mountain "	S. Swinford, Agent.						10,440 00			
Pine Creek "	Geo. G. Mann "	4	11				1,360 00	2	2	7
Saddle Lake "	W. S. Grant "		4				31,440 00	1	19	60
Hobbema "	C. M. Daunais "		79				26,120 00			3
Battleford "	W. Sibbald "	24				135	51,383 00		4	
Onton Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "		8			60	27,095 00			20
Duck Lake "	James Gibbons "		67	15	10	450	34,182 00		3	8
Edmonton "	W. B. Goodfellow "		12			130	22,683 00			8
Carlton "	A. J. McNeill "	6				201	25,127 00		14	106
Sarcee "	James Wilson "					40	8,000 00			
Blood "	G. H. Wheatley "					50	80,162 00			
Blackfoot "	R. N. Wilson "						28,023 00			
Peigan "	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.						30,175 00		9	
Stony "	No Agent.						25,643 00			
Indians in Treaty No. 8.										
Total		38	208	15	10	2,289	576,292 00	5	60	259

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Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Marlineau, Agent	75	56	2	1,134	128	3,361 50	3,265 00	288,473 00
Muskowpetungs	J. A. Mitchell	17	64	30	192	131	2,099 00	4,395 00	497,730 00
Birtle	J. A. Markie	41	134	9	674	138	2,845 00	7,775 00	52,496 00
Swan River	W. E. Jones	15	95	50	450	102	2,569 00	3,265 00	5,834 00
File Hills	W. M. Graham	13	28	.....	59	86	790 00	2,560 00	206,878 00
Assiniboine	T. W. Aspin, Farmer in charge	.....	25	.....	10	35	250 00	650 00	900 00
Crooked Lakes	J. P. Wright, Agent	2	24	11	6	197	622 00	1,245 00	589,422 00
Moose Mountain	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	9	26	11	89	55	406 00	1,629 00	300,884 00
Pine Creek	S. Swinford, Agent	5	8	40	80	15	275 00	415 00	37,613 00
Saddle Lake	Geo. G. Mann	8	107	178	525	110	3,410 00	2,435 00	247,692 00
Hobbema	W. S. Grant	20	100	110	249	125	1,562 00	1,835 00	227,842 00
Battleford	C. M. Darnais	38	82	23	108	107	2,351 00	6,121 00	274,094 00
Onion Lake	W. Sibbald	8	88	70	280	120	2,128 00	2,100 00	280,153 00
Duck Lake	R. S. McKenzie	24	91	24	788	97	2,299 20	11,649 65	13,948 86
Edmonton	James Gibbons	9	65	60	140	65	690 00	1,700 00	301,410 00
Carlton	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	60	188	117	1,396	179	4,236 00	1,711 00	492,690 00
Sarcee	A. J. McNeill	15	12	.....	20	40	500 00	1,600 00	157,096 00
Blood	James Wilson	50	8	.....	25	125	1,588 00	5,000 00	857,977 00
Blackfoot	G. H. Wheatley	60	27	27	3	132	960 00	2,400 00	805,637 00
Peigan	R. N. Wilson	20	40	.....	.....	95	890 00	2,500 00	60,604 00
Stony	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge	100	30	3	200	110	2,786 00	10,000 00	195,712 00
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		599	1,268	756	6,409	2,122	36,617 70	64,241 65	5,905,084 86

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	99	1,663	93	1,932						
Muskowpetungs " ".....	J. A. Mitchell ".....	341	6,448	86	2,248						
Birtle " ".....	J. A. Markie ".....	1,206	15,493	264	3,743	154	18	13	1		
Swan River " ".....	W. E. Jones ".....			49	1,670	44	930				
File Hills " ".....	W. M. Graham ".....	20	300	110	4,100						
Assiniboine " ".....	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.....	225	1,820	15	450						
Crooked Lakes " ".....	J. P. Wright, Agent.....	600	8,247	140	3,924						
Moose Mountain " ".....	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.....	277	4,040	30	1,220	8	162				
Pine Creek " ".....	S. Swinford, Agent.....										
Saddle Lake " ".....	Geo. G. Mann ".....	190	1,818	78	1,297	13	187				
Hobbema " ".....	W. S. Grant ".....	4304	5,001	24	373						
Battleford " ".....	C. M. Daunais ".....	251	3,606	103	3,138	11	264				
Union Lake " ".....	W. Sibbald ".....			6	57	50	289				
Duck Lake " ".....	R. S. McKenzie ".....	4824	4,226	2174	2,647	374	192				
Edmonton " ".....	James Gibbons ".....	243	2,974	155	3,307	13	410				
Carlton " ".....	W. B. Goodfellow ".....	4334	2,774	89	1,202	434	152				
Sarcee " ".....	A. J. McNeill ".....			871	3,399	294	412				
Blood " ".....	James Wilson ".....			17	185						
Blackfoot " ".....	G. H. Wheatley ".....			176	4,955						
Peigan " ".....	R. N. Wilson ".....			19							
Stony " ".....	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.....			120							
Indians in Treaty No. 8.....	No Agent.....										
Total.....		4,7984	58,410	1,8784	39,757	283	3,480	24	745	134	1

* Used for fodder.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.									
		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NO. TWENTY TERRITORIES—Continued.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	H. Martineau, Agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	827	.....	200
Muskowpetungs " " 4.	J. A. Mitchell " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,954	3	10
Birtle " " 4.	J. A. Markle " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	2,485	4	170
Swan River " " 4.	W. E. Jones " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3,250	3	50
File Hills " " 4.	W. M. Graham " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,050	1	95
Assiniboine " " 4.	T. W. Aspin, Farmer in charge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	275	2	55
Crooked Lakes " " 4.	J. P. Wright, Agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	850	4	115
Moose Mountain " " 4.	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	400	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4.	S. Swinford, Agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,184	1	10
Saddle Lake " " 6.	Geo. G. Mann " "	12	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,624	1	.....
Hobbema " " 6.	W. S. Grant " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,524	3	.....
Battleford " " 6.	C. M. Dunaals " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	4,100	10	985
Union Lake " " 6.	W. Sibbald " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,380	Not given	194
Duck Lake " " 6.	R. S. McKenzie " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,890	2	178
Edmonton " " 6.	James Gibbons " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,369	3	650
Carlton " " 6.	W. B. Goodfellow " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,232	4	214
Sarcee " " 7.	A. J. McNeill " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,735	3	100
Blood " " 7.	James Wilson " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	431	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7.	G. H. Wheatley " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,334	4	124
Peigan " " 7.	R. N. Wilson " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,476	1	75
Stony " " 7.	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	600	.....	.....
Indians in Treaty No. 8.	No Agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	.....	12	38	.....	.....	1	.....	347	32,700	50	3,225

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.				NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.						
		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.			
		Acres Down.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Down.	Bushels Harvested.							
										Cultivated.	Wild.	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.												
Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4.	H. Martineau, Agent.....	7½	730	24	118	2	3,147	299	Land Cleared.	Land Broken	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
Muskowpetungs "	J. A. Mitchell "	12	673	5	435	11	1,995	445	184	184	74	229
Birtle "	J. A. Markie "	5	968	4	157				186	186	932	118
Swan River "	W. E. Jones "	4	83						98	98	63	99
File Hills "	W. M. Graham "	12½	2,437						190	190	380	350
Assiniboine "	T. W. Asplin, F'm'r in charge	3	140	3	125				25	25	15	
Crooked Lakes "	J. P. Wright, Agent.....	10	395						102	102		
Moose Mountain "	H. R. Halpin, F'm'r in charge	7	212	4½	54				13	13	70	
Pine Creek "	S. Swinford, Agent.....	1	25									
Saddle Lake "	Geo. G. Mann "	6½	23	4	17							
Hobbema "	W. S. Grant "	22½	835	9½	41				15	15		
Battleford "	C. M. Dannaie "	19½	1,802	7	335				141	141		
Onion Lake "	W. Sibbald "	13	1,186	4	20							
Duck Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "	12½	567	13	128				104	104	43	
Edmonton "	James Gibbons "	5½	Not given	2½	41				145	145	145	145
Carlton "	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent.....	5½	642	3½	95				86	86	81	15
Sarcee "	A. J. McNeill "	5	1,000	5	200	60			12	12		
Blood "	James Wilson "											
Blackfoot "	G. H. Wheatley "	4½	338			8			43	43	62	23
Peigan "	R. N. Wilson "	2	180		45							57,000
Stony "	H. E. Sibbald, F'm'r in charge	1½							25	25		100
Indians in Treaty No. 8.	No Agent.....											
Total.....		161½	12,373	57½	2,181	81	36,834	4,548	1,297		2,004	58,501

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Erected.										
		Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.												
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	H. Martineau, Agent.				6			1		17		
Muskowpetungs "	J. A. Mitchell "				15			5		9		
Birtle "	J. A. Markie "			2	9	6		28	3	12		3
Swan River "	W. E. Jones "				7	3		8		14		7
File Hills "	W. M. Graham "											
Assiniboine "	T. W. Aspin, Farmer in charge.				6					5		
Crooked Lakes "	J. P. Wright, Agent.											
Moose Mountain "	H. R. Harpin, Farmer in charge.				2					2		
Pine Creek "	S. Swinford, Agent.				1					1		
Saddle Lake "	Geo. G. Mann "				4							
Hobbema "	W. S. Grant "				11			5		2		
Battleford "	C. M. Dannaie "				11					15		
Onion Lake "	W. Sibbald "											
Duck Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "				24							
Edmonton "	James Gibbons "				10					11		
Carlton "	W. B. Goodfellow "				8	5		4		9		1
Sarcee "	A. J. McNeill "				6			3		2		
Blood "	James Wilson "			1	8			5		6		
Blackfoot "	G. H. Wheatley "				9			2		2		
Peigan "	R. N. Wilson "				3		1	2		2		
Stony "	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.				5			5		3		
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent											
Total		3	140	14	68	1	3	109	11			

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—Concluded.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
		Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cobs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.							
Touchwood Hills, Agency Treaty No. 4.	H. Martineau, Agent.	.....	.....	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Muskowpetungs " "	J. A. Mitchell " "	.....	.....	.....	410 00	1,005 00	939 00
Birtle " "	J. A. Markle " "	.....	.....	.....	1,361 50	830 00	9,921 98
Swan River " "	W. E. Jones " "	.....	.....	.....	735 00	1,200 00	2,721 85
File Hills " "	W. M. Graham " "	2	3	.....	990 00	1,130 00	4,170 89
Assiniboine " "	T. W. Aspin, Farmer in charge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575 00
Crooked Lakes " "	J. P. Wright, Agent.	.....	.....	.....	250 00	360 00	250 00
Mouse Mountain " "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,902 50
Pine Creek " "	S. Swinford, Agent.	.....	.....	.....	10 00	60 00	70 00
Saddle Lake " "	Geo. G. Mann " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00
Hobbema " "	W. S. Grant " "	.....	.....	.....	75 00	400 00	350 00
Battleford " "	C. M. Danna " "	11	.....	.....	1,304 00	880 00	2,756 00
Onion Lake " "	W. Sibbald " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " "	R. S. McKenzie " "	.....	1	.....	130 50	3,130 00	3,260 50
Edmonton " "	James Gibbons " "	.....	.....	.....	1,140 00	1,000 00	2,140 00
Carlton " "	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent.	.....	1	.....	237 00	1,130 00	1,528 25
Sarcee " "	A. J. McNeill " "	.....	.....	.....	200 00	500 00	700 00
Blood " "	James Wilson " "	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	568 00	.....
Blackfoot " "	G. H. Wheatley " "	.....	.....	.....	177 00	270 00	182 00
Peigan " "	R. N. Wilson " "	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	340 00	4,340 00
Stony " "	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.	.....	.....	.....	150 00	900 00	900 00
Indians in Treaty No. 8.	No Agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	.....	13	6	.....	12,970 00	13,883 00	38,907 97

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

RETURN A (1)--Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

HEADQUARTERS -INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		\$		
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General.....			Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
James A. Smart....	Deputy Superintendent General.....			Holds this office combined with that of Deputy Minister of the Interior.
John D. McLean....	Chief Clerk and Secretary.....	2,200	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart....	" and Assistant Secretary.....	1,850	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Duncan C. Scott....	" and Accountant.....	2,000	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
Reginald Rimmer....	" and Law Clerk.....	2,000	June 27, 1898	June 27, 1886
William A. Orr....	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch.....	1,500	Aug. 1, 1891	Nov. 24, 1883
Frederick W. Smith.	First Class Clerk.....	1,650	Nov. 4, 1880	Oct. —, 1870
John McGarr....	" ".....	1,700	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Robert G. Dalton....	" ".....	1,500	Nov. 29, 1893	July 12, 1871
* Jas. A. J. McKenna	" ".....	2,050	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1886
Samuel Gray, D.L.S.	" ".....	1,450	July 1, 1899	June 14, 1884
Harry C. Ross....	Second Class Clerk.....	1,400	July 1, 1880	Jan. 10, 1883
Edwin Rochester....	" ".....	1,400	June 5, 1880	June 5, 1880
James J. Campbell....	" ".....	1,400	Aug. 1, 1893	Dec. 30, 1886
Humphrey McKay....	" ".....	1,200	Sept. 11, 1891	July 9, 1880
Martin Benson....	" ".....	1,200	Dec. 1, 1881	April 1, 1876
Henry J. Hook....	" ".....	1,100	July 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1871
Alfred E. Kemp....	" ".....	1,100	July 1, 1898	Feb. 1, 1884
John D. Sutcliffe....	" ".....	1,100	Jan. 11, 1890	Jan. 11, 1889
John W. Sherrin....	" ".....	1,100	July 1, 1890	Mar. 24, 1884
Jno. H. Antcliff....	" ".....	1,100	July 1, 1899	July 1, 1888
M. A. Se., D.T.S..	" ".....	1,000	" 1, 1900	June 23, 1880
Joseph Delisle....	Junior Second Class Clerk.....	1,000	" ".....	April 3, 1882
Fannie Yeilding....	" ".....	1,000	" ".....	Nov. 24, 1883
Caroline Reiffenstein	" ".....	1,000	" ".....	July 1, 1886
Louis A. Dorval....	" ".....	1,000	" ".....	Dec. 31, 1887
Lizzie D. McMeekin.	" ".....	950	" ".....	Jan. 29, 1887
Ida H. Wilson....	" ".....	900	" ".....	June 21, 1888
Geo. H. Matheson....	" ".....	800	" ".....	May 31, 1890
Edith H. Lyon....	" ".....	800	" ".....	June 30, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy....	" ".....	800	" ".....	Jan. 31, 1891
Floretta K. Maracle.	" ".....	800	" ".....	Feb. 7, 1891
Robert B. E. Moffat.	" ".....	800	" ".....	May 31, 1890
Mary D. Maxwell....	" ".....	750	" ".....	June 30, 1890
Annie C. Taylor....	" ".....	800	" ".....	Mar. 26, 1891
Frederick R. Byshe.	" ".....	800	" ".....	July 21, 1891
Louisa E. Dale....	" ".....	750	" ".....	" ".....
James Guthrie....	" ".....	750	" ".....	Oct. 14, 1891
Thos. P. Moffatt....	" ".....	750	" ".....	Nov. 23, 1893
Alice M. S. Graham.	" ".....	650	" ".....	Feb. 6, 1893
Frederick H. Byshe.	" ".....	600	" ".....	Sept. 11, 1894
Emma S. Martin....	" ".....	485	April 1, 1893	April 1, 1893
Chas. A. Cook....	Writer.....	455	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
Margaret H. Brennan	" ".....	430	Oct. 12, 1896	Oct. 12, 1896
Sarah M. O'Grady....	" ".....	400	July 1, 1899	Feb. 15, 1896
Peter Jos. O'Connor.	" ".....	400	Mar. 28, 1899	Mar. 28, 1899
Annie M. Garfoote....	" ".....	400	May 26, 1899	May 26, 1899
Gertrude A. Gorrell.	" ".....	425	Jan. 22, 1900	Jan. 22, 1900
Audrey S. Jones....	" ".....	400	May 14, 1900	May 14, 1900
Sarah E. Whitehead.	" ".....	500	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Benjamin Hayter....	Packer.....	450	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
William Seale....	Messenger.....	300	July 28, 1899	July 28, 1899
John Ackland....	" ".....			

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Frederick H. Paget....	Attached to Accountant's Branch.....	1,500	July 1, 1897	June 5, 1886
Jas. Ansdell Macrae....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	1,800	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty....	Inspector of Timber.....	1,200	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893

* Salary as First Class Clerk, \$1,450; allowance as Private Secretary, \$600.

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OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Abbott, William Van.	Indian Land Agent.	\$ cts. 825 00—With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel.	Sault Ste Marie.	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Adams, Joshua.	"	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.	Sarnia.	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyendinaga Reserve.
Andre-son, George	Indian Agent	500 00	Marysville.	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Bennett, Edmund.	"	60 00	Cornac.	Islands in River Trent.
Blomfield, Charles James.	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales.	Lakefield.	Six Nations of Grand River.
Cameron, Edwin D.	Indian Supt.	1,200 00—\$140 for travelling expenses, and \$200 for rent.	Brantford	Chippewas of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
English, Adam.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Sarnia.	Thessalon, Mississauga River and Thessalon Tp.
J. A. Gibson.	Guardian of Islands.	25 00	Mallorytown.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.
Gouletta, O. V.	"	150 00	Gananoque	Parry Island, Dokis, Henry Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temagami and Wabigoon (or Gibson).
Hagan, Samuel.	Indian Agent.	500 00—\$24 office rent	Thessalon.	Mohawks of the Thames.
Hodder, J. F.	"	800 00	Port Arthur.	Mississaugas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
Hill, David Seymour	Clerk, Indian Office.	900 00	Brantford.	Chippewas of Beauséjour, Christian Island.
Ironsides, Alex. McD.	"	720 00	Manitowaning	" " and Portawatannee of Walpole Island.
Maclean, William Brown.	Indian Supt.	900 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$60 office rent.	Parry Sound.	Sucker Creek, Shegumondah, South Bay, Magnetawan, Point St Julien, Tanguarim, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitowin Island.
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Duart.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	
McGibbon, Charles	"	500 00	Penetanguishene.	
McIver, John	"	500 00	Cape Croker.	
McKeivley, Alex.	"	500 00	Wallauburg.	
McNee, Duncan J.	"	400 00	Atherley	
Sims, C. L. D.	"	1,000 00	Manitowaning	
Scotfield, John.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Chippewa Hill.	
Simpson, William.	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.	Warton.	
Sinclair, A.	Indian Agent	400 00	Poplar Hill.	Chippewas, Munsee and Oneidas of the Thames.
Stewart, Hugh.	"	600 00	Hagerville.	Mississaugas of the Credit.
Thackeray, John	"	325 00	Rosemeath.	Mississaugas of Alnwick.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Thorburn, J. H.	Indian Agent.	\$ cts. 600 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheesgwaning, Ojibwegong and West Bay.
Williams, Albert W.	"	100 00	Port Perry	Misissaugas of Scouog.
Yates, John	"	350 00	Virginia	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	600 00—Paid by Bands and appropriation.		Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.	"	100 00		Misissaugas River.
Bowman, George, M.D.	"	200 00		Chippewas of Beauveillé.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	"	600 00		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Evans, J. W., M.D.	"	100 00—Voted by Parliament.		Indians between Chapleau and Poganising.
Hough, H. A., M.D.	"	500 00—Paid by Band.		Chippewas of Nawash.
Hay, W. W., M.D.	"	500 00		Indians on Walpole Island.
Johnston, J., M.D.	"	250 00		" Manitoulin Island.
Lepp, T., Clark, M.D.	"	275 00		Misissaugas of Alnwick.
McDonald, A. R., M.D.	"	150 00—Paid by Band and appro.		Chippewas of Rama.
McDonald, R., M.D.	"	350 00—Paid by Band		Misissaugas of the Credit.
McEwen, James A., M.D.	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament.		Oneidas of the Thames.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.	"	1,000 00—Paid by Band.		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00		Moravians of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	"	250 00—Band, \$200; \$50 vote		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Moore, John, M.D.	"	250 00—Paid by Band		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Pasmore, W. J., M.D.	"	250 00		"
Pringle, H. H., M.D.	"	150 00		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Proctor, E. L., M.D.	"	37 50		Misissaugas of Scouog.
Reid, J. A., M.D.	"	100 00		Garden River and Batchewana.
Second, Levi, M.D.	"	2,800 00		Six Nations.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.	"	150 00		Misissaugas of Rice Lake.
William, R. W., M.D.	"	300 00		Chippewas of Sauguen.
Smith, Rev., A. G.	Missionary (C.E.).	400 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

QUEBEC.

Bastian, Antoine O.	Indian Agent.	300 00	Jeune Lorrette	Thames of Lorette, Quinte, Arpent and Roumont
Bassillon, R.	"	150 00	Chicoutimi	Thames of Lorette, Quinte, Arpent and Roumont

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Brosseau, Alex.	"	600 00—\$60 for office rent	Caughnawaga.	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam	"	200 00	N. Teuiscaming	Lake Temiscaming.
Comité, A. O., M.D.	"	200 00	St. François du Lac.	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Desilets, Chas. O. H., M.D.	"	100 00	Beaucour	Abenakis of Beaucour.
Douhué, W. T. A.	"	400 00	Pointe Bleue.	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Gagné, Rev. Jacob	"	100 00	Maria.	Micmacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe.	"	400 00	Bersimis.	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George	"	50 00—Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distributions.		
McCaffrey, Wm. J.	Indian Agent.	000 00	St. Regis.	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00—Paid by Band	River Desert.	River Desert Band, Maniwaki Reserve.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.	"	80 00	"	Micmacs of Gaspé.
Perrillat, Joseph.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Oka.	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jérémie.	"	200 00	St. Alexis de Metapedia	Micmacs of Restigouche.
De Gouzaque, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R.C.)	235 00	Pierreville.	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	Lorette.	Hurons of Lorette.
Bourget, Rev. P.	"	125 00—Also \$25 for fuel.	St. Regis.	Iroquois of St. Regis.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Richibucto.	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and E. Gaspé, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Repulse, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; She lac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
Farrell, James.	"	500 00—Allowed \$50 for office rent.	Fredericton.	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	Medical Officer.	100 00	Woodstock.	Northumberland County.
Ferguson, A. G., M.D.	"	25 00	Dalhousie.	Kent County.
Benson, J. S., M.D.	"	100 00	Chatham.	"
Benson, J. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Newcastle.	"
Oloqui, R. A., M.D.	"	175 00	Big Cove.	"
Landry, D. V., M.D.	"	40 00	Tobique.	"
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Big Cove.	"
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston.	"
Murphy, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Oak Point.	"
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique.	"
Barnaby, T.	Constable.	24 00	Eel Ground.	Northumberland County.
Tom Sanlke.	"	20 00	Big Cove.	Kent County.
Perley, Peter.	Caretaker of Church.	40 00	Tobique.	"

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RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent.	\$ cts.	Steam Mills.	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D.D.	"	50 00	Christmas Island.	Cape Breton County.
DeMolitor, John J. E.	"	100 00	Shelburne.	St. John's County.
Fraser, Rev. John	"	50 00	St. Peter's.	Richmond Co., Salmon River Reserve.
Harlow, Charles.	"	100 00	Caledonia.	Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridge-
		100 00		water, New Germany, Chester, Mahone
				Bay and Lunenburg.
McDonald, Arch. J.	"	50 00	Baddeck.	Yarmouth County.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00	Heatherton.	Antigonish and Guysborough Counties;
				Afton, Piquette Forks and Summerside
McDonald, Rev. Roderick.	"	100 00	Eureka.	Reserves.
McIsaac, Rev. Donald.	"	100 00	Glendale.	Pictou County; Indian Cove Reserve.
McManus, Rev. C. E.	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour.	Inverness County, Malagawatch and Why-
Purdy, J. H.	"	50 00	Bear River.	Reserves.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	"	50 00	Paraborn.	Halifax County.
Smith, Thos. B.	"	50 00	Truro.	Dagby County; Indian Hill Reserve.
Wallace, Alanzo.	"	50 00	Shubenacadie.	Colchester County; Franklin Manor Reserve
Wells, George	"	50 00	Annapolis.	(Highway River.)
				Colchester County; Millbrook Reserve.
				Halifax County; Indian Brook Reserve.
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00	Yarmouth.	Antigonish County; Maitland and Milford
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	125 02	St. Peter's.	Reserves.
Acquies, H., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning.	Yarmouth County.
Kelly, F. H., M.D.	"	50 00		Richmond County; Salmon River Reserve.
Macaulay, J. A., M.D.	"	75 00	Whycomagh.	King's County.
MacDonald, Hugh N., M.D.	"	75 00	Baddeck.	Lunenburg County, Elsie.
McDonald, D., M.D.	"	225 00	Sydney.	Inverness County, Malagawatch Reserve.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	"	250 00	Antigonish.	Inverness County, Whycomagh Reserve.
McKinnon, J. G., M.D.	"	150 00	Shubenacadie.	Victoria County.
McLean, E. D., M.D.	"	150 00	Pictou.	Cape Breton County.
McMillan, J., M.D.	"	75 00	Bridgewater.	Antigonish County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D.	"	75 00	Annapolis.	Pictou County; Indian Brook Reserve.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Truro.	Lunenburg County, West.
Yorston, F. S., M.D.	"	150 00		Annapolis County.
				Colchester County, Millbrook Reserve.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arensault, John O.	Indian Superintendent	390 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island Reserve, Richmond Bay; Morrell Reserve, King's County.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,000 00	Victoria	Williams Lake Agency.
Mackay, Joseph W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	"	Fraser River
MacLaughlin, Wm.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	Kootenay
McLachlan, D.	Messenger	600 00	"	West Coast
Green, Ashdown H.	Surveyor	1,800 00	"	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Cowichan
Devlin, Frank	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Babine
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kwawkwalth
Guilford, Harry	"	1,200 00	Alberni	Northwest Coast
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Savona	Cowichan
Robertson, W. R.	"	1,200 00	Quamichan	"
Loring, Richard E.	"	1,200 00	Hazelton	"
Pitcock, Rich. H.	"	1,200 00	Cape Mudge	"
Todd, Chas.	"	1,900 00	Metlakatla	"
Foot, E. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Quamichan	"

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Isard, Hon. David	INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	
Lash, J. B.	Indian Commissioner Secy. to Commissioner	1,500 00	"	
Ponton, Arch. W.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario.	1,500 00	"	
McDonald, Allan	Storekeeper	1,400 00	"	
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A.	Clerk	1,200 00	"	
Jean, G. E.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Robson, M.	Stenographer and Typewriter	600 00	"	
Gordon, M.	Typewriter	480 00	"	
Polk, L.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Thompson, T.	Caretaker	144 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
McCull, Ebenezer.....	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY. Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves.....	\$ cts. 2,400 00.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Churchey and Berens River Agencies.
Laveque, L. J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves.....	1,800 00.....	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage, Couchiching and Savanne Agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves.....	1,800 00.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and The Pas.
Coutois, Pierre.	Interpreter.....	360 00.....	"	"
Swinford, S.	TREATY No. 2. Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.....	"	Manitowapah Agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2); Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Water Hen River and Flin Flou Reserves.
Begg, Magnus	TREATY No. 3. Indian Agent.....	1,000 00.....	Fort Frances, Ont.	Couchiching Agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Mani- towa, Little Forks, Couchiching, Strangecoming, Niasat- chewen, Nioke-kewen, Neesung, Seine River and La Crosse.
Courtney, Joseph	TREATY No. 5. Indian Agent.....	1,000 00.....	The Pas, Sask.	The Pas Agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chernawawan, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Counland.
Short, J. W.	"	1,000 00.....	Berens River, Man.	Berens River Agency: Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Black Verm. River, Fisher River, Jack Head River, Berens River, Pekangikum, Grand Rapids (Berens River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake.
Wadsworth, Thos. P.	NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY. Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves.....	2,200 00.....	Calgary, Alta.	Selkirk, Hobbema, Morley, Sorens, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan Agencies.
McGibbon, Alex.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves.....	2,200 00.....	Qu'Appelle.	Battle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.			[Asiniboine, File Hills, Muskwopetung and Touchwood] Agencies.		
Chisholm, Wm. J.	1,800 00	Teaster and Interpreter.	Battleford	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake Agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserves.	
Schmidt, Wm.	300 00				
TREATY NO. 4.					
Bird Agency.					
Markle, John A.	1,200 00	Indian Agent.	Birtle, Man.	Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekeewin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.	
Dickenson, S. M.	720 00	Clerk.	"		
Montuck, W.	300 00	Interpreter.	"		
Ryan, Thos.	480 00	Farmer.			
Swan River Agency.					
Jones, Wm. E.	1,000 00	Indian Agent.	Côté, Assa.	Côté, Key's, Keeseekeewin Reserves.	
Brass, P.	300 00	Interpreter.	"		
Porter, David.	300 00	Labourer.	"		
Moose Mountain Agency.					
Halpin, Henry R.	900 00	Farmer in charge.	Cannington Manor, Assa.	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's Reserves.	
Murison, W.	480 00	Labourer.	"		
Crooked Lake Agency.					
Wright, John P.	1,000 00	Indian Agent.	Broadview, Assa.	Ochapowace's, Katoewistahaw's, Cowessess and Sakimay's Reserves.	
Jowett, John W.	600 00	Clerk.	"		
Sutherland, J. A.	600 00	Miller and Blacksmith.	"		
Pollock, Isaac.	480 00	Farmer.	"		
Hourie, Peter.	480 00	"	"		
Cameron, Henry	300 00	Interpreter.	"		
File Hills Agency.					
Graham, Wm. M.	1,000 00	Indian Agent.	Qu'Appelle.	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Peepee-kocais' Reserves.	
Ashdown, L.	360 00	Farmer.	"		
Indian.	120 00	Interpreter & mail carrier.	"		
Desnoyenne, Jos.	360 00	Herder.	"		
Muskwopetung's Agency.					
Mitchell, J. A.	1,200 00	Indian Agent.	Regina, Assa.	Piapot's, Muskwopetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's Reserves.	
Hockley, S.	480 00	Farmer.	"		
Groderham, J. H.	480 00	"	"		
Richardson, H.	600 00	" and Clerk.	"		
Finlayson, J. D.	480 00	Herder.	"		
Laroque, John.	300 00	Interpreter.	"		

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RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.
NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENT—Continued.

Name	Office	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reservations in Agency.		
<i>Tomlinson's Halls Agency.</i>						
Martinson, H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kutawia, Assa.	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Stars, Four Men's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves.		
Buckley, A. R. J.	Clerk and Interpreter	600 00				
Stewart, E.	Farmer	480 00				
Fox, C. Chas.	"	540 00				
Hambro, P. J.	"	180 00	McFort, Sask.	Kinodino Band.		
McNabb, P.	Interpreter.	360 00				
Batty, R.	Overseer	180 00				
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>						
Aspin, Thos. W.	Partner in charge.	840 00	Walerley, Assa.	Assiniboine Reserve.		
Kennedy, Daniel	Labourer.	300 00				
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>						
McKenzie, Robert S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okemasa, Isady's, Chamaipumia, John Smith's, James Smith's and Chinaband Reserves.		
Price, Jos. H.	Farmer	480 00				
Maroon, Louis	"	480 00				
Laflotte, J. S.	"	480 00				
Thomas, Sandy.	Interpreter.	300 00				
McKay, A. L.	Farmer	480 00	Muscowan, Sask.	Win Twad's, Totogunkey's, Muscowan, Altimuskoosque's, Katochewichew's, Keenewastay's, Pelican Lake and Wahpeton Sioux Reserves.		
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>						
Goodfellow, W. B.	Indian Agent	1,000 00				
Johnson, T. E.	Clerk	600 00				
McKenzie, John	Milber	600 00				
McDonald, Wm.	Farmer	480 00	Saskatoon, Manitou Lake.	White Cap Sioux Reserve, Manitou Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserves.		
Anderson, P.	"	480 00				
Thomas, W. R.	Overseer	111 00				
Cluck, Rev. T.	Interpreter.	180 00				
Pat, Robert	"	300 00				

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<i>Butteford Agency.</i>					
Drumais, Chas. M.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	Butteford, Sask.	Red Phoeasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Lit	
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk.	600 00.	"	"	Pines, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Reserves.
Nolan, Chas.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	"	
Arcand, D.	"	480 00.	"	"	
Warden, S.	"	480 00.	"	"	
Waines, W. R.	"	480 00.	"	"	
Sayers, Jas.	Asst. Farmer.	360 00.	"	"	
McDonald, N.	Truster & Interpreter.	360 00.	"	"	
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>			Onion Lake, Sask.	Saskatchewan and Chipewyan, No. 124, Reserve.	
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent.	900 00.	"	"	
Lovell, L.	Clerk and Farmer.	480 00.	"	"	
Taylor, Joseph.	Interpreter.	180 00.	"	"	
Slater, Thos.	Stockman.	420 00.	"	"	
<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>			Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahstanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche,	
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	"	"	Chipewyan, No. 130, and Beaver Lake Reserves.
Tompkins, P.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	"	
Batty, J.	"	480 00.	"	"	
McIee, Thos.	Miller.	600 00.	"	"	
Whitford, S.	Interpreter.	300 00.	"	"	
Mann, B. E.	Clerk.	180 00.	"	"	
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>			Edmonton, Alta.	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White Whale	
Gibbons, James.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	"	"	Lake Reserve.
Carruthers, H. A.	Clerk.	600 00.	"	"	
Guilbault, A.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	"	
Foley, John.	Interpreter.	360 00.	"	"	
Blawett, W. G.	Farmer.	420 00.	"	"	
<i>Hobbs Agency.</i>			Hobbs, Alta.	Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Bands.	
Grant, Wm. S.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	"	"	
Freetham, T. J.	Clerk.	600 00.	"	"	
Moore, A. E.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	"	
Whitford, Gilbert.	"	480 00.	"	"	
Blanc, H.	Truster & Interpreter.	360 00.	"	"	
Buffalo, Joe.	Miller.	120 00.	"	"	
Donaldson, John.	Blacksmith.	480 00.	"	"	
<i>Surcou Agency.</i>			Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee Reserve.	
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	"	"	
Hedgson, George.	Interpreter.	420 00.	"	"	
Indian.	Scout.	120 00.	"	"	
Godin, Tom.	Assistant Issuer.	60 00.	"	"	

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KUEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.
NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>				
Martineau, H.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Kutawa, Assa.	Misicouquan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves.
Bannatyne, A. R. J.	Clerk and Farmer.	600 00	"	
Stanley, E.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
Favel, Chas.	"	360 00	"	
Hamilton, P. J.	"	480 00	"	
McNabb, P.	Interpreter.	300 00	"	
Beatty, R.	Overseer.	130 00	Melfort, Sask.	Kinistino Band.
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>				
Aspin, Thos. W.	Farmer in charge.	800 00	Woleley, Assa.	Assiniboine Reserve.
Kennedy, Daniel	Labourer.	300 00	"	
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>				
McKenzie, Robert S.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okeanasis, Beady's, Checastajasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland Reserves.
Price, Jos. H.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
Martin, Louis	"	480 00	"	
Letellier, J. S.	"	480 00	"	
Thomas, Sandy.	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
McKay, A. I.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>				
Goodfellow, W. B.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petoquey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakacoup's, Kapahawekenum's, Keenemostayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahapaton Sioux Reserves.
Jackson, T. E.	Clerk.	600 00	"	
McKenzie, John.	Miller.	600 00	"	
McBeath, Wm.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
Anderson, P.	"	480 00	"	
Tucker, W. R.	Overseer.	140 00	Saskatoon.	White Cap Sioux Reserve.
Clarke, Rev. T.	"	180 00	Montreal Lake.	Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserve.
Pratt, Rupert.	Interpreter.	300 00	"	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>Battleford Agency.</i>					
Daunais, Chas. M.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Lit	
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk.	600 00	"	Pines, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Reserves.	
Nolan, Chas.	Farmer	480 00	"		
Arand, D.	"	480 00	"		
Warden, S.	"	480 00	"		
Waines, W. R.	"	480 00	"		
Sayers, Jas.	Asst. Farmer.	360 00	"		
McDonald, N.	Truster & Interpreter.	360 00	"		
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>					
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seckaskootch and Chipewyan. No. 124, Reserves.	
Lovell, L.	Clerk and Farmer.	480 00	"		
Taylor, Joseph.	Interpreter.	180 00	"		
Slater, Thos.	Stockman.	420 00	"		
<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>					
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahstanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche,	
Tompkins, P.	Farmer	480 00	"	Chipewyan, No. 130, and Beaver Lake Reserves.	
Batty, J.	"	480 00	"		
McFiee, Thos.	Miller.	600 00	"		
Whitford, S.	Interpreter.	300 00	"		
Mann, B. E.	Clerk.	180 00	"		
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>					
Gibbons, James.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White Whale	
Carruthers, H. A.	Clerk.	600 00	"	Lake Reserves.	
Guilbault, A.	Farmer	480 00	"		
Foley, John.	Interpreter.	360 00	"		
Blewett, W. G.	Farmer	420 00	"		
<i>Holbena Agency.</i>					
Grant, Wm. S.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Holbroke, Alta.	Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Bands.	
Fleetman, T. J.	Clerk.	600 00	"		
Moore, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	"		
Whitford, Gilbert.	"	480 00	"		
Blanc, H.	Truster & Interpreter	360 00	"		
Buffalo, Joe.	Miller.	120 00	"		
Donaldson, John.	Blacksmith.	480 00	"		
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>					
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee Reserve.	
Hodgson, George	Interpreter.	420 00	"		
Indian.	Scout.	120 00	"		
Godin, Tom	Assistant Issuer.	60 00	"		

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.
(OUTSIDE SERVICE.)

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Concluded.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—Concluded.

Name	Office	Annual Salary, &c.	Address	Bands or Reserve in Agency.
<i>Snow Agency</i>				
S. Mould, H. E.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony Reserve.
Reynolds, A. J.	Clerk.	480 00		
Indian	Herder	180 00		
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>				
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta.	Blackfoot Indians.
Rice, Geo. H.	Clerk.	600 00		
Cragg, W. S.	Farmer	480 00		
John, A. R.	"	480 00		
Laider, Thos.	Issuer.	480 00		
Indian	Teamster.	120 00		
<i>Blood Agency.</i>				
Wilson, James	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk.	480 00		
Grant, Jas. A.	Farmer	480 00		
Lang, H. G.	"	480 00		
Clark, Clifford H.	"	480 00		
Wanman, F. D.	Issuer.	640 00		
M. H. D.	Interpreter.	420 00		
Indian	Scout.	120 00		
Sider St. Basile.	"	120 00		
Brantman	Hospital Matron	140 00		
Gravel.	Nurse.	120 00		
<i>Peggy Agency.</i>				
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.	Peggy Indians.
Holmes, J.	Clerk and Issuer	480 00		
Mackintosh, F. C.	Scout.	480 00		

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Scott, T.	Issner.....	240 00	"	Rat Portage, Ont.....	Rat Portage Agency.
Indian.....	Scout.....	72 00	"		Concluding
	<i>Medical Officers.</i>				Claude-boyer Agency; Rupert's Land and St. Boniface Industrial Schools.
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	700 00			Red Deer Industrial School.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00			Muscowpeting's and Assiniboine Agencies and Regina Industrial School.
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	800 00			Brandon Industrial School.
	"	480 00			Elbow and Peigan Agencies.
Donovan, H. J., M.D.	"	1,400 00			Elkhorn Industrial School.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	480 00			Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony Agencies, and High River and Calgary Industrial Schools.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	1,600 00			East-Isford Agency and Industrial School.
Gird, F. X., M.D.	"	200 00			Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	1,800 00			Black Lake Agency and Boarding School.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	300 00			Crooked Lake Agency.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	500 00			File Hills and Touchwood Hills Agencies.
Seymour, M. M., M.D.	"	500 00			
Stewart, A. B., M.D.	"	300 00			
Bird, Jas. R., M.D.	"	600 00			
Carthew, E. C., M.D.	"				
	Whitewood, Alta.				
	Qu'Appelle				
	Labourer and Assist.				

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Service.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Grant no used.	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	1,100 00	1,100 00		
Relief and seed grain	2,000 00	1,991 35	8 65	
Medical attendance and medicines ..	3,000 00	2,892 44	107 56	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	600 00	201 33	398 67	
	6,700 00	5,185 12	514 88	

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries	1,284 00	1,259 00	25 00	
Relief and seed grain	2,300 00	1,872 17	427 83	
Medical attendance and medicines ..	2,540 00	2,539 25	0 75	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	490 00	365 83	34 17	
	6,524 00	6,036 25	487 75	

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain	925 00	816 68	108 32	
Medical attendance and medicines ..	650 00	646 12	3 88	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	75 00	14 45	60 55	
	1,950 00	1,777 25	172 75	

RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Annunities and commutations	155,375 00	155,090 00	285 00	
Implements, tools, and harness	12,150 00	12,079 14	70 86	
Field and garden seeds	1,936 00	1,785 94	150 06	
Live stock	7,400 00	7,369 10	30 90	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians ..	211,001 50	205,267 11	5,734 39	
Triennial clothing	2,752 00	2,697 60	54 40	
Day, boarding and industrial schools ..	285,278 00	271,130 80	14,147 20	
Surveys	5,000 00	4,962 94	37 06	
Sioux	5,057 50	5,057 05	0 45	
Grist and saw-mills	1,097 50	744 52	352 98	
General expenses	157,705 00	157,767 14		62 14
	844,752 50	823,951 34	20,853 30	62 14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Service.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	19,840 00	19,050 00	790 00	
Relief of distress.....	4,500 00	4,626 81		126 81
Seed, implements and tools.....	1,000 00	701 80	298 20	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	10,000 00	10,060 45		60 45
Day schools.....	8,400 00	8,009 14	390 86	
Industrial and boarding schools.....	59,050 00	51,497 50	7,552 00	
Travelling expenses.....	5,000 00	3,961 31	1,038 69	
Office and miscellaneous.....	13,920 00	9,324 92	4,595 08	
Steamer <i>Vigilant</i>	2,000 00	1,707 84	292 16	
Surveys and Reserve Commission.....	7,000 00	5,938 38	1,061 62	
	130,710 00	114,878 15	16,019 11	187 26

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Relief and seed, Province of Quebec.....	5,000 00	5,532 84	67 16	
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario.....	1,800 00	1,670 74	129 26	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.....	500 00	397 71	102 29	
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.....	38,665 00	37,329 01	1,336 99	
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson and Agent at St. Regis.....	150 00	150 00		
Removal of Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Oka to Gibson.....	200 00		200 00	
Robinson Treaty annuities.....	20,238 00	18,786 60	1,451 40	
Survey of Indian reserves.....	500 00	47 45	452 55	
For Land Management Fund.....	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Grant for Agricultural Society — Munsees of the Thames.....	90 00	90 00		
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....	500 00	33 55	416 45	
Lock-up at St. Regis.....	500 00	4 40	495 60	
To prevent flooding, Quarante Arpents Reserve.....	300 00	208 50	1 50	
Expenses of commission, Abenakis of St. Francis.....	1,052 81	847 45	205 36	
Cost of defence, St. Regis Indians.....	1,305 14	1,305 14		
	85,400 95	80,543 39	4,857 56	

RETURN B (7)—GENERAL.

Two inspectors.....	2,800 00	2,600 00		
Travelling expenses of these officers.....	1,400 00	1,264 05	135 95	
	4,200 00	4,064 05	135 95	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Indian Trust Fund during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, June 30, 1899		3,785,636 25
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees.		186,548 75
Interest for year ended June 30, 1900, on above balance.....		156,500 00
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund.....		34,541 75
Outstanding cheques for 1897-98.....		25 00
Expenditure during the year 1899-1900.....	271,691 08	
Balance, June 30, 1900.....	3,893,622 63	
	4,165,313 71	4,165,313 71

For full details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund, Part "J" of the Auditor General's Report.





DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1901

1901

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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1901

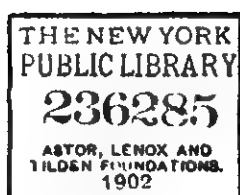
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1901



To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12, 1901.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 12, 1901.

To the Honourable Clifford Sifton,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

In looking over the work performed and the results obtained during the period mentioned, it will be seen that the Indians throughout Canada not only continue, on the whole, to be law-abiding and contented, but they would appear to be more self-supporting as they increase in numbers, and those engaged in agriculture are adopting the same methods as their white brethren, with very pleasing results.

The main features of the policy followed by the department in this relation, which, it may be observed, have been recognized by the imperial, provincial and Dominion governments in succession as being essential for the advancement of the Indians, are the fixity of their abode; the careful safeguarding of their interests with respect to the alienation or sale of their lands; their individual and direct responsibility to the Crown, the enactment of special legislation for their protection against their own weaknesses, or aggression on the part of the stronger race, with a view to their eventually assuming the responsibilities of citizenship; the granting of all necessary educational facilities, and limiting such material assistance as may be offered to the needy to what may tend to make them self-supporting.

The various reports and statistical statements herewith submitted would appear to show that the policy above outlined has, on the whole, fulfilled its intention. Although local conditions in certain cases may justify a departure from the rules governing its application, the general results obtained have been such as to warrant the continuance of practically the same mode of dealing with the Indians during the present year.

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Although a matter with which the government has not been directly concerned, it should be pointed out that there has probably been no more potent factor in the elevation of the Indians than the religious instruction afforded them by the missionaries of the various churches, who have been and still are devotedly working to inculcate the principles of Christianity amongst these people, and who moreover largely co-operate in the work of their secular education.

While the progress among Indians is necessarily of a slow and gradual character, which renders it difficult to observe any tangible improvement within the limits of a year, it is gratifying to note that the Indians under the supervision of the department are showing increased providence of habits and greater self-reliance.

HEALTH.

In so far as concerned the health of the Indians, the year has been one of considerable anxiety to the department, due to the prevalence of small-pox, which without having reached the epidemic stage in any district was sufficiently prevalent among white communities and the Indians of the United States along the boundary line, with whom our Indians are in habitual contact, as to have constituted a serious menace. This anxiety has been aggravated by the recollection of the fearful ravages of the disease on the occasions upon which it attacked the Indians in years gone by, and it was impossible to avoid grave concern until the possibility of coping with such a situation under the conditions existing to-day should have been demonstrated experimentally. Although the type has fortunately been so far a very mild one, there was none the less the consciousness that it might at any time assume a more malignant form, and that there is much in the personal habits and other conditions of many of the Indians to encourage such development were a lodgment once effected.

In so far as the department's information goes to show, the Caughnawaga reserve was the only one in the province of Quebec where the disease made its appearance, and there it was confined to a solitary case.

In Ontario there were some nineteen cases at Whitefish Lake reserve, in the somewhat badly affected neighbourhood of Sudbury, and some thirty-three cases on the Six Nations' reserve.

In Manitoba the disease broke out on one reserve in the Birtle agency, and in the Northwest Territories, in one family in the Pelly agency, also among some bands in the Touchwood Hills, Edmonton, Hobbema, Saddle Lake, and Onion Lake agencies.

In British Columbia some few cases occurred at Quesnel in the Williams Lake agency. The infection was brought in May last by a family from Alaska to Kincolith where one family and a single woman were attacked, the latter carrying it to Skeena river where some three thousand Indians were assembled, but by prompt and vigorous measures the number of cases was confined to fourteen and by the end of June the disease was stamped out.

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In all the localities mentioned the type was mild and but one or two fatalities resulted.

The immunity enjoyed by the Indians as a whole may doubtless be attributed in no small degree to the systematic vaccination practised as far as possible by the department for many years past; and the alacrity manifested by those who had hitherto evaded or resisted the operation, to avail themselves of it in the immediate presence of danger, shows that their objection to it was not founded upon ignorance of its value, but rather the outcome of that peculiarity of their constitution which renders it so difficult to induce them to look to any length ahead.

Of other forms of disease prone to become epidemic there has not been much during the year. Measles were more or less prevalent among the following Indians, viz.: in Ontario among those on two reserves in the Port Arthur district and the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté; in Quebec, at Temiscaming and among the Micmacs of Maria, also among members of the same tribe in New Brunswick, and in Colchester county, Nova Scotia; in Manitoba on some reserves in the Rat Portage district; in the Northwest Territories on the reserves at Pelly and Qu'Appelle, and in British Columbia at Bute Inlet and the Malaspina Straits in the Fraser River agency.

In some of the localities mentioned the disease was of a somewhat severe type and a good many deaths ensued, principally among children, although there were some fatalities among adults whose constitutions, weakened from various causes, could not successfully resist attack. As usual with this disease among Indians more harm resulted from carelessness when convalescing than from direct attack. Grippe, which has proved peculiarly disastrous because of the prevailing tendency to pulmonary affections, has largely disappeared.

In the province of Quebec the same Indians as already stated to have been attacked by measles, viz., those at Temiscaming and Maria, were visited by grippe in a rather severe form, and it dealt somewhat hardly with the Peigans in the Northwest Territories, as also with some of the bands in the Williams Lake agency in British Columbia.

In the Kootenay district in the same province and in the Rat Portage district it was more or less epidemic, but fortunately assumed a milder character, especially in the former.

With the exception of a mild outbreak of chicken-pox at Berens River no other epidemics have been reported.

As usual a large proportion of deaths must be attributed directly or can be traced to scrofula and pulmonary troubles, and consequently apart from epidemics, the average of health depends greatly on the character of the winter, which last year was somewhat too mild and changeable to have been very favourable to the Indians, although on the whole, and remembering averted danger, there has been much cause for thankfulness.

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VITAL STATISTICS.

	Births.	Deaths.	Gains.
Ontario..	499	465	34
Quebec..	223	164	59
Nova Scotia..	69	55	14
New Brunswick..	44	54	10
P. E. Island..	15	7	8
British Columbia..	777	727	50
Manitoba..	291	250	41
N. W. Territoires..	561	538	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,479	2,240	239

The foregoing table shows that the birth has exceeded the death rate by 239.

Last year 2,333 births and 2,557 deaths occurred, so that as compared with it, there has been an increase during the year under review of 146 in the number of births and a decrease of 317 in that of deaths.

A very gratifying feature of this increase is that it has not been confined to any particular province, but proportionately distributed throughout the Dominion.

POPULATION.

	1900.	1901.	Increase.
Ontario..	20,703	20,763	60
Quebec..	10,785	10,865	80
Nova Scotia..	2,018	2,020	2
New Brunswick..	1,639	1,655	16
P. E. Island..	308	315	7
British Columbia..	24,523	24,576	53
Manitoba..	6,754	6,840	86
N. W. Territories..	17,714	17,927	213
Outside Treaty Limits..	14,566	14,566	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99,010	99,527	517

It will be observed from the foregoing comparative statement that as compared with the preceding year there has been an aggregate increase of 517 in the whole Indian population within treaty limits.

The difference between that number and 239 shown to have been gained by excess of births over deaths, is accounted for by fresh adhesions to Treaty No. 8 and other local fluctuations. No fresh statistics have been received since last year relative to Indians outside treaty limits, and the number, which at best is only more or less approximate, has been carried forward without any change.

AGRICULTURE.

The past year cannot be said to have been a very favourable one on the whole for the farming community, although there has not been much cause for complaint in the older provinces.

In Ontario crops were, generally speaking, fairly good average, but turned out light in places from insufficiency of moisture ; while fall wheat was appreciably damaged by the ravages of the Hessian fly.

Mention was made last year of a new enterprise having been started tentatively at Walpole Island, viz., the growing of sugar beets, and it is gratifying to be able to report that it has so far proved a great success and that there seems to be an immediate prospect of its being taken hold of by the Indians at Cape Croker, who are within range of a recently established sugar factory.

The farmers in this province manifest a laudable desire to adopt the most approved agricultural methods, and such work as fencing, draining and other improvements are quietly going on through the reserves, and are stimulated by the spirit of emulation engendered by competition at the fairs or exhibitions which some of the most progressive bands hold among themselves.

In the province of Quebec appreciable advancement in the direction of clearing and cultivation has been noticed on the reserves at River Desert, Lake St. John, and among the Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains, and fair general progress at St. Regis and Restigouche ; but otherwise throughout the province the prevailing lack of interest in, if not pronounced distaste for, agricultural pursuits remains unchanged. Crops yielded fairly well, although in the eastern section they were somewhat damaged by excessive moisture.

In the maritime provinces although some few make agriculture their main-stay, and others depend upon it more or less, the majority do not much concern themselves about it, and confine their efforts to the cultivation of patches of potatoes and vegetables, together with a few oats and a little buckwheat.

In the Rat Portage district and farther west in Manitoba to the south and south-east of Lake Winnipeg, as well as in the district of Portage la Prairie, long continued drought during the early part of the season followed by prolonged rain-fall affected the crops injuriously.

In the Pas district, the flooded condition of the country curtailed the small areas at any time available for agricultural purposes, and the Indians had to reduce the patches of potatoes which they are in the habit of cultivating.

In the Northwest Territories generally the same conditions prevailed, with the result that the crops on many of the reserves failed to mature or could not be harvested in good condition.

The reserves at File Hills and in the Prince Albert and Battleford districts were more fortunate, the first mentioned having been favoured with excellent and the latter with fairly good yields.

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Scarcity of produce naturally tends to create high prices, and such Indians as had any to dispose of did well, while the less fortunate as a reward for their courage in going to work again last spring despite the disappointment just referred to, have enjoyed their full share of the bountiful harvest which has just been reaped in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories within the calendar year although outside of the limits of the fiscal year now under review.

In Treaty No. 7, where climatic conditions have dictated the abandonment of the effort to cultivate cereals, little beyond potatoes is raised, but they turned out a fair success.

In British Columbia the returns of grain were by no means unsatisfactory, although in parts the rain interfered with harvesting.

In the Fraser River, Williams Lake, Kootenay and Cowichan agencies, the Indians, many of whom depend a good deal upon the potatoes and garden stuffs to which they confine their efforts at cultivation, suffered somewhat severe loss from the ravages of the cut or army worm.

LIVE STOCK.

In connection with their agricultural operations the majority of farming Indians depend more or less upon stock-raising, and in some districts in the younger provinces, where growth of cereals is precarious, or where the reserves are unfavourably situated with regard to a market for grain, place their main reliance on their herds of cattle.

The number kept is regulated by the facilities for securing the wild grass upon which they almost entirely depend to provide the very considerable quantities of hay required to feed the large herds of stock through the winter season. Many bands now possess the full quota of cattle which the available supply of grass renders it prudent to encourage them to keep, and consequently it becomes a serious matter when anything occurs to interfere with the necessary supply of hay.

Unfortunately the conditions already described as having proved so unfavourable for the maturing and harvesting of crops in certain districts greatly hampered the efforts of the Indians to secure a sufficient quantity of hay. The continuous rainfall not only seriously impeded the Indians in their efforts to secure grass, but also in their efforts to cure what they succeeded in cutting, and under the circumstances it speaks very well for them that they managed to put up fully as much as they did the preceding year, the supply for which was, however, rather short from somewhat similar causes, although such unfavourable conditions rarely prevail and still less frequently for two years in succession.

Hay cured under such conditions could not fail to prove of poor quality, but fortunately the season permitted of the cattle grazing out longer than usual, so that by the husbanding and utilizing of all available straw, the cattle were brought through without any serious loss and quite as well as those of the settlers in the same localities.

In Treaty No. 7 in the Northwest Territories on the reserves which are within the ranching districts, where cattle feed out during the winter, the earlier part of the

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season proved very favourable, as there was but slight snow-fall, and open water. Later on, however, the weather became somewhat too changeable, a condition which tends to make the grass musty and moreover difficult of access by the cattle on account of the formation of a hard crust on the surface of the snow caused by alternate thawing and freezing.

In this treaty, stock-raising seems destined to become one of the main supports of the Indians, and to this fact they are fast awakening in increasing numbers.

On the Blood reserve the addition of twenty-two in the course of the year brought the number of cattle-holders up to one hundred and twenty-three, who have within a few of two thousand head.

The neighbouring Peigans have doubled the number of their herd during the last three years, notwithstanding the fact that during that period two hundred and seventy animals have been beefed, and it now stands at something over one thousand two hundred head.

The prejudice of these Indians to cattle was largely instilled by Crowfoot, the head chief of the Blackfoot nation, and survived his death, which occurred in 1890. He always impressed upon his people that their acceptance of cattle would be the precursor of the closing of the government's ration-house; but in view of the great influence exerted by him for good and the assistance given by him to the department in dealing with his people, who comprised the most warlike tribes and who from their situation close to the boundary line, and intimate relationship with tribes on the other side, might under different leadership have caused endless trouble, his memory need not be held in less esteem, because on first contact with civilization, he failed to grasp what it has required so many years of education to bring the most progressive of his people to realize, viz., that it is in every way far better for themselves to learn to depend upon their own exertions than upon the charity of the government.

Naturally the prejudice was most deeply rooted among the Blackfoot people, who were his more immediate followers, but even among them there are clear signs of its giving way, for among them they now hold some eight hundred head of cattle, and others of their number are becoming clamorous to be supplied. Caution has, however, to be exercised to accommodate the meeting of their desires to their ability to take proper care of stock, and this, it is obvious, they cannot learn to do in a day.

While it is among the Indians just referred to that the increasing desire to acquire live stock has been most noticeable, it has not been confined to them, for many of the bands in British Columbia have been quietly accumulating more cattle, and not a few are fairly well supplied, as for example those on Queen Charlotte's Island, who have been exporting beef to the mainland.

The tendency among some of the Indians in the province of Quebec to purchase cattle, noticed last year, has been somewhat checked by the prevalence of higher prices.

Although not of any extended import, it may be worth while to notice that a market seems to have opened up in the east for ponies which many of the Indians,

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notably those in Treaty No. 7, have continued to keep in large numbers, to the detriment of more useful animals.

Some years ago an effort was made by the department to get them to exchange these ponies for heifers, but much difficulty was experienced in finding a market for the ponies taken over from them. A few years ago the rush to the Klondike created a temporary demand for Indian ponies for purposes of transport. During the year a good many have been shipped to Toronto, not only from the Northwest Territories, but from British Columbia, one band at Tobacco Plains, in the Kootenay district, having disposed of over one hundred head.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

A large proportion of the Indians in all the provinces depend upon hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering wild berries, not only directly to furnish them with food but indirectly through sale or barter to provide other necessities or the wherewithal to purchase them.

In the province of Quebec the bulk of such Indians are to be found along the lower St. Lawrence from the Saguenay to the Gulf, and they enjoyed an excellent season, the product of their exertions having reached the very handsome total of \$101,738, which is an increase of \$40,437 over what they made the year before, notwithstanding the fact that it was a favourable one. These Indians do not depend to any great extent upon fishing, although their earnings from that source amounted to \$7,440.

In Ontario the same class of Indians being situated for the most part along the lakes rely a good deal more upon fishing and proportionately less upon hunting, and they realized \$61,291 from the former and \$136,014 from the latter source.

In the province of Manitoba the main reliance of the outlying bands is upon fishing, the returns from which amounted to \$104,834, but none the less they hunt and trap to a considerable extent and made \$58,865 by such means.

A succession of two wet seasons has had the effect of raising the waters in the districts inhabited by the Indians referred to, and consequently restocking them with fish and more especially with sturgeon.

From the same cause muskrats have been very plentiful and big game has been driven from the lower lands into closer proximity to where the Indians live.

In the Northwest Territories comparatively few of the bands have access to fisheries, and as a consequence only \$28,458 were realized from that source, as against \$111,884 from hunting.

The aggregate increase from the two sources over the earnings of the preceding year slightly exceeded \$56,000, these pursuits having received a certain impetus from the comparative failure of crops experienced by many of the agriculturists.

In British Columbia the Indians throughout the province depend largely upon the salmon for their food-supply, and numbers of those in the Fraser River, Cowichan, West Coast, Kwawkweth, Northwest Coast, Babine and Williams Lake agencies trust to no small extent to their earnings at the canneries to meet their requirements.

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While they catch and consume the salmon which run during the earlier months of the season, the autumn run is of still greater importance to them, as upon it they depend to lay up for their winter's consumption.

In the Kamloops-Okanagan and Williams Lake agencies the autumn run was poor and consequently the Indians were to a considerable extent deprived of the main staple of their customary winter's food-supply.

On the other hand in the rivers of the Northwest Coast, in the Babine agency, the run was good, as also in the Kwawkewlth agency.

The run of salmon in the summer of 1900 was very poor and stopped early, which fact combined with the labour troubles at the Fraser river canneries made the season practically barren of results for many of the Indians.

Along the coast the Indians get an unlimited supply of other kinds of fish at all seasons of the year, and many of them make large quantities of oulachon oil, which is highly nutritious and is eaten in conjunction with almost every other article of diet.

In addition to salmon, the flesh of cariboo, moose and other deer, either fresh or smoked, as well as that of mountain sheep and goats, is consumed in considerable quantities. The fall hunt was a successful one, as early snow-storms drove the game down to the lower levels more accessible to the hunters.

The aggregate earnings from fishing, \$408,240, and from hunting and trapping, \$198,848, show an increase from these combined sources of \$88,270, as compared with the year before.

The part that wild fruits and berries play in providing the pabulum of the hunting and fishing Indians is an important one, for as none are too well stocked with potatoes or garden stuffs and many have none at all, these berries, which they preserve in large quantities, not only tend to vary the monotony of their diet of cured fish and meat, but to render it more wholesome.

The manner of preserving and using these berries varies in different districts. In the old days when the Indians of the plains depended on the buffalo, their practice was to cut the flesh into slices, dry it in the sun and then pound it up with berries into what was and is known as pemmican. The same practice still prevails in the making of pemmican from the flesh of deer. In parts of British Columbia and possibly elsewhere, the berries are spread out on frames some three yards in length by half a yard in width, and cooked over hot coals until they become of such consistency as permits of their being rolled out into sheets and then, after having had their edges trimmed up into cylindric shape, stowed into cases of cedar bark, which are then carefully tied up and put away for future use.

VARIOUS EARNINGS.

In the older provinces and more particularly in Nova Scotia and Quebec such of the Indians as live within or have ready access to the centres of civilization earn a by no means inconsiderable amount by the sale of certain manufactures, some of which are peculiar to themselves. These cover a large variety of articles, and include all

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sorts of Indian wares, such as bead-work, mats, mittens, moccasins, snow-shoes, lacrosse sticks, also baskets, axe and pick handles, churns, barrels, tubs, casks, oars, skiffs and canoes.

The village of Jeune Lorette until a few years ago was the great centre for the manufacture of moccasins, but the industry formerly so flourishing has gradually fallen away, and despite an occasional revival, such as occurred during the first years of the influx into the Klondike region, has now become practically a thing of the past.

In like manner the village of St. Francis has always been the headquarters for the manufacture of baskets, which together with fancy work the Abenakis have been in the habit of disposing of at summer resorts in the White mountains and on the Atlantic coast in the United States.

There has been somewhat of stagnation in this industry of late, attributed to a glut of products in the market, but the expectation is that before long the congested condition of the trade will be relieved.

Such of the Indians in these provinces as elect to maintain themselves as wage-earners find no difficulty in securing employment. Where accessible the preference seems to be for work connected with the lumbering industry, either in the camps or in the saw-mills, or rafting timber or drawing logs, or lading and unlading vessels, but not a few hire out their services to farmers and fruit-growers, while some who are within reach of factories work in them, and others, but in much smaller numbers, obtain employment as mechanics.

The outlying bands in Ontario and Manitoba are mainly dependent upon two sources for employment, viz., the lumbering and fishing companies, and while many of the bands are beyond the range of their operations, yet as such companies extend their enterprises, which they are fast doing, they are bringing the opportunity for profitable employment within reach of an increasing number of the Indians.

In British Columbia the Indians in some directions have been somewhat elbowed out by Japanese and other competitors in the labour market, yet the great activity of late years in the opening up of the province and the development of its industries has so increased the opportunities for getting work, that if crowded out in one direction they have been able to turn to some other, and the aggregate earnings from wages have been steadily increasing.

Of all Indians within range of civilized centres, those in the Northwest Territories are least favourably situated with regard to obtaining employment or opportunities for supplementary earnings, their openings being pretty well confined to the sale of hay or fire-wood, or the doing a little freighting or farm work for the settlers. Unfortunately when the season proves unfavourable for agricultural results, and the necessity for supplementary earnings is greatest, the settlers are likewise affected and so far from furnishing the Indians with employment are apt to enter into competition with them in supplying the towns and villages with wood and hay. In any case the supply of dead wood which the Indians dispose of is on many of the reserves becoming exhausted, and they are hunting round for some other means of earning money, and some have been experimenting in the direction of burning lime for sale.

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As an offset to the conditions just described, there is the fact that the farming Indians of the Territories have a resource in their live stock, which many of those in some ways more favourably situated do not possess.

On the whole taking the Dominion throughout, Indian like other labour has been in great demand, and in that respect the year has been a very prosperous one.

DWELLINGS.

The tendency of the Indians to congregate together and live in villages, even at the sacrifice of convenience relative to the pursuit of their avocations, can be traced back directly to their circumstances and surroundings prior to or at the time of their settlement upon their reserves.

In the province of Quebec it was the custom of the pioneer settlers to take up their lands in long narrow strips converging upon one spot where they could build their dwellings in close proximity for mutual protection against savages who roamed the country in those days. No wonder then that the Indians, having fresh in their memories the necessity for the vigilant exercise of every precaution for defence against other bands or tribes with whom each was more or less at enmity, followed the example before their eyes when they settled down to agricultural pursuits and adopted the village system which still prevails among their farming communities in the province. These influences not only survived the conditions which produced them in Quebec, but extended far beyond its boundaries.

The inconvenience of conducting farming operations under such a system is so obvious that its adoption on the reserves in these new provinces was from the first strongly opposed by the department, but the long survival of the feeling of insecurity rendered it very up-hill work to induce the Indians to spread out and take up their lots in severalty, and build their houses at a distance from each other ; not even yet has all that is desirable in this direction been accomplished.

In British Columbia the occupations of the Indians and the physical features of the country all favour the village mode of living.

Speaking generally, the best class of houses is to be found in the villages, and where within reach of saw-mills, the greater proportion are sufficiently good and many really excellent frame buildings.

From a sanitary aspect, congregating in villages which lack any regular system of drainage is apt to have a prejudicial effect, but the department's regulations for insuring cleanliness in the surroundings of the houses have been so far enforced that disease which would naturally follow upon their neglect is of comparatively rare occurrence on the reserves.

In the maritime provinces the Indians as a rule who remain stationary at any one point have fairly good houses, many of them frame structures ; but those who keep moving about in pursuit of a market for their wares, or of other desultory callings, have much inferior houses, some of them being of a very wretched character.

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The outlying bands throughout who live by hunting, fishing and trapping and who are consequently more or less nomadic in their habits, when they live in houses at all, are satisfied with the most primitive kind of structures which will serve to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and no radical improvement need be looked for in this respect so long as their environment remains unchanged.

In Ontario among the farming communities the houses are sufficiently good to meet the requirements of their occupants.

In Manitoba some very superior dwellings and buildings for public purposes are to be seen on the St. Peter's reserve. Among other farming communities in that province, as also in the Northwest Territories, a steady although necessarily very gradual improvement is ever taking place, and speaking generally a growing disposition to expend more of their means on the purchase of lumber, doors, windows, shingles, and furniture for the improvement of their homes is distinctly noticeable, and remembering that all domestic virtues emanate from love of home, this deepening interest must be regarded as a very hopeful sign.

EDUCATION.

In the first annual report on Indian Affairs made by me, viz., that for the year 1896-97, I had occasion to remark that the question of industrial education for Indian children must be considered with relation to the future of the pupils and that only the certainty of some practical results could justify the large expense entailed upon the country for the maintenance of these schools.

In the following year's report I observed that, if the sole object were the improvement of the individual pupils' positions in life, there could be little difference of opinion as to the necessity for restricting the number of those trained to that for which there was reasonable expectation of finding openings, but on the other hand if the object were to have the graduates return to their reserves and there become centres of improving influence for the elevation of their race, there would appear to be less necessity for so strictly limiting the recipients of special training.

Increased experience and reflection tend to the conviction that the ultimate aim of the training at these schools is so identified with the theoretical object of the whole policy which has governed this country's dealing with the Indians, viz., the fitting them for the full responsibilities of citizenship, that they must be considered in close conjunction.

As has already hereinbefore been pointed out, that policy, or the machinery provided thereunder, while very satisfactory up to a certain point, has not proved as successful in amalgamating the Indians with other classes of the community, and the question before the department for consideration is as to what expectation need be entertained of the schools turning out graduates who will take their place as citizens. It certainly will be necessary to devise some means by which this desired amalgamation may take place.

In Ontario a long extended experience shows that under the present system graduates, with the rarest exceptions, return to the communities of their own race,

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and although, perhaps better equipped than the majority of those who seek employment of various kinds among the whites in their vicinity, none the less to all intents and purposes remain Indians, with all their deepest interests, affections and ambitions centred in their reserves. Nor does there seem any reason to anticipate other ultimate results in the younger provinces when their conditions shall have reached those now existing in the older ones.

Experience, therefore, would seem to suggest that measures for the enfranchisement of the Indians might better precede the reasonable expectation of the schools realizing their intended purpose.

Under existing conditions in the younger provinces, where there are so few openings for graduates, and where the Indians have still much to learn before reaching the stage of those in the older provinces, it may well be that the graduates are for the present doing the greatest amount of good in the direction of elevating their race, by returning to live on their reserves, and as in any case it would appear that for the large majority there is no alternative, it is the bounden duty of the department to direct its efforts as far as it may reasonably do so towards guarding against retrogression on their part and insuring the exertions of an influence for good.

With that necessity in view the department is experimenting in the direction of the establishment of little colonies of these graduates on their reserves, in the hope that they will not only retain for themselves the benefits received at the schools but exert a beneficial influence upon their people. We have instances where remarkable results have been obtained, and during a recent visit to the west I was privileged to see what could be done in this direction.

With regard to the interest manifested by Indian parents in the education of their children, there seems to be nothing to add to what was said last year, namely, that so long as the Indians remain a distinct people and live as separate communities, their attitude towards education, at least in so far as the vast majority of them are concerned, will in all likelihood remain much as it is to-day, which means that they will not be anxious for further education for their children than will serve as a convenience and protection with regard to such dealings as they have with the white population. While no signs are apparent of any deepening of this interest, there are influences quietly and steadily at work to extend its sphere in the younger provinces. These are the bringing of additional bands into contact with civilization as settlement and business enterprises push forward, the tendency in the outlying districts for the Indians to depend less for their maintenance upon the nomadic pursuits which are so inimical to anything like regularity of attendance at any rate at the day schools, and the gradual encroachment of the light of Christianity upon the still remaining pagan element.

There are 290 Indian schools of all classes in the Dominion, being an increase of 3 over the number for the preceding year.

Of day schools 2 have been closed, viz., those at Norway House and Wabuskang, in the province of Manitoba, while 2 new ones have been opened respectively at Bersimis in Quebec, and at Herschel Island, outside treaty limits.

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Three new boarding schools have been established, viz., one at Thunderchild's reserve in the Battleford agency, the others at Holy Angels and Smoky river, all in the Northwest Territories.

Of the 290 schools, 40 are classed as 'undenominational,' 104 are conducted in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, 93 with the Church of England, 40 with the Methodist and 13 with the Presbyterian churches.

The number of children on the roll of all classes of schools was 9,576, as against 9,634 for the preceding year, and the average attendances 6,117 as against 6,193, a slight decrease in both directions.

There has been a slight increase in the attendance of pupils in the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, and in the Northwest Territories, as well as outside treaty limits, but a decrease in Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia.

In addition to the number of children brought under educational influences at Indian schools, there are some in the older provinces attending the day schools of the white communities in their vicinity.

MORALITY.

The Indians during the year have fully sustained their reputation as a law-abiding people, and despite their exemptions with regard to certain civil matters, they are as amenable to the criminal laws of the country as any other subjects of the Crown, but offences, at any rate of a serious nature, are few and far between.

There is, however, a class of offence which is still far too common, and very much to be regretted, viz., the desertion of each other and their mutual families by husbands and wives, too often followed by immoral alliances with others, and having as an attendant feature the failure to support deserted wives and children.

The usual simple and direct method under municipal laws of dealing with such offences in the police courts is wanting with respect to Indians living on their reserves.

The Indian Act attempts in a measure to make up for the lack of machinery for the punishment of such offences by providing for the deprivation of the deserters of their annuity moneys and real estate within the reserves, and their application to the support of those deserted, but the deterring influences of such measures are not found to be very efficacious.

This failure to appreciate the sacred character and obligations of the marriage bond as well as other forms of laxity between the sexes, although not confined to them, is most prevalent among pagan bands, and those who have most recently come under Christianity and civilizing influences; but although there is much to be deplored by those who are earnestly striving for the elevation of the race, there would not appear to be any cause for discouragement if the mind be fixed upon what has been

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accomplished rather than allowed to dwell exclusively upon what remains to be done. Even among pagan bands, polygamy is becoming comparatively rare, and as to other forms of immorality, while it is impossible to know how much may be kept out of sight, the same remark applies to other than Indian communities, and the pains taken to conceal what may be practised, indicates a growth of a public moral sentiment among the bands.

With regard to the use of intoxicants, it may be said that among such of the bands in the older provinces as have been for long in close contact with civilization, in one respect the same condition exists as among other classes of the community, inasmuch as among all there are to be found individuals who will indulge to excess whenever opportunity offers.

It is not always possible to enforce the prohibitory provisions of the Indian Act, although the department has been taking the most effective measures to do so, so long as the sale of liquor is carried on in the white communities with whom the Indians are constantly in touch. It is very pleasing to know, however, that the difficulties and dangers placed by the prohibitory clauses of the Indian Act in the way of Indians getting liquor, strongly militate against the formation of the class of habitual and moderate drinkers, who are indeed rare among them, and consequently against the development of drunkards. The fact that it is illegal for Indians to use intoxicants at all, naturally directs increased attention to the few who indulge to excess ; but on the whole there is not much to complain of with respect to those in the older provinces who live near the centres of civilization.

In the younger provinces such of these Indians as live in proximity to settlement have not yet had time to so fully realize the dangers of strong drink and to learn to control their natural appetite for it as those under similar conditions in the older provinces, and there is a good deal of traffic in intoxicants carried on with them, the medium for the most part being their half-breed friends and relatives, who hang about the outskirts of the reserves or the towns and villages where the Indians take their hay and fire-wood to market.

On the whole, however, if the situation cannot be regarded altogether as satisfactory, it is not lacking in features which afford ground for satisfaction.

LANDS.

Surrendered and surveyed Indian lands to the extent of 40,720.41 acres and value of \$45,124.98 were sold by local agents during the year, and 280 patents were issued to those entitled to them, under the provisions of the 45th section of the Indian Act, of which the county and district registrars, and in the province of Quebec, the Honourable the Provincial Secretary were respectively advised as is customary.

The following lands, surrendered with a view to their disposal for the benefit of the owners, were placed on the market for sale, subject to the land regulations of the department, viz. :—

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Portions of the Mississagi reserve, in the townships of Thompson and Cobden, in the district of Algoma, ten lots in the St. Peter's reserve, in the province of Manitoba, surrendered in 1875, and all of the Gambler's reserve, near Binscarth, with the exception of a small portion retained for an individual Indian who continues to reside there.

In the case of the last mentioned, the limit of residential condition attached to sales was reduced to one year.

A number of applications, not, however, followed by any purchase, have been made for mineral claims on the Garden River and Batchewana reserves.

Location tickets protecting individual Indians in their rights with respect to lots on their reserves have been issued to the number of 64. Last year there were 912 of these shown to be current, which with the addition of 64 new ones would bring the number up to 976, but as in some cases more than one old ticket has been merged into and re-issued as a single new ticket, the number current when the fiscal year closed was 964.

During the year 100 leases have been arranged between Indian locatees or owners, under the provisions of the 11th section of the Act, which, after deduction of expirations and cancellations, left 1,052 such leases current when the year terminated.

One new license was issued and one revised under the provisions of the timber regulations governing their issue with respect to various classes of timber on surrendered Indian lands, thus making 26 outstanding at the end of the year.

SURVEYS.

In Ontario the townplot of South Baymouth, Manitoulin Island, and the western portion of the Mississagi reserve have been subdivided.

A number of lots in the townplot of Bury, in the township of St. Edmund, county of Bruce, have been reposted. Indian holdings in the surrendered part of the Whitefish River reserve in the district of Algoma have been surveyed, and certain other lands in the same locality valued, all with the view to their being placed on the market for the benefit of their respective owners.

In Quebec the boundaries of the Maria reserve in the county of Bonaventure, were retraced and posted, and an inspection was made of the Doncaster reserve, in the county of Montcalm, with the intention of submitting to the Indians the question of its surrender for subdivision and sale.

In New Brunswick a survey was made of a short piece of road connecting the Indian village on Tobique reserve, Victoria county, with the new bridge over the Tobique river.

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In British Columbia the surveyors in the employ of the department have been engaged in the following work, viz. :—

Surveys have been made on the Skeena river, of Reserves Nos. 1 and 5, of the Kitsilas band ; and the survey of the reserves for the Kitwanger, Lakelse and Kitlathla bands are being prosecuted. I am sorry to report that a young man, Mr. Herbert Hall, attached to the survey party engaged in this work, was accidentally drowned while passing through the Kitsilas canyon.

In the Okanagan agency, survey of the boundaries of the Osoyoos reserve is being completed, and surveys of the reserves at Douglas and Canoe creek are being made.

Examinations and surveys were made at Chilliwack, Cheam, Marsqui and Katzie, to ascertain what damages the Indians may have sustained in connection with the construction of dykes by the provincial government at these points.

A survey, examination and report have been made of the dam and irrigation ditches on the Neskainlith reserve, in connection with a claim for damages, supposed to have arisen from overflow from these works.

A survey of the Sicamous reserve, No. 3, of the Spallumcheen band and a re-survey of the Klickcumcheen reserve at Lytton, have been made.

A survey and report in connection with an irrigation ditch through the Nanaimo reserve, and an examination of the lands of the Cowichan Indians, with the view of providing additional land for them, if necessary, have been made.

A survey is being made of proposed routes for an irrigation ditch through the Bonaparte reserve.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the following work has been undertaken, viz. :—

The survey of certain roads on the Blackfoot reserve and levels in connection with irrigation on the same reserve.

A survey, estimate and report, in connection with the transportation of coal across the Bow river from a mine on the Blackfoot reserve.

An examination in connection with the drainage at the Calgary industrial school.

Levels and instructions in connection with the proposed irrigation on the Stony reserve.

The survey of certain reserves at Lesser Slave lake in the new treaty, No. 8.

The Indians having surrendered the reserves known as 'The Pheasant's Rump' and 'Ocean Man' in Assiniboia, they have been surveyed and subdivided into sections, in order that the land may be sold for their benefit.

The boundaries of the White Bear reserve and of the Indian Head or Assiniboine reserve, have been retraced.

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The subdivision into 40 acre lots of the Oak Lake reserve, in order that the Indians may be severally located thereon.

As, however, at the date of writing there has not been time for the surveyors engaged in field work in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories to make more than interim reports, the preceding statement of work undertaken or completed is given subject to the possibility of subsequent amendment.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the fiscal year the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$3,893,622.63, had increased to \$3,941,393.77.

Collections aggregated \$129,357.87, and disbursements \$274,063.62.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department, was \$1,019,329.12. On June 30 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account, for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, was \$24,103.96, deposits and interest during the year having reached the sum of \$10,764.22, withdrawals to the extent of \$4,816.84 having been made during the same period.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPewas OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, August 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian island, situated at the southerly end of Georgian bay on the steamboat route from Collingwood to Parry Sound, and from Collingwood to Midland and Penetanguishene.

Tribe.—This band is called the 'Chippewas of Beausoleil,' the Indians at one time having lived on the island of that name, where a few of the older families still reside.

Population.—There is a decrease of five in the population since last year, the number now being two hundred and sixty-three.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been good, with the exception of three cases of consumption. All sanitary measures are carefully observed and no contagious diseases have been prevalent.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is most favourably situated for farming and stock-raising. A number of the Indians are working their locations with marked ability, while others act as guides for American tourists. Others make a livelihood by fishing and hunting, while a number of the women are engaged at basket-making and fancy work, at which they are very expert.

Buildings.—The houses are gradually being made more comfortable and are kept neat. The barns are also in better condition.

Stock and Farming Implements.—This reserve is admirably adapted for cattle, and a poor beast is never seen on the island during the summer season.

In the way of better implements there is an improvement.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve being conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society. The teacher is the Rev. Mr. Evans, who is a young man of marked ability. The children make good progress, although some difficulty is experienced in securing regular attendance.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve. Services are held twice on each Sabbath in the Methodist church by the Rev. Mr. Evans, both of which are well

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attended. Service is also held in the Roman Catholic church by Mr. John Copegog, sr., a most excellent man.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, generally speaking, are industrious and most certainly law-abiding, and as it is the policy of this agency to endeavour to keep them employed, they have the means of making their homes comfortable and providing for their families.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement in the band in these respects and with very few exceptions intemperance rarely comes under my attention.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPWEAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,
VIRGINIA, July 12, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island, being about five miles from Jackson's Point, a popular summer resort, and Snake island, twelve miles further west, near Morton's Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres, and is a rich clay soil.

Tribes.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and fifteen, consisting of thirty-six men, thirty-seven women, and forty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. There is a decrease of one in the population, there having been four deaths and three births during the year. One of the deaths was accidental, one caused by cancer and one by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year and there has been no contagious disease. The houses and yards are fairly well kept, all garbage being removed and burnt early in the spring, and all ordinary sanitary regulations pretty well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation, the soil being a rich clay, and well adapted for raising grain or roots. Some of the band rely on farming altogether for a living and are doing pretty well. A few who depend mostly on working out and basket-making do not do so well as those who farm. Some make considerable money with fancy work, and others earn some money by making oars and axe-handles and whiffletrees. Some of the young men go north in the spring to drive saw-logs and work in the saw-mills, for which they get good wages. A few peel slippery elm bark and dig burdock roots, which they sell to druggists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are all of wood. There are twelve frame houses and three frame barns, and the rest are built of logs. The dwelling-houses, with a few exceptions, are well kept. The Indians have improved their buildings considerably the last year, two or three of them having added a good kitchen to their dwellings. Others have built stables and renewed floors in their dwellings.

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Stock and implements are very good.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina island. It is taught at present by the Rev. Mr. Oakley, who takes great interest in the moral welfare of the Indians.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve, two services being held each Sabbath,—one conducted in the Indian language and one in English. The services are well attended. A number of the Indians are members of the church. They keep the church very nice and tidy and in good repair. No other religion than Methodism is taught on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress. A few are indolent and only seem to care for the present and do not make much effort to provide anything ahead. Charles and John Big Canoe, Daniel Big Canoe, Alfred McOne, James and Thomas Charles, James Ashquabe, William J. Ashquabe and Thomas Port are quite industrious and doing well.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of the band do not drink liquor, but a few will drink if they can get it. The arrest of a white man last summer for being drunk on the reserve had a very good effect. Most of the Indians are moral in their conduct.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are intelligent and speak the English language well ; most of them read and write cleverly. They are very fond of music ; a number of them have organs, and are good players. They usually have a good church choir and are sometimes employed to sing at parties held by white people.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement on local Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency ; it is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albermarle, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly sixteen thousand acres, about sixty per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers three hundred and eighty-four souls on the pay-list and about thirty non-treaty Indians who reside on the reserve ; on the pay-list are one hundred and twenty men, one hundred and twenty-nine women, eighty boys and fifty-five girls. There have been thirteen births and seventeen deaths. One woman came in by marriage and one went out by marriage, making a decrease of four as compared with the census of last year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been good, except in the case of a number of consumptives ; there has been considerable mortality on account of this disease. There was an outbreak of chicken-pox in three families

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and a scare that it might be small-pox, but no fatalities occurred, as prompt measures were taken to prevent its spread.

All sanitary measures are carefully attended to, the dwellings whitewashed and in most cases kept neat and clean, and the premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter.

In their personal appearance the Indians are generally neat and clean.

During the scare of small-pox and chicken-pox the doctor had a busy time, and nearly every person on the reserve was vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits the Indians are making steady improvement, a few of them are working their holdings well and are doing fairly well. They have all the farming implements necessary. They have a good number of horses and are accumulating considerable cattle during the past three years. They also raise a large number of hogs, but the sheep are few in number. A number of the young men work in saw-mills, loading vessels, rafting in summer, fishing in the fall, and in lumber camps in winter, some work for white farmers.

A number of the women make baskets for sale and pick berries.

Education.—There are three schools on this reserve, all of which are making fairly good progress. The school buildings and premises are in good repair.

Religion.—The Indians attend divine service fairly well. They have two comfortable and commodious churches: one, Methodist, with about two hundred and forty adherents; the other, Roman Catholic, with about one hundred and thirty adherents. Seventeen of the Indians are Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of the band are strictly temperate. A few noted characters among the Indians are addicted to strong drink when they can get it at outside points on days of large gatherings; but on the whole there is a decided improvement in this respect. Most of the Indians are beginning to show a strong disrespect for those who indulge in the fire-water.

Regarding morality, there is still room for improvement, but they are steadily improving, and nearly all the leading people belonging to the band seem anxious to assist in having the guilty ones punished. There appears to be a steady and healthy change for the better.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along very well; their progress on the whole has been fair. They succeeded in getting in a very good and increased acreage of crop this spring. The hay is a good crop this year. The fall wheat and all spring crops are looking well and promise to be above the average. On account of the dry season last year, shortage of crops and unusual deep snow during the latter part of the winter, the Indians were pretty hard up last spring. The department kindly came to their assistance by advancing to them between \$600 and \$700 in hay and seed. It promises to be a good investment for them. It is hoped that an occasion of this kind will not occur again.

The department's policy recently put in operation on this reserve in the matter of allowing individual Indians who are willing to work and improve their holdings and homes to cut and sell limited quantities of timber under permit, the proceeds passing through the agent's hands to pay for the improvement of their homes, in paying for material and work in constructing and finishing their houses and barns and building wire fences, is beginning to have a beneficial effect on their homes and surroundings. It is not a very popular movement for the agent with those who would like to squander the proceeds as they formerly did, but every Indian is pleased after he has his building finished and his good up-to-date wire fence.

The department even allows them if they are industrious to pay for cows and horses in this way. Several of the industrious Indians are largely benefiting themselves and adding to the good appearance of the reserve generally.

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The Indians' annual fall agricultural show, which has been held each fall for the past three or four years, has been fairly successful under existing circumstances. It creates a good deal of healthy rivalry among the Indians in competing with one another in the products of their labours. It is about the only big day that they all participate in for outside sport and amusement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, August 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the northern extremity of the county of Ontario, on the border of Lake Couchiching.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is two hundred and thirty-five, consisting of fifty-three men, sixty-five women and one hundred and seventeen children.

During the year there have been ten births and five deaths, making an increase of five since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians during the year has been good, there having been no epidemic among them. Their houses are clean and comfortable, and the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department are well observed. Most of the younger members of the band were vaccinated last spring.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are largely agricultural. The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure considerable employment at lucrative wages, acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season, and in the winter they secure work in the lumbering camps; in the spring they are employed as river-drivers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of the families live in frame dwellings, there being only two shanties on the reserve; and to the credit of the Indian women, be it said, their homes in most cases are neat and clean. The barns and stables are fairly good.

The stock is of average breeding.

These Indians are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—Facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. The school is taught by the Rev. J. Lawrence, who is most painstaking and earnest. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. Pupils who attend regularly are making fair progress.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve, which is well finished throughout and is frequently visited by strangers, who admire the neatness and general appearance of the premises.

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The spiritual affairs of the Indians are attended to by the Rev. John Lawrence, who manifests a warm interest in their spiritual and temporal affairs.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this band are addicted to strong drink and will imbibe freely when they get the opportunity, which is often given them by unscrupulous whites, but I am pleased to say, a large percentage of the band are temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPÉWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, August 16, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement concerning the Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—The Chippewas of Sarnia reside on three reserves, the Sarnia reserve, situated on River St. Clair, adjoining the town of Sarnia on the south boundary, and the Kettle and Stony Point reserves, situated on Lake Huron.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is now four hundred and forty-four, a decrease of eleven since my last report. There have been twelve deaths and six births, one Indian became enfranchised and ceased to be a member of the band, and four women have commuted their annuity, having been married to men belonging to other bands.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good this last year, and sanitary matters have been carefully attended to; the Indian women, as a rule, keep their houses quite clean and tidy.

Education.—There is a day school on each of the three reserves. That on Sarnia reserve is taught by Miss Alice Matthews; the school at Kettle Point is taught by Miss Ethel Jacobs, and the school on Stony Point reserve has been closed for the last six months, as the attendance was too small to justify the expense of employing a teacher.

Religion.—There are two churches on the Sarnia reserve, one Anglican, the other Methodist, where services are held regularly. There is also one on Kettle Point reserve, where regular service is held; and also on Stony Point reserve there is a church, but the services have been discontinued, and the Indians from there go to Kettle Point to service. These services are all well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians make their living chiefly by farming; in the summer time, considerable money is made by fishing. The crops this year are not so good as last year on the reserve, although in some instances the grain has yielded well; one man had a field of wheat which brought forty bushels to the acre. The hay will be very good, and corn is promising well, but oats and potatoes will be light. The grain is all harvested and most of it is threshed.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPEWA HILL, July 10, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and sixty-six Indians on this reserve, made up as follows :—one hundred and seventy-seven males and one hundred and eighty-nine females. There have been fifteen births, two united with the band by marriage and one by adoption. There have been nineteen deaths and one decrease by an other cause, making a decrease of two as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. Sanitary regulations are observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation ; a limited quantity of timber is cut and sold during the year ; a number of the male Indians engage with white men as hired help. Other resources are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking and gathering of ginseng root.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The improvement of the buildings on the reserve is very noticeable during the past few years. The improvement in stock and implements is not so noticeable, although there is a change for the better both in quality and number.

Education.—There are three brick school-houses on this reserve, fairly well equipped. They are kept open during the school year. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are chiefly Methodists. There are four churches, two brick, one frame and one stone ; three of them are Protestant, one is Roman Catholic. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are desirous of improving their condition, but do not appear to have sufficient force of character to carry out their desires, so that the progress made is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the whole are temperate and moral. There are a few who occasionally allow their passions to master them.

General Remarks.—There are three lines in which the Indians are making noticeable progress, viz., religion, agriculture and education.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
KOMOKA, August 23, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains four thousand six hundred and twenty acres of choice farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the Six Nations.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of two hundred and fifty men, one hundred and ninety-eight women and three hundred and thirty-six young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of seven hundred and eighty-four.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year. No epidemic broke out. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources are farming and stock-raising. A considerable amount of money is earned by pulling flax among the whites, and from employment in connection with canning factories. A good deal of money is also realized from basket-making and mat-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. The barns and horse-stables are fairly good.

The stock is of average breeding.

These Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance has been good and the progress made by the children during the year has been very satisfactory.

Religion.—There are three churches upon this reserve—two Methodist and one Anglican. The church services are well attended, and the Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs. The missionaries are doing excellent work.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquor; and the marriage law is sometimes not observed as well as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, comprising about eight thousand seven hundred and two acres, which for the most part is a beautiful undulating fertile tract of country.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-three men, one hundred and forty women, and one hundred and eighty-six young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of four hundred and sixty-nine.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed. No epidemic broke out during the year. There is more mortality from consumption than from any other disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are principally farming and stock-raising. Last winter a large number of permits to cut and sell soft elm timber were granted. This gave employment during the winter months. Considerable money is earned by pulling flax among the whites.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve. The schools are all well equipped. A new school-house was erected during the year.

Religion.—These Indians take a lively interest in religion. The church services are well attended. A little more than half the population adhere to the English church and the remainder to the Methodist church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies two thousand and ninety-eight acres, a portion of the Caradoc reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Munsee tribe, the only band of this tribe residing in Canada.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of thirty-nine men, thirty-two women and fifty-one young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemic broke out during the year. Sanitary precautions have been well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired. The stock is fair. The Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance has been fair and the children have made fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve—one Methodist and one Anglican. Services are held in these regularly, and are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. SINCLAIR,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
CORMAC, August 23, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-seven, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-six women and fifty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake reserve is good. Their houses are very clean; they can compare favourably with any other class of people in that respect.

Occupations.—The Indians cultivate a little land. They also hunt, while some work in the shanties and on the drives in spring. They get good wages, as they are first-class rivermen. The women are very industrious and clean housekeepers.

Education.—The children are progressing, and would do better if they would attend school more regularly. It is hard for the teacher, Miss Casey, who is a splendid teacher, to advance them, but withall there is a marked improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve are moral and temperate in their habits.

I have, &c.,
E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, July 4, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of the Manitoulin island. Its area is about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Fifty-six is the total population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians is generally good. No epidemic of any kind has made any depredations in this band. Sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

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Resources and Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale. Their principal occupation is working in the bush in winter, in the camps and farm, and loading vessels in the summer.

Buildings.—Their houses are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very few cattle and little stock of any kind and very few farming implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and they have a nice church in which they worship under the guidance of the visiting missionary. They appear to take much interest in religious matters and seem to be altogether a very intelligent band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Partly owing to the absence of liquor on the island and partly on account of their being isolated from any village, these Indians are exceptionally temperate, and in morality are above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are very industrious, sober and moral, and will compare favourably with any band in the agency. They intend to pay more attention to farming in future.

SHESEHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, on the Manitoulin island. It contains an area of about five thousand acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year. There has been no epidemic amongst them. They keep themselves and premises clean, and observe the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and lumbering are the chief resources of this band. They took out about eight thousand cedar ties on the reserve during the winter, for which the department secured a fair price. They farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock, and they make a creditable showing. They work in winter in lumber camps, cutting logs and making ties, and cultivate the land and load vessels in summer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. There are three organs in the village. David Sampson and his brother Matthew occupy frame houses and have them fairly well furnished and have good outbuildings. They both farm pretty extensively. These Indians have considerable stock—cattle, horses and pigs, which are well cared for and are in good thriving condition.

Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school-house, and take a great interest in school matters, and are very anxious to get their children educated. The school is closed at present; they have had no teacher since November 1, 1900.

Religion.—These Indians are for the most part Roman Catholics. They have a nice comfortable church, which is conducted by the Wikwemikong missionaries, and the services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are making good progress, and their condition is satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

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General Remarks.—This band is making rapid progress in agriculture and has a strong desire that the children should be educated. These Indians take more than ordinary interest in education, and the band generally, is in a good and thrifty condition.

ORIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin island. The area is about seven hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin island.

Population.—This is the smallest band of this agency, being composed of seven souls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, sanitary measures have been observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend to a great extent on the soil for their maintenance. They work in the lumber camps in winter, and work the land and load boats in summer, and are comfortable and happy.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. Their buildings are neat and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very little stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and are making a good comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—In temperance and morality this band will compare favourably with other bands.

General Remarks.—These Indians, although few in number, are thrifty and are making a comfortable living and will compare favourably with the larger bands.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within its limits.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and twenty-nine.

Sanitary Precautions.—The sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been for the most part observed, and the dwellings of the Indians are clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, and they are making satisfactory progress. They also work in the lumber camps in the winter, and load vessels and work in the saw-mills in the summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings for the most part are made of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are well kept, neat and comfortable, and their houses are fairly well furnished. The Indians of this band are making rapid progress in farming and are using considerable machinery necessary for that purpose, and their farms are fairly well stocked with cattle and horses.

Education.—The school is well attended and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine large church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wikwemikong priests and are faithful adherents to their faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief takes a great interest in the management of his band and looks carefully after the interests of his people.

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Temperance and Morality.—This band will compare favourably along these lines with any other band in this agency ; very few complaints are made and its standing is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, take considerable interest in education and agriculture, and the chief appears anxious to assist his band to advance along these lines.

I have, &c.,
JAMES H. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, August 26, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the Whitefish river on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about two thousand five hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—They have a population of ninety.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions are duly observed and their dwellings are kept clean and well furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for farming ; the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are : farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a good state of repair, stock is well cared for, and most of the Indians have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—On this reserve there is one day school, which is fairly well attended, and the children are making good progress in their studies.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is very satisfactory.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of Georgian bay.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-nine.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. The Indians garden, fish, pick blueberries in the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable log dwellings, have very little stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on this reserve, their children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious, but they do not devote as much attention to agricultural pursuits as is desirable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people, and intemperance is rare.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury on the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the outbreak of small-pox in the Sudbury district there were nineteen cases of the disease on this reserve, and quarantine regulations were established over the Indians from January 25 to April 4. There was one death from the disease. The Indians are now in good health, have all been vaccinated and have their dwellings in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden on a small scale, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the mining and lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and are kept in a fair state of repair. They have very little stock, and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have two schools on the reserve—one at Naughton, and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are fairly well attended and the children are progressing slowly.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Methodist and Roman Catholic persuasions.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and of the average intelligence, but make no progress in the way of agriculture, the greater portion of them giving their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and law-abiding. They are very moral in other ways.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae on the north shore of the Georgian bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, at and near Wikwemikong.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and eighty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been generally good. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by

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the department. General farming, lumbering, fishing and berry-picking are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are composed mostly of logs, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean. Their stock is of fair quality, and they have sufficient farming implements for their requirements.

Education.—The children of this band attend school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-three. They live mostly at West bay, on the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. In winter they find employment in the lumber camps. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION No. 3.

The members of this band number three hundred and forty-one. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the other Indians of the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin island. The area of the reserve is five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is fourteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. They are clean and tidy and have their homes comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are all in good repair, stock is well cared for, and they have an ample supply of farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are both intelligent and thrifty. They are law-abiding and peaceable, and their farms compare favourably with those of some of their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred acres.

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Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians have been fairly healthy for the past year. Their dwellings are clean and in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are constructed principally of logs. The dwelling-houses, barns and outbuildings are in a good state of repair, and they continue to advance in their knowledge of farming.

Education.—The children can nearly all read and write. They are quick to learn and attend school regularly.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are adherents of the Church of England. They attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great attention paid to agriculture is the chief reason for the progress shown by the members of this band. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is eighty-seven.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, and sanitary measures are observed by the greater part of the band.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are comfortable and fairly well furnished. Their stock is well cared for, and they have what farming implements are required.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted and the children are making good progress.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They attend regularly the services held in their church by the missionary from Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty; they are progressing favourably and are a well-behaved people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both moral and temperate in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on the Manitoulin island. One and one-half square miles is about the area of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary measures have been conformed to.



ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUE. FOUR GENERATIONS: WAWANOLETTE FAMILY.
THOMAS, SON, 65. THOMAS, FATHER, 98. CONRAD, GRANDSON, 28. ALEXANDER, GREAT-GRANDSON, 4.

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Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians have been fairly healthy for the past year. Their dwellings are clean and in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are constructed principally of logs. The dwelling-houses, barns and outbuildings are in a good state of repair, and they continue to advance in their knowledge of farming.

Education.—The children can nearly all read and write. They are quick to learn and attend school regularly.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are adherents of the Church of England. They attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great attention paid to agriculture is the chief reason for the progress shown by the members of this band. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is eighty-seven.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, and sanitary measures are observed by the greater part of the band.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are comfortable and fairly well furnished. Their stock is well cared for, and they have what farming implements are required.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted and the children are making good progress.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They attend regularly the services held in their church by the missionary from Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty; they are progressing favourably and are a well-behaved people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both moral and temperate in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on the Manitoulin island. One and one-half square miles is about the area of this reserve.

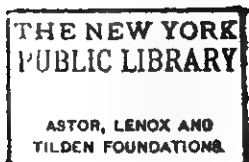
Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary measures have been conformed to.



ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUE. FOUR GENERATIONS: WAWASOLETTE FAMILY.
THOMAS, SON, 65, THOMAS, FATHER, 96. CONRAD, GRANDSON, 29, ALEXANDER, GREAT-GRANDSON, 4.



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Resources and Occupations.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture. Fishing is also pursued to a small extent, and quite a little revenue is derived from loading vessels and barges in the summer-time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly of logs and are clean and comfortable. Their stock is well cared for; and their supply of farming implements ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve, under Roman Catholic supervision. The children attend fairly well and are making as good progress as can be expected.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion of this band, and the visiting missionary holds regular services on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these Indians may be said to be progressing, and their amenity to advice is a commendable characteristic of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a band are not addicted to intoxicants, and the religious influences brought to bear on their morals have not been exerted in vain.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians number about seven hundred and thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians for the past year has been good. The majority of their houses are kept clean and comfortably furnished, sanitary measures are observed and all the dwellings and outbuildings have been whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber-land and fishing. These Indians are taking more interest in agricultural pursuits every year. Last winter they took out twenty-five thousand cedar railway ties, eight thousand cedar posts, two hundred and sixty-eight cords of pulp-wood, and twenty thousand feet board measure of cedar saw-logs, all of which the department disposed of for them at a high price.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in good repair. Their stock is of average quality and well cared for. They are equipped with the most modern farming implements.

Education.—Unsurpassed facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions, and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong, are conducted by a well qualified staff of teachers, and there is also a day school at Wikwemikongsing and Buswah village.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and the influence of the missionaries is a great factor in the advancement of this band.

Temperance and Morality.—Troubles caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have been few during the year, and as a rule the morality of the Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAUGAS OF ALNWICK,

ROSENEATH, August 15, 1901

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report and statistical statement in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the year ended June 30, 1901, and to my last report I have little to add.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand three hundred and seventy-three and two one-hundredths of an acre, of which about two thousand four hundred and seventy-three acres are cleared, and about one thousand acres under lease to white men. The greater part of this reserve is good land and well adapted for farming.

Vital Statistics.—There are now two hundred and thirty-one in the band, being the same number as last year. There were eight births and eight deaths during the year, three women were married into the band, one out, and two young women were enfranchised.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There is very little sickness in the band at the present time, but we have lost four since I took the census this last spring; one of these was ex-chief Mitchell Chubb, who was chief for twelve years and for several years one of the councillors. He was a good man, of a good moral character, and will be a great loss to the members of the band in general.

Dr. Lapp vaccinated a large number of the Indian children during the past spring with good success, though a large number of the Indians have a great horror of being vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve being in a good agricultural district, many of the Indians have very good success in farming and succeed as well as do many of the white men in the immediate neighbourhood. There is now but little to be made in fishing and hunting in this section of the country.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all the buildings are frame, and in general are kept in a good state of repair. The Indians own a large number of stock as well as agricultural implements. They have four self-binders, but there is not a reaper on the reserve.

Education.—Miss Wilhelmina Peters taught the school from the holidays in the year 1900 until Christmas, and after that Mr. Wm. Garland taught it until the holidays of the present year. Both were good teachers, and I think Miss Peters was especially well liked by the Indians. Mr. C. B. Oakley will now take charge of the school. Those children who could be induced to attend at all regularly have done fairly well. John Lukes, one of the boys of this school, attended the school at Roseneath after Christmas last winter and this summer passed the entrance examination very creditably indeed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious and are doing fairly well. The whole reserve has been very much improved during late years by the building of good straight cedar rail fences, which reflect credit upon those who have built them.

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Religion.—There are two hundred and twenty-two Methodists, seven Anglicans and two Roman Catholics in the band, and the greater number of them attend services quite regularly. The Rev. Wm. Tomblin, who has been the missionary here for the last five years, has retired, and Mr. Oakley will take charge.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the Indians will take liquor whenever they can get it, but the large majority never taste it and consider it a disgrace for others to do so.

I have, &c.,

J. THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, September 24, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. It comprises six thousand acres, of which four thousand eight hundred are in the township of Tuscarora, and the remaining one thousand two hundred are in the township of Oneida. This reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south and east of the Grand River reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and forty-six, consisting of sixty-eight men, seventy-six women, fifty-nine boys and forty-three girls, a decrease of two since the last annual report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians throughout the year was exceptionally good. An outbreak of small-pox on the adjoining reserve of the Six Nation Indians was for a time the source of considerable fear and anxiety, but a thorough system of vaccination and a rigid quarantine against the infected district prevented that much dreaded disease from gaining a foothold on this reserve. The schools and public buildings are kept scrupulously clean. The houses and yards are generally neat and well kept, and sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Education.—There is a good brick school-house, well equipped and ventilated, with a spacious play-ground adjoining. The course of study is the same as that prescribed by the Department of Education for Ontario. The discipline is good, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress under the present teacher, Miss M. G. Bogle. Three pupils from this reserve are attending the high school in the village of Hagersville.

Religion.—There are two Methodist churches on the reserve, both of which are under the charge of Rev. C. G. F. Cole, an energetic young man who takes a deep interest in the welfare of the people of his pastorate. Both churches are well attended. The Seventh Day Adventists have a few followers among the members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and intelligent. They are making satisfactory progress along educational lines, and in agricultural pursuits, although the fall wheat for 1901 was a partial failure owing to the prevalence of the Hessian fly. The loss was more than counterbalanced by the abundant hay and spring crop. The labour of the Indian is in much demand among

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the farmers of the surrounding district and the fruit-growers of the Niagara peninsula. By taking advantage of these opportunities the incomes of many families are often supplemented by a considerable sum.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, generally speaking, temperate and moral, but few indulge in alcoholic beverages. In these virtues they will compare very favourably with their white neighbours.

General Remarks.—All the members of the band speak and nearly all can read and write the English language intelligently.

The public buildings are of such a character that they are a credit to the band and would do honour to the intelligence of a more pretentious people.

As I have been agent for but a brief portion of the fiscal year, this report may not be as complete as it should be, were I in office for the whole year.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL J. LYNCH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, July 2, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, of which about seven hundred and fifty acres are cleared; about two hundred and forty acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is eighty-one, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-one women, and thirty-eight young people under twenty-one years of age. During the past year there were two births, one joined the band by marriage, and there were two deaths—an increase of one since last report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. They seem very comfortable in their homes, and keep their premises remarkably clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are trapping, gathering wild rice, basket-making, some go to the lumber camps and drives in summer.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve, with few exceptions, are frame and are kept in a good state of repair.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is good, and the Indians possess a lot of agricultural implements.

Education.—Some of the children here attend school very regularly, and appear to be learning fairly well.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists; they have one church, and Mr. Windsor, a missionary, preaches to them every Sabbath evening. They have

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a Christian Endeavour meeting every week, in which some of the members of the band take quite an interest.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, these people are law-abiding and well behaved, although there are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Mud lake in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is one hundred and sixty-five, composed of forty-five men, thirty-six women, and eighty-four young people under twenty-one years of age. During the past year there were five births, six deaths, two joined the band by marriage, and one member of this band has joined another band by marriage, leaving the number in the band the same as last year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There has been a good deal of sickness among these Indians during the past year, chiefly consumption. The children have been vaccinated, sanitary measures are well observed, whitewash is freely used, the houses present a clean and tidy appearance and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion.

Resources and Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits these Indians are making steady improvement, a few of them working all their holdings and are doing fairly well. A good many of them work in lumber camps in the winter and get good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of log and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is fair indeed, and quite a number of the Indians are well supplied with implements.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. The present teacher is an Indian. Very fair progress has been made.

Religion.—The members of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist church. A minister comes to the reserve every Sabbath, and they all attend services very regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people on the whole are industrious and appear to take a great interest in their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here appear very honest and well behaved, there being very little intemperance in the band.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, August 21, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of Scugog island, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of eight hundred acres, the greater part of which is cleared and under cultivation.

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Vital Statistics.—There is a population of thirty-seven, a decrease of one since last year. There has also been one birth.

Sanitary Conditions.—The sanitary condition is very good and the death of the two oldest men of this band during the past year may be said to have been caused by old age.

Resources and Occupations.—Their chief sources of income are basket-making, fishing and hunting, although some of them are fairly industrious farmers.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—There are a few well-built frame buildings, but although very much in need of it, the log houses have not been improved since the report of last year.

Education.—There is school within convenient distance of the children of this agency, and although the attendance of all is not as regular as it should be, the progress made by the faithful few is very good.

Religion.—The greater number of the Scugog Indians are members in good standing of the Methodist church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, thrifty, law-abiding and some of them are anxious to get the necessary implements to cultivate their land to better advantage.

Temperance and Morality.—The Mississaguas may be called a temperate band, and although a few of the young men indulge in intoxicants, the majority give practical proof of their temperance principles.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
MARYSVILLE, August 3, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Tyendinaga reserve is situated in the county of Hastings and is said to contain an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twelve hundred and sixty-five, consisting of three hundred and twenty-nine men, three hundred and sixty-three women and five hundred and seventy-three young people under twenty-one years of age.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians during the year has been generally good. The greater number of the young people had mumps and measles. During the year there were six cases of typhoid fever in one family. Precautions as to cleaning up yards and burning refuse have been taken, and premises have been cleaned up generally. About three hundred young people have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief means of making a living, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentry, masonry, and fishing. The crops, especially hay, for the past year were not as good as the preceding year. Many of the women engage in gardening and butter-making.

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Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are taking more interest in improving their barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter.

Education.—There are four schools on the reserve under the management of a school board. There are two white and two Indian teachers employed. Two hundred and forty-eight children between the ages of six and fifteen should attend school, but a difficulty is experienced in securing a regular attendance in a few cases. A number of the children attend the high school at Deseronto.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except one hundred and forty, who are Presbyterians. The Anglicans have two stone churches and two mission-houses used for divine service. The missionary conducts four services each Sunday and an evening service during winter. One service at the mission school is conducted by Cornelius Maracle, sr. The Presbyterians have one frame church. The Indians are attentive to their religious duties and in all matters appertaining to religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences and draining. The road-work, under the direction of seventeen path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, was well attended to and the roads kept in good condition, also the chiefs are encouraging the draining of swamps and stagnant waters by having large ditches constructed.

About thirty young men joined the volunteers and drilled at Kingston during July, 1901.

Dr. Oronhyatekha has imported some pure-bred stock, consisting of horses, cattle and swine.

Temperance and Morality.—The ability of these Indians to abstain from strong drink is remarkable; very few are in the habit of drinking to excess.

Their morals are good so far as I am able to judge.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, August 9, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about three thousand and ten acres of good land, and is situated on the River Thames in the northern portion of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, about four miles southwest of the town of Bothwell.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Delaware tribe, but are known as the 'Moravians of the Thames.'

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and five persons belonging to this band: eighty-four men, seventy-six women, seventy-four boys, and seventy-one girls. There have been nine births and six deaths during the year among the members of the band. There are also forty-one non-members who reside here. Two of their number died during the year.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians upon the whole has been good during the year. There was an epidemic of chicken-pox among the children for about four months. The sanitary regulations of the department are well observed. Vaccination of the children is done yearly. Whitewash is freely used on their dwellings inside and out. Wells are being put down and better water is obtained, which is of material advantage to the health of the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—They live nearly altogether by farming. The land is fertile and easily worked, and nearly all young men of twenty-one years of age are possessed of more or less land. Those who have not enough to keep them at home all the time work for neighbouring white men. A few engage in fishing, while some others make baskets.

Buildings.—As a general thing the houses are small, but are built more comfortably than heretofore, and are kept fairly clean. The stables and outbuildings have been much improved lately.

Stock.—The stock, especially horses and hogs, are good. The Indians pay more attention to these than to cattle and sheep.

Farming Implements.—They use all modern implements in so far as they are able to procure them.

Education.—The school, which is situated near the centre of the reserve, where all the children can attend, is taught by Miss Mary Jane Smith, who is a professional teacher and doing excellent work. The progress made by the pupils who attend regularly is very good.

Religion.—There are three churches upon the reserve, viz., the Moravian mission, the Methodist and the Anglican; and services are conducted in each, every Sabbath, and well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater part of the Indians are temperate, occasionally we hear of cases of intemperance. No cases of immorality have been brought to my notice during the last year, and think that upon the whole the Indians are making steady progress.

I have, &c..

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBWEAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, September 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated along the Mission and Kaministiquia rivers, and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres. The land along the rivers is of good quality, the building of the Mountain road has opened up about two thousand acres of excellent land which formerly was inaccessible.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and ninety-seven, consisting of sixty-three men, eighty-seven women, seventy-nine boys and sixty-eight girls. During the year there were five births and fifteen deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the year there was an epidemic of measles, which is responsible for the majority of deaths. The prevalence of small-pox among the Indians across the international boundary made it necessary to use every precaution to prevent infection; rubbish has been burned, buildings whitewashed, and vaccinations performed where necessary.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of the band in summer are farming, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries; in the winter, cutting cord-wood and working in lumber camps; the building of the Mountain road furnished work for a large number during the spring.

Buildings.—Two new buildings were erected during the year.

Stock.—There have been few additions to the number of stock.

Farming Implements.—The purchase of a mower by one of the band makes it unnecessary for the Indians to hire any outside machinery.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school, and the St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph. The progress of the pupils is fair, and if more interest were shown by parents, results would be better.

Religion.—There are two hundred and thirty-seven Roman Catholics, and sixty pagans in this band. There is a church on the reserve, which is well attended, and a convent in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four sisters.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are industrious, but prefer working in the woods to tilling the soil. As there has been plenty of the former at good wages, the band has had a prosperous year.

Temperance and Morality.—In both of these respects there seems to be a steady improvement.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Nipigon river, near Lake Helen, and contains six hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and fifteen, consisting of forty-nine men, fifty-five women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-two girls. There were six births and nine deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been good. There was an epidemic of measles, but the consequent mortality was small. There were a number of vaccinations. All rubbish is burned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians is acting as guides to the tourists who go up the Nipigon river fishing; some cultivate small patches of land; during the winter they engage in hunting and lumbering.

Buildings.—There were no new buildings erected this year. The Indians are well and comfortably housed.

Stock.—Some members of the band own good horses. During the winter they contract for freighting supplies to the camps and up to the lake.

Farming Implements.—The individual members of the band who engage in farming have all the necessary implements.

Education.—There is a school-house on the reserve, which has been closed for a number of years. There is also one at the Roman Catholic mission, which has a fair attendance.

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Religion.—Of this band thirty-nine are Anglicans, and one hundred and seventy-six Roman Catholics. The Indians are greatly interested in their religions, and mass at the mission is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and make a comfortable living. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There could be an improvement made in both these respects.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

Reserve.—This reserve is occupied by a portion of the Red Rock band, and is situated on the west shore of McIntyre's bay, Lake Nipigon, and contains five hundred and eighty-five acres.

Population.—About thirty persons reside here.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of this portion of the band are hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Two new buildings were erected during the year.

Stock.—These Indians own no stock, the bull furnished by the department has been lost.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding community. Some slight improvements have been made during the year and a small quantity of new land broken with the new implements supplied by the department.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of this band is situated on Gull bay, Lake Nipigon, and consists of seven thousand five hundred acres. It is well wooded along the banks of the Gull river, which runs through it. The soil is light. There is another reserve on Jackfish island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers five hundred and seventeen, consisting of one hundred and one men, one hundred and twenty-seven women, one hundred and fifty-five boys, and one hundred and thirty-four girls. There were fourteen births and fifteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has been good. A number were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting is their principal occupation, some act as guides to the tourists who fish in the Nipigon. During the past year a great many have been employed by explorers.

Buildings.—Three new buildings were erected this year.

Farming Implements.—Some farming implements were supplied the band this spring.

Education.—The school, which is situated on Jackfish island, was closed owing to poor attendance.

Religion.—Of this band seventeen are Anglicans, one hundred and seventy-six Roman Catholics, and three hundred and twenty-four pagans. There is a church at Jackfish island, where mass is celebrated occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are beginning to realize the necessity of engaging in agriculture, as fur-bearing animals become scarcer each year. They made very good use of the implements supplied by the department last spring.

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Temperance and Morality.—They are far removed from places where intoxicating liquors can be obtained; and appear to be of good morals.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-five, consisting of five men, fourteen women, fourteen boys and twelve girls. There were two deaths and no births this year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There has been very little sickness. The reserve is kept quite clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, exploring for minerals, and working at mining. They raise enough potatoes and vegetables for their own use, and sell large quantities of blueberries.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve, which at present is without a teacher. The parents take very little interest in having their children educated.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. There is a church on the reserve, where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and as work is more plentiful than formerly they are progressing a little.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are rare.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms fronting on the river.

Tribe.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty, consisting of forty-nine men, fifty-eight women, sixty boys, and fifty-three girls. There were eight births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band generally has been good. All refuse is burned and the reserve kept in a clean condition.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming. They also engage in hunting, fishing, and exploring. They sell large quantities of blueberries.

Buildings.—One new building was erected during the year.

Stock.—These Indians have never taken much interest in acquiring stock. They have a horse supplied by the department.

Farming Implements.—They have implements sufficient for the amount of land cultivated.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, which is well attended. The parents take a good deal of interest in school affairs.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans, and two hundred and fifteen are Roman Catholics. There is a church on the reserve, where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and fairly industrious, but there is not much outside work, and their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are above the average.

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LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shore of Long lake and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and twenty-six, consisting of sixty-one men, eighty-one women, eighty boys, and one hundred and four girls. There were sixteen births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been good. A number of vaccinations were performed.

Resources and Occupations.—This is a hunting band, the only other occupation being the transportation of merchandise from Lake Superior for the Hudson's Bay Company; some few were engaged by explorers for the first time this year.

Education.—There has never been a school on this reserve. The Indians are anxious that one be established.

Religion.—Of this band sixty are Anglicans, two hundred and sixty-five are Roman Catholics, and there is one pagan. There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve, where mass is celebrated occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and intelligent, and are showing some interest in cultivation. The implements given them by the department will be a great encouragement.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of this band is good. They are so far removed from where liquor is sold that they have no chance to indulge.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, August 31, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and fishing. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic railway at Depot Harbour located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is one hundred and seven, consisting of twenty-six men, thirty-four women, and forty-seven children. During the year there were two births and one death, making a total increase in the number of persons in the band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been good, only one death being recorded during the year.

Occupations.—The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a livelihood. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season ; and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvements in these are not as noticeable as I would wish. There is, however, one very good farm on the reserve owned by James Walker, a former member of the Cape Croker band, but who now belongs to Parry Island band, and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on the reserve each taught by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected.

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented in this band as follows : forty-nine Methodists, thirty-six Roman Catholics, and twenty-two pagans. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Allan Salt, the resident missionary, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy ; the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—There has only been one case of intemperance reported to me among the members of this band during the past year ; so in this respect their conduct has been very good.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga bay, on the east side of Georgian bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve comprise : farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent, fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit, &c.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and five, consisting of twenty-four men, thirty-four women and forty-seven children. During the year there have been two births and three deaths, making a total decrease for the year of one.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting is, however, the means adopted by most of them in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Point Aux Barils, employs quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

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Buildings.—The buildings of this band are small and of an inferior type. Most of them are built of logs and of such dimensions that they do not allow of the proper housing of the occupants.

Education.—The children of this band are taught in a school-house on the reserve where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is twenty-four. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented in this band as follows :—seventy-five Methodists and thirty Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve ; the one belonging to the Methodists, which is now completed, being a very creditable structure ; the other, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is not near completion yet. Services have frequently been held in the new Methodist church and they have been well attended.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment of fishing for the Buffalo Fish Company, at Point Aux Barils, and if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to earn a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among the band has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, almost midway between Byng inlet and French river. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-five, consisting of forty-seven men, fifty-three women and sixty-five children. During the year there have been six births and six deaths, which makes the population exactly the same as last year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, fishing and hunting. The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them in earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is thirty-four. There is one school on the reserve conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian houses in this superintendency.

Their agricultural implements are few in number, comprising three ploughs and a harrow.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A very good Roman Catholic church is now com-

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pleted, and services are occasionally held in it by the missionary priest who resides at Byng inlet. The Methodists have also erected a very good church, and services are frequently held in it by visiting clergy.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men and their appearance indicates constant industry.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both of these respects has been, during the past year, all that could be desired.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, ten miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred, consisting of forty-seven men, fifty-nine women and ninety-four children. During the year there were five births and five Indians joined the band, there were five deaths and three Indians left the band, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of two for the year.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and lumbering. The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway, together with the lumbering operations which are being constantly carried on by Mr. J. R. Booth on the reserve, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are forty-four children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school situated at their village at Beaucage bay, where the school is presided over by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is good and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by visiting missionaries.

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this band are a smart and intelligent body of people and in numerous respects compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district. Their farming operations are carried on only to a limited extent, as they depend largely on securing employment in the lumbering camps and hunting as a means of earning a living.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year among the members of this band, I conclude that their conduct in this respect has been very good; while morally they stand very high.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, at the head of the French river. It contains an area of about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-nine, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-six women, and thirty-five children. During the year there was one birth and two deaths, making a total decrease of one in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

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Health.—The health of this band for the year has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve at present appear to be very limited. Agriculture is carried on in a very limited manner and the Indians also work in the lumber camps. This band has located on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber, which, if disposed of, as it could easily be to great advantage, would place the members in a very prosperous condition. At present most of them are in very indigent circumstances and are likely to remain so as long as the present policy pursued by them regarding their timber exists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are few in number and built of logs.

The stock and farming implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Education.—There are no educational facilities on this reserve whatever, consequently the children are growing up without the advantages which education gives, which is much to be deplored.

Religion.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence, and should be in a more prosperous condition but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is all that could be desired.

TEMOGAMING BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogaming; a considerable number of them residing on Bear island, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogaming is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscaming.

Resources and Occupations.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. They make very little attempt at farming, giving as a reason that as no reserve has been assigned to them, they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-six, consisting of twenty-one men, thirty-six women and twenty-nine children. During the year there have been three births, and, as no deaths have been recorded, the population has increased by three over that of last year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been very good.

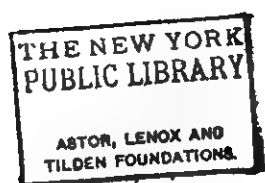
Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay Company's post, on Bear island, a few houses have been erected; but the majority of the members of this band live in tents all the year round.

Education.—There are no facilities for education for the members of this band, consequently the children belonging to it are growing up without any of the advantages which education gives.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay post, but owing to the inaccessibility of Temogaming from the outside world, I do not see how services are to be conducted in this edifice when completed, except at long intervals.



DAY SCHOOL ON ABENAKIS RESERVE, ST. FRANCIS, QUE.



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Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is proved by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and thirty, consisting of thirty-two men, twenty-seven women and seventy-one children. During the year there were seven births and no deaths, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising the band, of seven for the year.

Health.—The health of this band during the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering. The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer some of them act as guides to tourists, who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is thirty-five. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, consisting of one hundred and twenty Methodists, nine Roman Catholics and one Plymouth Brother. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held in the church, which are well attended by the adherents of this denomination.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about five miles from the mouth of the Maganettawan river. It contains an area of eight thousand six hundred and seventy acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are only twenty-seven members of this band who reside permanently on the reserve; the remainder reside on the Manitoulin island. The population of the reserve consists of six men, eight women and thirteen children. During the past year there has been one birth and one immigration recorded, making an increase in the total number of persons comprising the band of two for the year.

Health.—The health of the resident members of this band for the past year has been very good, no deaths having been recorded.

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Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are farming in a small way, hunting and fishing. The members of this band engage in farming in a small way. Their reserve lies adjacent to the lumber mills of the Messrs. Holland and Graves Company, at Byng inlet, which enables them to secure employment at any time they may desire it, so that if they want work, they can easily earn a very fair living.

Buildings and Stock.—As the population of the resident members of this band is small, their buildings are of course in proportion, and consist of two dwellings, two stables and two other buildings. Their live stock is fairly numerous for the population of the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children who attend school do so at Byng inlet, about two miles distant from the reserve, where there is a large and well-conducted school.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church, as the population of the reserve is too small to build and support one.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are an industrious and well-behaved people, and are as temperate in their habits as any of the bands in this superintendency.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, July 31, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora and partly in the township of Onondaga in the county of Brant, with a portion in the township of Oneida in the county of Haldimand. It contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand river. The number of tribes composing the Six Nations confederation was not always the same; prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations. Some one hundred and fifty Delawares were adopted later.

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and sixty men, one thousand and seventy-nine women, eight hundred and seventy-five boys, and eight hundred and ninety-six girls, making a total of four thousand and ten, being an increase of twenty-two over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the first half of the year there were several cases of typhoid fever. Beyond these there was nothing of an epidemic character on the reserve, while during the latter half of the year there were several cases of chicken-pox and scarlet fever, also some thirty-three cases of small-pox, nearly all of a mild type. These were attended by Dr. E. R. Secord, who was quarantined within a cordon of three by three and three-quarter miles, which was carefully guarded.

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By these precautions the disease was confined to this district. Over two thousand Indians were vaccinated. At the present time the disease is confined to one family, and there is every reason to believe it is about stamped out on the reserve.

There were several surgical operations performed on members of the band, under the direction of Dr. Secord, senior physician, among which was one of polypus of the nose of a severe type, all of which were perfectly successful, followed by the best possible results.

There were nine thousand one hundred and sixty-three patients treated at the medical office on the reserve; one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight visits made, making six thousand three hundred and sixty-eight miles travelled by the physicians during the year.

The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained to the members of the band, and in many cases it was observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which disease may be engendered, the prevention of accumulation of any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of the wells, springs, or running water, or any such matter being thrown into the same. The sinking of wells is encouraged by the council granting loans for the same. The water is boiled, particularly all surface water when it is necessary to use such for the want of proper wells. Several swamps were drained this year by the use of tile.

The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting and carbolic acid is freely used.

All houses in which small-pox appeared were thoroughly fumigated and white-washed. All clothing used by patients was burned and new clothing supplied.

The Six Nations Board of Health held meetings regularly, and greatly assisted in enforcing instructions issued to prevent the spread of the small-pox, and had notices printed and distributed warning people of their liability for throwing into any creek, stream, pond or pool of water any matter which may cause the same to become polluted or contaminated and which may endanger the public health of the residents of the reserve, which had good results.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living; a few depend upon gardening and fruit-growing as well as berries, while many of the younger members who will not farm, seek employment in factories in Brantford and other places.

During the berry-picking season several hundred leave the reserve and return after flax-pulling.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are taking more interest in improving their barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter and stormy weather. During the past year nine large barns were built.

The crops during the year were very heavy, especially wheat, oats, corn and potatoes.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve were well attended except during the small-pox outbreak, when three schools were closed, all under the management of a school board.

As the attendance at some of the schools has greatly increased, the board has decided to enlarge two of the schools. There are five white and five Indian teachers employed, all doing satisfactory work.

Religion.—The Indians continue to take great interest in church and Sunday-school work. Large sums of money are raised by the Indians in support of their respective churches. New churches were erected by the Seventh Day Adventists and the Methodists. Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, Baptists in three, Methodists in four and the Seventh Day Adventists in two. All services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences and draining.

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The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 10. Both meetings were largely attended and were acknowledged to be the largest meetings held in the county.

Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of the province and discussed, many Indians taking part in the discussions. The annual ploughing match was held, when only Indians competed. It was largely attended.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under the management of the Indians, held its three days' annual fair in October. Only Indians can compete.

The exhibits were equal in number and character to those of any township fair. The attendance was very large, particularly the last two days, when many whites from a distance were present.

The road-work, under the direction of forty-seven path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, was well attended to and the roads kept in good condition; they compare favourably with the adjoining townships.

Several bridges were constructed on the reserve by Indian contractors under the supervision of the inspector of works.

Three companies of the 37th Regiment of the Haldimand Rifles are composed of Indians and attended the June camp at Niagara, together with a brass band from the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. There are several temperance societies on the reserve doing good work. Intemperance is certainly greatly on the decrease among the Six Nation Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON AGENCY,

THESSALON, August 31, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the condition and progress of the several bands of Indians in my agency during the year ended June 30, 1901.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the north shore of Lake Huron about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of two thousand three hundred and seven acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-five, consisting of thirty-four men, forty-seven women and sixty-four children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the fiscal year has been fairly good, and their sanitary condition above the average. A couple of families not living on the reserve, but in the town of Thessalon, were afflicted by small-pox, but all recovered.

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Resources and Occupations.—They are mostly farmers, fishermen and labourers. Many of them work in the lumber camps during the winter, and assist in loading vessels with lumber and pulp-wood in the summer; and the women make baskets, and gather berries for sale. They are getting along fairly well.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—There has been a considerable improvement in their dwellings during the year, which are clean and comfortable. They have very few stables, barns, or agricultural implements (excepting spades, hoes and rakes), as the band do very little farming.

Education.—The school on the reserve has been prospering during the year, in charge of Miss Adele deLamorandiere; and the attendance has been fairly good.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and their spiritual welfare is attended to by a visiting missionary. Timber for the erection of a church for them is mostly on the ground, and a contract for the building is about to be let.

Characteristics.—They are a moral, and decidedly law-abiding people, and they compare favourably with the majority of the white population of the district.

General Remarks.—They are taking greater interest in education, and have made some progress since my last report.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river, and on the north shore of Lake Huron. Since my last report three thousand four hundred and eighty-four acres have been surrendered, and the reserve now comprises an area of five thousand six hundred and thirty-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and sixty-two, consisting of thirty-three men, forty-five women and eighty-four children.

Health.—The health of these Indians cannot be reported as satisfactory. They have still the dregs of their old enemy, scrofula, and kindred diseases amongst them. During the year, however, there has been improvement, under the skilful aid of their physician, Dr. Baxter, and they have escaped diseases of an epidemic character.

Resources and Occupations.—These are hunting, fishing, farming, and a few of the Indians are labourers. Some of the members are called 'inlanders' and live by hunting and fishing in inland waters. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, catch fish for their own use, and work in the lumber camps in the winter, and in the saw-mills near the reserve and loading lumber in the summer months; and the women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of log, in a fair state of repair and comfort. These Indians give little attention to farming, and have little live stock or farming implements.

Education.—They have a good school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended, and is ably conducted by Miss Lucy Heiss.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, save one very old man, who claims to adhere to the religion of his forefathers. They have no church, but hold their religious services in the school-house.

Characteristics.—The younger men are industrious, and this has a beneficial effect on the band, so that there is an improvement in this respect since my last report.

Morality.—They are not so high in the scale in this regard as could be desired, and it is difficult to see how there can be much improvement so long as they tolerate the class of white people with which they associate.

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SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the mouth of the Serpent river, is bounded on the south and east by Lake Huron and on the north by the Serpent river, and contains twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirteen, comprising twenty-six men, thirty women and fifty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year and the sanitary condition of their dwellings satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians work mostly in the saw-mills on the reserve, and in the lumber camps in the winter, and earn good wages. They do very little in the way of agriculture. The women and children, in the berry season, pick large quantities of berries for sale.

Buildings.—Their houses are nearly equal in the number of frame and log buildings. Their furniture is of a better class than is usually found on an Indian reserve; and they are clean and neat, indicating prosperity.

Education.—They have an excellent school; the attendance is exceptionally good, and the parents are taking a more lively interest in education since my last report.

Religion.—The members of the band are Roman Catholics. They have a good church, and appear to take a lively interest in their religious instruction.

Characteristics.—This band is religiously inclined, law-abiding, intelligent, industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate and moral in their habits and conduct.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, along the bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of Lake Huron and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains twenty-eight thousand acres. This band, as to residence, is divided into three communities. Two of these dwelling on the reserve are in my charge, viz., at Sagamook, a beautiful point running out into the north channel, and on the left bank of the Spanish river in the easterly end of the reserve. The third community is on Manitoulin island, under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The number of souls in the two communities within the jurisdiction of my agency is three hundred and twenty-two, consisting of sixty-six men, seventy-nine women and one hundred and seventy-seven children.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been exceptionally good.

Resources and Occupations.—These are farming, labouring, fishing and hunting, berry-picking (in the season), and basket-making. Practically the only crops these Indians raise consist of oats, corn, pease and potatoes.

Buildings and Stock.—These people have always taken the lead in the agency for good buildings, and during the year they added several nice dwellings and a few small barns. There has also been made a substantial addition to the number of their milch cows and young stock.

Education.—They have two good schools, one at Sagamook, fairly well attended and in charge of Peter Taylor, and the other at Spanish river, ably conducted by Miss Morley.

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Religion.—Those residing at Sagamook are nearly all Roman Catholics, and those residing at Spanish river are mostly Episcopalians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding, quiet and industrious people and have made considerable progress during the year.

Temperance and Morals.—They are a temperate, and, so far as I am able to learn, a moral people.

General Remarks.—It is matter for congratulation that, while in the lumber camps and villages and towns throughout the Algoma district there has been a very serious outbreak of the small-pox epidemic, yet by strictness and care we have succeeded in keeping the loathsome disease entirely out of the reserves of this agency.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, September 3, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole island for the year ended June 30, 1901. Together with a statistical statement for the same period, giving the census returns of both bands taken in the month of August last, showing the increase and decrease in the population, progress in agriculture and other industries whereby the Indians make their living.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The people have been generally healthy during the year, no epidemics having appeared among them.

Population.—Both bands have increased a little in number since the last census was taken, the Chippewas now having a total of six hundred and twenty-five against six hundred and sixteen last census; while the Pottawattamies have a total of one hundred and seventy-nine against one hundred and seventy-four in 1900.

Education.—The three schools are being well and regularly kept through the year and there is an education within reach of every child on the reserve.

A good many of the more advanced boys and girls belonging to the reserve are attending the industrial school at Muncey (Mount Elgin Institute) and the Shingwauk Home, and are reported as making good progress.

All of the teachers of the schools on the Walpole island reserve are to the manor born, and were educated at these institutions.

There are three schools on the reserve, which together with the fact that the children have access to the industrial schools, gives all an opportunity of getting an education, and most of the parents are taking advantage of their opportunities by sending their children to their own schools at home, or where at all possible sending them to the industrial schools.

Religion.—Divine service is held in both churches (Anglican and Methodist) every Sunday morning and evening, and the missionaries are attending well to their duties.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The people are giving more attention to cleanliness in and around their premises, and are using lime for whitewashing and disinfecting much more than heretofore, the lime being furnished to all who ask for it free of cost, except to go and get it, and they are getting to use it quite freely.

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Sugar Beets.—The experiment of raising sugar beets which was reported last year in my annual report, has proved a success ; a good crop was raised last year, and with satisfactory results as regards profits, it being found that sugar beets will grow and mature for certain, and that there is a large profit in a crop of sugar beets over and above the cost of production. And many of the Indians who were induced to plant last year did not require any inducement this year, but planted because they made money last year. This whole section, mainland and islands, seems peculiarly well adapted for raising sugar beets, and after this year there will be a market for all that can be produced, as a company has been formed and stock (\$600,000) all taken up for the erection of a building and manufacture of sugar from the sugar beet at Wallaceburg where the Indians will be able to sell all they can raise, as well as get employment on a large scale as they were this year on a small one, at \$1.50 per day in the cultivation (weeding, &c.) of the sugar beet.

Crops.—My report last year covered so much ground and treated of so many subjects that it is rather hard to find anything new to report, and I have now left only a report on the crops of the present year, which have all been harvested in good order, and have been threshed for the most part, giving quite a satisfactory return, much better than was expected in the spring and forepart of the summer. The wheat has turned out fairly well. Oats, a good crop. Corn, a heavy crop (not yet harvested). Potatoes, on account of drought, will be a short crop. Hay is very heavy. Vegetables fairly good ; fruit very light ; apples almost a failure.

Disease Among Pigs.—There has been a slight recurrence of disease among the pigs on the reserve, and some deaths. It has not been called cholera, and the inspectors have had some doubts as to its being cholera ; they are much inclined to the belief that it is the water the pigs have to drink in the very dry weather that is the cause of the disease, and if water that is in the creeks where the pigs and cattle away from the rivers have to drink will ever kill, it surely will kill here, and the veterinary surgeons have said so.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, August 12, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the western bank of the Becancour river, in the parish of the same name, county of Nicolet. It contains an area of one hundred and seventy-six acres.

Tribes.—The Indians of this band are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-one, composed of thirteen men, twenty-three women and fifteen children. During the year there were no births and no deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are lumbering and taking timber down the river. They also make baskets and other fancy

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articles. Agriculture is only a secondary occupation with them and they are not well provided with agricultural implements.

Buildings.—As a rule their buildings are mediocre.

Stock.—These Indians own a small number of horses and cattle, also some pigs and some fowls.

Education.—The school on the reserve was not open this year owing to the small number of children of school age, and their indifference. However, the children have the privilege of attending the school for white children in the neighbourhood of the reserve at a distance of five or six acres, but they do not avail themselves of it.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, but many of them are not very attentive to their religious duties. Having no church on the reserve, they attend the parish church and are ministered to by the curé, who acts as missionary.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but there is little improvement in their habits, and they are poor, which is due in a great measure to their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance has certainly not made progress during the year.

The morality of these Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,

ST FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 6, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville, forming a total area of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen acres and fifty-two perches.

The portion of the reserve inhabited by the Abenakis bears the number 1217 on the official cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and comprises an area of two hundred and twenty-eight acres. The village is situated on the east side of the River St. Francis about six miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter. It is in a most picturesque place and presents a very pretty view.

Tribes.—The Indians of this band call themselves the 'Abenakis of St. François de Sales.'

Vital Statistics.—The band under my charge is composed of three hundred and forty-one persons. Of this number eighty-four are men and eighty-five women over twenty-one years of age, and eighty-four are boys and eighty-eight girls under that age. During the year there were six births and sixteen deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There have not been any contagious diseases or epidemics during the year, and the Indians of the band as a rule enjoy good health.

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The village is situated in a most healthful place, the dwellings are kept clean and in accordance with the laws of hygiene.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families disperse to the various watering-places in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White mountains, as well as in the province of Ontario, in order to sell their merchandise. In the fall they return. This is their chief source of income.

There are also some families that hunt while the basket-making is going on ; but those who make a living in this manner are growing less each year, because game is becoming more rare, and the hunters are obliged to go a long distance to reach it.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation amongst the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of the Indians do not cultivate at all, others raise a few vegetables such as potatoes, Indian corn, &c., some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which compels them to be away a great part of the summer, prevents their giving to farming the attention required for success.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—As a rule the buildings are fairly good and there are in the village several very pretty and comfortable houses.

The Abenakis own several horses, many fine cows and some pigs.

There are only a few agricultural implements and they are of only small value.

Education.—The education of the children of the band is carefully attended to ; most of the Indians can read and write and many members of the band have taken a course in a college or other higher educational institution.

There are two schools on the reserve ; one, Roman Catholic, in charge of the Rev. Sister Marie Josephine ; and the other, Protestant, under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle. These schools are well conducted and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Religion.—The Abenakis belong to various religious denominations, as follows : two hundred and fifty-seven are Roman Catholics, fifty are Anglicans, one is a Baptist, and thirty-three are Adventists. There are on the reserve three churches, one, an Adventist, under the charge of Rev. Pierre Emmett, another, Anglican, under the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, and the third, Roman Catholic, under the Rev. Jos. de Gonzague. The Roman Catholic church, which dates almost a century back, was unfortunately destroyed by fire during the month of July last ; it is to-day partly raised from its ruins and again open for worship, thanks to the efforts of the Rev. Jos. de Gonzague, the zealous missionary, of Chief Joseph Laurent and to a large number of charitable persons, but it is not yet finished and there remains much to be done.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis as a rule are hard-working and industrious. The making and sale of baskets enables them to obtain a fairly comfortable living, and some of them are rich.

Each family on coming back in the fall has a nice little sum of money ; and if they were more economical and less improvident, they might save some money for hard times.

However, a good many build nice comfortable houses for themselves, and the village presents a very attractive appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been much trouble owing to the use of intoxicants, and as a rule the morality of the Abenakis is good.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the surrounding white people, with whom they live in perfect harmony.

In this band there are few, if in fact there are any, of pure Indian blood ; they have all more or less white blood in their veins, and a good many of them have lost the characteristics of the red man, and for those who do not know them it is very difficult to recognize them as Indians.

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They nearly all speak English and French, and they use one or other of these languages in their intercourse with white men ; but in their family circle, in their meetings and their council, they speak the Abenakis language, which they keep up with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, July 5, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated on the Gatineau river, in the county of Wright, province of Quebec, about ninety miles from the city of Ottawa. It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Algonquin tribe, with a small mixture of Nipissings.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-six, consisting of ninety-seven men, one hundred and seven women and one hundred and ninety-two children.

There were nine births and six deaths during the year, making an increase of three over last report. The causes of death were as follows : one of old age, one by drowning, one of pneumonia, one of consumption, and two of infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good, and no contagious disease has visited the reserve other than consumption, with which there are a considerable number of families afflicted. All the necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises and whitewashing, an ample supply of lime being furnished the Indians each year by the department. The vaccination of all adults and children has been strictly attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The land is fertile and well adapted for agriculture. The timber limits of the Gilmour & Hughson and W. O. Edwards Companies occupy three-fourths of the reserve. There is about six thousand acres located to Indians and about thirty-eight thousand acres available for settlement. The village of Maniwaki with the surrounding lumber industries makes a good market for every description of farm produce and gives remunerative employment to all the Indians who wish to work. The high wages during the past winter and spring have left the Indians in a good condition to buy seed and put in a larger crop than usual.

Buildings.—There has been considerable progress in outbuildings during the year, but no dwelling-houses have been erected and one dwelling-house has been destroyed by fire.

Stock.—There has been very little increase in stock, owing to the increased value of cattle and horses.

Farming Implements.—There has been one two-horse sawing-machine purchased by Benjamin Chellifoux, and one very fine double express purchased by Chief John Tenesco, and a number of other implements.

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Education.—There are two school-houses on the reserve, one of which is closed, as it is found not to be suitably situated for the children. The new school is very well attended, as there is a truant officer appointed to see that the children attend regularly. Some of the parents are very careless as to the education of their children. Two families who resided in close proximity to the school, left for the woods last fall, taking their children with them, and only one family has yet returned. These two families resided permanently on the reserve before the erection of the new school.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics and attend the Oblate mission at Maniwaki. The Oblate Fathers propose to build a new church for the Indians, as they found it very inconvenient to have to preach in three languages; they agreed to build a church worth \$3,000 at their own expense. The Indians would not consent to this, as they claim the present church is theirs, although it cost the white population about \$27,000.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been good progress made in clearing and cultivating during the past spring, two Indians, Chief John Tenesco and Councillor Chellifoux, cropped over sixteen acres of new land. Gabriel Cayenne has purchased a team of horses and started into farming in earnest. There has been considerable progress made by all those who are engaged in farming during the course of the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance I have very little change to report: owing to the prosperity prevailing amongst the Indians at present it is very hard to keep them from obtaining liquor.

The morality of the Indians resident on the reserve is good, especially that of the younger class, who are at present receiving a good religious training.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

TEMISCAMING AGENCY,

NORTH TEMISCAMING, August 21, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Algonquins of the Temiscaming reserve.

Reserve.—The Temiscaming reserve is situated on the north bank of the River Quinze, at the head of Lake Temiscaming, county of Pontiac. It contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, of which twenty-three thousand and seventy-five have been surrendered, leaving fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five for the use of the band.

Vital Statistics.—The number in this band is two hundred and two, consisting of forty-three men, fifty women, fifty-six boys and fifty-three girls. There were nine births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health.—There was a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians during the fall and winter. Measles broke out amongst the young people early in the fall, and in the winter a great many were attacked by grippe.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians engage in the following occupations: agriculture, hunting, fishing, building row-boats, skiffs, bark canoes, snow-shoes, acting

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as guides for tourists and sportsmen in summer, working in the lumber camps during winter and on the drives in spring.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There have been two houses put up during the year, but they are not yet completed.

The live stock is about the same as last year.

The band is supplied with all the machinery and farming implements that are really necessary at the present time.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. Mr. J. J. MacCarragher is in charge, and under his tuition the children are making very satisfactory progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics, and are under the spiritual care of the Rev. Father Beaudry. They attend church very regularly. The church is one of the sights on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few, the Indians are law-abiding and temperate.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, July 8, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report accompanied by statistical statement for the Viger reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is situated on the bank of the River St. Lawrence, near the village of Cacouna. Most of the Indians are scattered in various counties. Those who stay at home suffer a good deal from cold and hunger. Sometimes the government gives them a little assistance in provisions, and they are very grateful for it, and this is a great act of charity on the part of the government. Most of the people are widows and they are greatly in need, the rest of the band are all scattered.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band as entered on the list is one hundred and three including absentees. During the year there were two deaths—that of a young woman and of a man—and there were two births.

Health.—There was no epidemic on the reserve this year. There is an old man who is paralyzed, and a young woman who has been sick a long time.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians during the summer is the making of baskets of all kinds and many other fancy articles, which they sell to strangers who come to spend the summer at Cacouna. Often the men act as guides to sportsmen who make little trips on the water, and sometimes for fishing. They also make snow-shoes and moccasins.

Education.—The children attend the village school very well.

Religion.—All the Indians of the band are Roman Catholics, so far as I can see.

Temperance and Morality.—With some exceptions, temperance is well observed, and the morality is good.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are not making progress, especially in agriculture, and most of them are in great poverty.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, August 30, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement in regard to the Huron tribe and other Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—The Huron tribe still owns three reserves (1) that of the village of Lorette, containing thirty acres (2) the Quarante Arpents reserve, having an area of one thousand three hundred and twenty-two acres, and (3) the Rocmont reserve, in the county of Portneuf, containing an area of fifteen square miles, equal to nine thousand six hundred acres. These three reserves make a total area of ten thousand nine hundred and ninety acres. Mr. Atkinson has renewed, as in previous years, his right to cut pine and spruce on the Rocmont reserve in accordance with special arrangement with the department.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased by five, which brings the number up to four hundred and fifty-four.

There has been no change in the population of the Amalecite Indians of St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec. These thirty-one Indians live from hand to mouth, doing a little trade in Indian fancy wares at which they have been making a little for some years.

The same thing may be said of the Abenakis of this county, who make a better living than the Amalecites and engage more in the cultivation of the soil. The death of old father Philippe of the Abenakis group of St. Urbain during the course of the year, has reduced the population to fifteen, who make a poor living and are sometimes in distress, when the department relieves them from time to time.

The total population in my agency is five hundred and twelve.

Occupations.—The industry in moccasins has ceased altogether this year. That of snow-shoes in its turn has been a little better than usual. Owing to this lack of work, most of the Indians have engaged in considerable work found in the neighbourhood of Quebec and have thus escaped the distress that threatened them last year. This work, promising to last for some years, assures many families of their means of existence.

The cultivation of the soil has also been neglected, if not more so than in past years. So long as the Indians do not take more interest in the land that they are able to cultivate, agriculture will be a dead letter to them, and they will make no progress.

Indian fancy wares are only slowly gaining the position that they held formerly. The veritable American glut of these articles is the cause, and while it lasts, the revenue from them will be very small.

Hunting and fishing are much more to the taste and aptitude of the Huron than the profit they bring in. The restrictions of the local government of Quebec still keep this means of making a living in suspense, and do not promise to relax very soon.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The sanitary condition is very good and the general cleanliness of the village assures stability in this regard.

Education.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report surprising progress in this matter of vital interest to the tribe. Since the good sisters have taken charge of the school, a veritable emulation has been manifest amongst the pupils, who are becoming more regular and assiduous in their studies. I can say without exaggeration that

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these nuns truly deserve the name of model teachers, and only hardened ignorant people could complain of them. They make a good use of the garden surrounding the school on one side, and give a good example of domestic care which will be followed by many families.

Religion.—Abbé Guillaume Giroux, whom a serious illness was threatening to remove from the tribe, is well enough now to direct the spiritual welfare of the tribe, a duty which he always acquits with both zeal and devotion.

Morality and Temperance.—The tribe in the matter of morality is quite equal to the people of the surrounding parishes. If there are some abuses, and it must be so, they do not last long, and are not followed by troublesome consequences.

François Grosblouis Sassenio succeeded as grand chief the lamented Philippe Vincent. The unanimous choice of the tribe, the new grand chief possesses all the qualities required by one holding this position in the tribe, a position of importance.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, August 10, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30 last, for the Caughnawaga agency, also statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the band.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres, about four thousand of which is in timber, about four hundred is in common, and the remainder is under cultivation or pasturage.

As a rule the soil is of good quality and there are some quarries, the stone of which is much thought of by contractors.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two, consisting of five hundred and forty-three men, five hundred and eight women, and nine hundred and forty-one young people under the age of twenty-one years. There were during the year eighty-six births and eighty-six deaths. There was a decrease of thirteen in the population owing to three families leaving the reserve.

Health.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, although there was one case of small-pox, which was quarantined at once to prevent the spread of the disease.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, bead-work and making lacrosses are the principal resources of the Indians, also the quarries and the taking of rafts down the Lachine rapids.

They engage in farming, take rafts down the rapids, and many of them are employed by the Iron Bridge Company of Lachine, also by the Hydraulic Company, which gives them quite an income. There has been very little work in the quarries during the year.

The general industry is bead-work by the women and the making of lacrosses and snow-shoes by the men.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—The Indians of the village have fairly comfortable houses, and the farmers have also some good buildings, and they provide themselves with farming implements for the cultivation of their lands.

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Education.—Four hundred and three children are of school age. Of this number one hundred and eighty attend the school, and very irregularly. However, more progress was made than in the previous year. There are two Roman Catholic schools, the boys' school, under the direction of a master, and the girls' school, under the charge of a mistress; and the Methodist school for both boys and girls, under the charge of a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church and two missionaries to conduct service. The Methodists hold their services in their school-house. They have a resident missionary on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful. There has been much progress in their taste for work and their manner of living.

Temperance.—There has not been more drunkenness than usual during the year; nevertheless, I have not observed any improvement.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band in general have been satisfactory, and I have observed that life has been much easier during the year for most of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
St. REGIS, August 13, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. It contains an area of about seven thousand one hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and four men, two hundred and ninety-nine women, and seven hundred and sixty-four young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of thirteen hundred and sixty-seven. During the year there were forty-seven births and thirty-one deaths, making an increase of sixteen.

Sanitary Condition.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the band has been good.

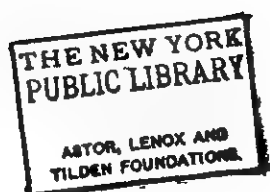
Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing day labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and baskets to a large extent.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve in operation. The teachers are W. J. Bishop, from Chrysler, Ontario, and Miss Katherine Hughes, from Ottawa. There is a lack of interest in the parents in not sending their children to school. Their progress leaves much to be desired.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Roman Catholic and one Methodist. About one hundred and thirty-nine of the Indians are Methodists, and



ABENAKIS INDIANS (ST. FRANCIS, QUE.) WORKING AT THEIR CEMETERY WITH THEIR MISSIONARY.



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twelve hundred and twenty-eight are Roman Catholics. There are two missionaries, one for each of the denominations named.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are making fair progress in farming, cleaning up their land, and in erecting new buildings.

Agricultural Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with implements almost equal to the white man.

Temperance.—Temperance has not progressed during the year.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS,
OKA, July 9, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report with statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa river, province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-two, composed of one hundred and forty-three men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and ten boys and eighty-eight girls. During the year there were sixteen births and ten deaths, making an increase of six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been, on the whole, fairly good ; there has not been any epidemic or serious illness. The Indians are beginning to understand more and more the necessity of keeping their houses in a state of cleanliness.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. The teachers are Miss E. Sly and Miss E. N. Williams. They are very competent and discharge their duties well. The schools are provided with all necessary equipment. The attendance of the pupils is not large owing to the indifference of the Indians in the matter of education.

Religion.—The Methodists hold service in the school-house. The Roman Catholics worship in the parish church.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are making remarkable progress in agriculture. I might mention among others of the Algonquin Indians, Bazil Murray, Charles Murray, Hyacinthe Vincent, Olivier Vincent, Jacques Murray and Francis Minjaki ; among the Iroquois, Peter Oak, Simon Simon, Amable Roussin, Joseph Gabriel, Angus Gabriel, Jos. K. Gabriel and Jacques Moise. All these Indians follow the ways of the white man.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians cultivate land, make barrel-staves, large baskets and bead-work. Several of them make moccasins and mittens ; others work in the shanties.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are, as a rule, fairly comfortable. Several of the Indians need to build, but building timber

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is too scarce and they are too poor to procure it. Many of them lack farming implements.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance has certainly not made progress, but the Indians of this band are fairly moral.

General Remarks.—On the whole the condition of this band is satisfactory.

Improvements.—There has been some improvement among the Algonquin Indians. This tribe is more inclined to cultivate land than the others.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICHAMPS OF MARIA,
MARIA, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve of my Indians is situated on a very pretty point of land bathed by the Baie des Chaleurs on the south and by the Great Cascapedia on the east. The Micmacs have lived on this point since time immemorial. The soil of this reserve is sandy and clayey and very fertile. If the Indians were to cultivate intelligently and with care, they might obtain from it a large portion of their subsistence. The area of this reserve is four hundred and sixteen acres.

Population.—There has been an increase of thirteen souls in the population during the past year, caused by births and immigration.

Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has not been better than it was last year. Grippe and measles were rather severe during a large part of the winter and spring.

Education.—Very few of the old Indians can read and write; but the young people who have attended school regularly read, write and understand figures. They are also much more intelligent than the old generation.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics. Converted by the first missionaries to the country, they have always remained attached to the religion of their fathers.

Temperance.—There are a few cases of intemperance amongst the Indians to-day. The supervision of the constable, their poverty and the distance from hotels, keep them sober in spite of themselves, for nearly all of them like liquor.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, hunting and fishing. They work in the shanties, attend to the drive of the logs, and act as guides to sportsmen on the river; they also work among the farmers. In winter they make moccasins, snow-shoes, baskets, axe-handles, churns, and many other things, which they sell to white people. In short if they were more provident and economical, they might live without any discomfort.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
 ST. ALEXIS DE METAPEDIA, August 15, 1901.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the River Restigouche, in the county of Bonaventure, province of Quebec. It has an area of about eight thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, of which about six hundred acres are cultivated.

Population.—The number of Indians on this reserve is four hundred and seventy-four. There is a decrease of six since last year due to migration.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians is good in general ; there is no infectious disease among them. Sanitary precautions are well carried out.

Religion.—The Rev. Capuchin fathers, who are established among them, take great care of their spiritual welfare. The Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are very attentive to their religion. They sing hymns and psalms in their own language at divine service.

Education.—Miss Mary Isaac, the teacher, is an Indian girl of this reserve, who has a first-class diploma in French and English. She has still charge of the school and is giving good satisfaction. She teaches English, French and Micmac.

Occupations.—Many of the Indians are employed as guides to the tourists. They also work loading vessels, at which they get good wages, being good workers. In winter they are employed at lumbering. I am happy to say that they take more interest in farming than formerly. Some of them raise good crops.

Temperance.—I am sorry to say that some of them are still addicted to strong drink. It is a pity, for otherwise they are good-natured, industrious and skilful.

I have, &c.,

JEREMIE PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
 BERSIMIS, September 2, 1901.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, for my agency of Lower St. Lawrence, comprising thirteen hundred and thirteen Montagnais Indians.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is forty, consisting of ten men, eleven women and nineteen children.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians in winter is fur-hunting ; in summer, acting as guides to sportsmen.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. None of the Indians can read or write, except their own language, although nearly all can speak French.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve, but attend the church of the parish of Escoumains.

Progress.—I do not see that the band is making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very temperate ; none are addicted to strong drink, and are all very moral in other ways.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay. The area is sixty-three thousand one hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is this year four hundred and fifteen, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two men, one hundred and thirteen women and one hundred and seventy children. Six families did not come to the coast this spring, which makes the difference in the population this year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has not been good since spring ; a good many had the grippe. Their houses and premises are kept clean as far as possible for them.

Occupations.—The only occupation of this band is fur-hunting. Nearly all the Indians come out of the woods at the end of June. They go back to their hunting-grounds at the end of August and the beginning of September. Their hunting was not quite so good this year as it was last year. The prices paid for furs this year were not so high as last year. Some Indians leave their families on the reserve for the winter, and only those who do so, fish to any extent ; the rest do a little fishing for their daily use.

Education.—This band has a school on the reserve. The children are learning fairly well.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good and pretty little church on the reserve, which is always kept in good order.

Progress.—I do not see that the Indians make much progress. They do not care much for anything else than hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of the band is fairly good, but some are addicted to strong drink.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and seventy-seven, consisting of one hundred and ten men, one hundred women and one hundred and sixty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has not been good this spring—a great many had the grippe. Their houses are kept clean.

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Occupations.—Fur-hunting is the only occupation of these Indians.

Education.—The Indians of this band have no school. Quite a number can speak French.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a church.

Temperance and Morality.—Many Indians of this band are addicted to strong drink ; their morality in other respects is fairly good.

MINGAN BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band have no reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-two souls, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-four women and forty-nine children.

Health.—The health of this band has not been good since spring ; quite a number had the grippe.

Occupations.—The only occupation of these Indians is hunting.

Education.—The Indians of this band have no school. Only a few speak either French or English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a church.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of this band is good, but many use intoxicants whenever they can procure them.

NATASHQUAN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-three, consisting of eleven men, twelve women and twenty children.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good this year.

Occupations.—The only occupations of this band are fir-hunting in winter, seal-hunting and fishing in summer.

Education.—This band has no school.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church, but attend divine service at the church of the neighbouring white people.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are moral, but like strong drink.

MUSQUARO BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band have no reserve.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and six, consisting of seventy-six men, seventy-eight women and one hundred and fifty-two children.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good this year.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are fur-hunting in winter, seal-hunting in summer ; also fishing to a small extent.

Education.—This band of Indians has no school.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics, and have a church for their own use.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of these Indians is fairly good, but like other bands they are fond of intoxicants.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, August 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Montagnais reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, four miles from the village of Roberval. It covers an area of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres, of which twelve hundred and seventy-five are cleared and cultivated.

Vital Statistics.—The population, according to the census taken in July last, is six hundred and twenty-nine, an increase of one hundred and eighty-four, caused by the return of a great number of absent families who had not visited the reserve for many years, also by thirty-three births against sixteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good, there was not nearly as much sickness as in previous years. Two-thirds of the deaths were caused by pneumonia.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, farming, and acting as guides are their principal occupations. Hunting this year has been very good, and prices for furs fair. The farming on the reserve, I am pleased to say, is progressing rapidly; at present about one-third of the population depend more or less upon the soil for their support, and their last crop was very promising, but in consequence of the continuous rains during the season the yield was small. The consequence was that all were short of seed for the spring, causing an application for a supply, which the department was pleased to authorize. Tourists were numerous last year, the Indians who follow the occupation of guides made a very good harvest of American coin; August, September and October are the months during which the guides are kept busy. A reasonable income is also obtained by a few from the manufacture and sale of bark canoes, snowshoes, moccasins and mittens.

Buildings.—As a general rule the buildings are good and clean; no more log houses are to be seen, but two new houses were built during the year.

Stock.—The stock, although not improving in breed, is fairly good and well kept, and increasing.

Farm Implements.—Many of the Indians are owners of mowers, horse-rakes, and threshing-machines. As for other smaller implements, they all have a good supply, and are very careful of them during the winter months.

Education.—School matters on the reserve have been progressing favourably: there is an excellent day school, very well attended during the summer months; there is generally a smaller attendance of the children in winter, which is caused by their being insufficiently clad for the very severe weather. The teacher, Mrs. O. P. Dufresne, has a first-class certificate. I frequently visited the school during the past year, and always found the children clean and tidy. I regret to say that little, if any, English is taught, it being almost impossible to secure the services of a competent teacher.

Religion.—The majority of the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, the rest belong to the Church of England.

Characteristics and Progress.—The condition of the Indians of this agency is very satisfactory. They have harvested a fairly good crop; the price of furs is very

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high ; a great number of tourists required guides, and there is a large and increasing demand for bark canoes ; all this has enabled them to make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret very much to have to report that notwithstanding my efforts to check the abuse of spirits, and whenever practicable the punishment of Indians convicted of drunkenness, as well as of those who supply them the liquor, they continue to drink very hard. Whisky-peddlers often visit the reserve, but the larger portion comes from Roberval, where the whites, regardless of the consequences, still persist in acting as medium between liquor-dealers and Indians. Indians will go as far as St. Jerome and Chicoutimi (75 miles) after liquor. Fines have been paid by intoxicated Indians, as well as by persons convicted of supplying intoxicants to Indians. In every case the Indians obstinately refuse to give information respecting the parties who supply the liquor. In many cases Indians have preferred to go to jail rather than divulge the names of the furnishers. I have known Indians to pay as much as \$5 and \$10 for a bottle of whisky ; thus I can understand that a poor ignorant farmer will run the risk of supplying an Indian with liquor. But what is beyond my understanding is that people representing large companies doing business with the Indians, who are supposed to be intelligent, and who know full well the consequences, and moreover understand the wrong they do to the Indians, will supply them with liquor in the interest of their business. The excessive use of liquor by Indians causes many diseases, and leads to their being corrupted in their morals.

I have, &c.,

W. T. A. DONOHUE,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUOTO, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location of Agency and Reserves.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces the following reserves, namely : Eel River reserve, in Restigouche county ; Pabineau, Saint Peter's island and Pokemouche reserves, in Gloucester county ; Burnt Church, Tabusintac, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous reserves, in Northumberland county ; Big Cove, Indian island and Buctouche reserves, in Kent county ; Shediac and Fort Folly reserves, in Westmoreland county. These reserves contain about thirty-four thousand acres. The soil of Big Cove, Eel Ground, Tabusintac, Buctouche and portions of the other reserves is very fertile. Big Hole, Red Bank, Tabusintac and Bathurst reserves are well wooded and contain valuable lumber privileges. There are valuable salmon-fishing privileges in connection with the Bathurst and Big Hole reserves.

The majority of the Indians live on the reserves during the winter season. In summer many of them leave their homes on the reserves and build small huts for themselves and their families in localities where they can more easily obtain employment. When cold weather again comes on, they return to their homes. There are, however, a number engaged chiefly in begging and the manufacture of Indian wares who have removed permanently from their reserves and settled at different points along the railways where they can more easily move about from place to place. The Indians of

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Pokemouche and Tabusintac have deserted these reserves and joined the Burnt Church band. There are but two families left on Pabineau reserve, the others having settled on Saint Peter's island, near the town of Bathurst. Many of the Eel River band have left their reserve and settled at New Mills and other points along the railway, in Restigouche county, where they obtain employment in the lumber mills. The Indians of Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous reserves in Northumberland county left these reserves many years ago and settled at Red Bank and Eel Ground. Shediac reserve is unoccupied and only four families remain at Fort Folly.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe, and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick, with the exception of a few scattered along the Intercolonial railway, in King's county.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is nine hundred and twenty-six, a decrease of four since my last report. There are five hundred and eighteen adults and four hundred and eight children. There were twenty-eight births and thirty-two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been a great deal of sickness, and many deaths have occurred among the Indians during the year. There have been the usual number of cases of consumption and other pulmonary complaints and in addition an epidemic of measles, which carried off a number of children. In the spring all the filth and refuse matter accumulated near the Indian dwellings during the winter were removed and burnt. Many of the dwellings were thoroughly lime-washed inside and outside with lime supplied them by the government for that purpose. Happily the location of the reserves is such that it is an easy matter for the Indians to keep their dwellings and springs and wells free from filth and garbage, and cases of typhoid are rare among them.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing, lumbering and the manufacture of Indian wares. The Indians of all the bands, men and women, engage in the manufacture of tubs, baskets, rustic seats and other wares. The Indians of Burnt Church, Indian Island and some of the Big Cove band engage in sea-fishing, and in winter in smelt-fishing in the rivers. Many of the Indians of Big Cove, Red Bank, Eel Ground and Eel River earn good wages in driving and rafting lumber and carrying deals at the shipping wharves. All do more or less farming and a few of them are beginning to take more interest in their farms than they have done in the past. The greater number of them, however, content themselves with planting a few bushels of potatoes which they do not always take the trouble to cultivate properly.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians on the reserves live in frame buildings. Those living off the reserves occupy rude huts or shanties, which do not afford them sufficient protection from the cold and wet. Consequently there is much sickness and destitution among them in severe seasons.

Stock.—These Indians keep very little stock.

Farming Implements.—Some of the Indians have supplied themselves with the most necessary farming implements, but the greater number are without ploughs, harrows or seeders, and employ white men with their teams to put in their seed.

Education.—There are three Indian schools in this agency, located at Big Cove, Eel Ground and Burnt Church, respectively. About one hundred pupils attend these schools. Of these, about a dozen attend regularly and are making excellent progress. The Indians, as a rule, take very little interest in education and it is almost impossible to induce them to send their children to school regularly. A number of the Indian children of Indian Island, Red Bank and Buctouche attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They have churches at Big Cove, Indian Island, Fort Folly, Eel Ground, Red Bank and Burnt Church. They are very regular in their attendance at divine worship and take a deep interest in all matters relating to their spiritual welfare. Their clergymen exercise a

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strong influence for good over them, and I have to thank the different clergymen for much assistance rendered me in dealing with the affairs of the different bands during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Micmac Indians of New Brunswick are careless, indolent and improvident, and cannot be made to see the necessity of providing for the future. There is consequently a great deal of destitution among them in winter and spring. There are not more than a dozen Indians who can be said to be progressing. They are, as a rule, good-natured, peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate, and in this respect there is a steady improvement.

Considering their mode of living, they are remarkably free from immorality and vice.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska, a half mile below the thriving village of Edmundston. It has an area of four hundred acres, and owing to its situation it is a very valuable property. About two hundred and fifty acres are covered chiefly with a second growth of soft wood; the remainder is farming lands, made up of intervalles and high lands, which, owing to the richness of its soil, are well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The total number in the band is thirty-eight—eleven men, seven women, and twenty children, an increase of one for the past year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good; there was no sickness of a contagious nature nor any deaths during the fiscal year. Their dwellings are quite a distance apart; these and their surroundings are kept neat and clean, winter refuse being removed prior to my visit in the month of May last.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries pursued by these Indians for a living consist of farming, milling, hunting, acting as guides, river work, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Agriculture, although the land produces good crops when farmed properly, is not engaged in to any practical extent by most of the band. With the exception of one or two that devote more attention to farming than others, the members of this band prefer such employments as are more agreeable to their accustomed mode of life, and also from which they will receive a speedy return to meet their wants.

Temperance and Morals.—Their morals and habits are good. They are peaceable and respected by their neighbours.

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Education.—There are eight children of school age in the band. A few of these are attending the free school in the village, and I am in hopes others will do likewise.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour, of Edmundston.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria, and has a frontage along the St. John river of eight miles. In area it consists of about sixteen thousand acres of forest and farming lands. The forest lands have a fine timber growth thereon that produces a fair yearly revenue. The cleared lands are all of an excellent soil and cannot be surpassed for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and ninety-five—fifty-seven men, fifty women, and eighty-eight children, a decrease of five for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—Industries engaged in by these Indians are farming, acting as guides, hunting, rafting lumber, running rafts, and the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. Some ten or twelve members of the band are giving more attention to farming than in former years. Their crops last year were a good average. They are owners of good horses, wagons, and harness, and are giving considerable attention to the raising of cattle, swine, and poultry. The rest of the band are mostly young men, and whilst they do more or less farming, they prefer hiring out at the employments referred to, from which they get good wages. Last winter quite a number of these Indians were engaged in the lumber woods, while those of advanced years were employed largely at the manufacture of moccasins and snow-shoes, all of which command good prices. This reserve being centrally located in the lumbering section of this province, always offers good employment and fair wages to Indians.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has only been fairly good. Last winter there was a great deal of sickness among them, due to scrofula, consumption, grippe, and other diseases, resulting in fifteen deaths, mostly of children. This must be largely attributed to their weak constitutions, as the sanitary conditions and water supply for domestic purposes cannot be excelled.

Temperance and Morals.—The morals of these Indians are good. Most of them avoid the use of intoxicants; a few, however, will at times indulge in their use, but not to excess. They are peaceable and much respected by their white neighbours.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve under the supervision of Miss P. M. Goodine, a teacher holding a second-class license. Owing to sickness, and lack of interest in educational affairs by parents, the attendance at times is more or less irregular; on the whole, however, great benefits are derived from the school. The conduct of the children has been excellent and the regular attendance has resulted in marked progress in their studies.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. Their church on the reserve, erected solely from their own funds, is a neatly finished building. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. M. A. O'Keefe, of Grand Falls. All the Indians are regular attendants at church.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency are very industrious; employment is plentiful at good wages. Their services as guides and huntsmen are in good demand, and are very much appreciated by sportsmen who visit the Tobique and other places.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 25, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

This agency consists of four reserves, situated in Carleton, York and Sunbury counties.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It contains an area of two hundred and sixty acres, of which thirty are cleared for cultivation and pasturage. The rest of the reserve, two hundred and thirty acres, is woodland.

Population.—The population of the band and those Indians residing at upper Woodstock is sixty-three, consisting of sixteen men, seventeen women and thirty children ; an increase of five, due to three births and the addition of two adults from the northern part of the province.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been remarkably good. There were no deaths in the band during the fiscal year. Sanitary affairs were attended to in the early part of May last.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal industries engaged in by most of the band are the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. These articles are in fair demand at fair prices by merchants of Woodstock. A few engage in farming ; only however, to raise sufficient crops to supply their immediate wants. A number of young men work at river-driving, rafting lumber and in the woods, at which they earn good wages. Their condition from the appearance of their dwellings and habits is much improved of late years.

Temperance and Morals.—These Indians, with rare exceptions, avoid the use of intoxicants. Their morals are good, and they live on good terms with their neighbours.

Education.—There are twelve children on the reserve that should attend school. Although I have advised the parents time and again to send their children to a free school in the vicinity of the reserve, yet, owing to their peculiar trait of character they will not take advantage of this privilege, they, as a rule, are uneducated themselves, and are very indifferent about their children's schooling.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual affairs are looked after by the Rev. Father Chapman, parish priest of Woodstock.

KINGSCLEAR RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county, and is eleven miles from Fredericton. It fronts on the River St. John, and comprises four hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred are cleared, fenced and used by the band for farming and pasturage purposes. The rest of the reserve, three hundred acres, is woodland, from which the Indians procure fire-wood for their own use.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and six, twenty-four men, twenty-six women and fifty-six children ; an increase of five for the past year.

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Resources and Occupations.—Their occupations consist of farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, river-driving, rafting lumber and milling. The last mentioned work is engaged in by the young and able-bodied men of the band, and their services are always in good demand at fair wages. A few of the band are giving more attention to farming than in former years. Their crops, principally potatoes, oats, buckwheat and garden produce, were a fair average. Some of the Indians are owners of a few good horses and some cattle, and in most cases their condition is much improved.

Temperance and Morals.—Their habits in these respects are satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, outside of ordinary complaints or accidents, has been remarkably good; there being no disease of a contagious nature or any deaths amongst them during the past year.

Education.—The attendance at school of all children of a school age on this reserve has been remarkably good. Their parents take a lively interest in education, and, owing to the regular attendance, and the interest manifested in their welfare by Miss Frances McGinn, their teacher, all of the children have made wonderful progress in their respective studies.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father LeBlanc, who resides on the reserve.

ST. MARY'S RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve, situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton, contains an area of only two and a quarter acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and six, consisting of twenty-eight men, twenty-four women and fifty-four children, a decrease of eleven due to removal of Indians to other parts of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band earn a living principally by the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, loading deals in scows, freighting vessels, acting as guides, and more or less hunting. Ready employment, especially in the summer season, is available for Indians at good wages. The reserve being mostly covered with dwellings, farming is confined to a few garden patches that produce potatoes and early vegetables that answer the present wants of the owners.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians, apart from those diseases that most Indians are subject to, has been fairly good. No diseases of a contagious nature appeared amongst them during the past year. The water used for domestic purposes is as formerly, supplied to the band by the Boom Company's agent, Mr. Hanneberry. The winter refuse was removed early in spring, and other improvements enforced in the interest of health.

Temperance and Morals.—Most of the Indians are strictly temperate and industrious in their habits, but owing to this reserve being in close proximity to the city of Fredericton, and the parish of St. Mary's, where intoxicants are freely sold, certain Indians, not only of the band, but others from different parts of the agency, will congregate occasionally in this place to satisfy their thirst for liquor. This indulgence, I am pleased to report, owing to the assistance rendered by the police department of Fredericton, is suppressed as soon as discovered. Indians in this matter when arrested are very reticent in giving information as to whom they procure the liquor from, and in most cases prefer punishment to giving information.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss M. I. Rush, a teacher holding a second-class certificate. The attendance of pupils during part of the year, especially the winter term, is usually fair, but during the September term, owing to the indifference and migratory habits of the band, the attendance is not as good as it should be. The children that attend regularly are making fair progress; the same cannot be said of the irregular ones.

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Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. A church is in the vicinity of the reserve, and the spiritual affairs of all are attended to by the Rev. John Ryan.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto village, eleven miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the River St. John and contains an area of one hundred and twenty-five acres. Of this thirty-two acres are fenced farming and pasturage lands, the remainder being forest lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is seventy-six, consisting of twenty-three men, nineteen women, and thirty-four children, a decrease of three, caused by removal to other parts of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources from which these Indians derive a living are coopering, making canoes, baskets and other kinds of Indian wares. These articles are sold to farmers of the locality, for money if possible; where money is not available, trade is taken therefor. The rest of their wares are readily sold to merchants at Oromocto and in the city of St. John. The young men of the band hire out and obtain profitable employment of various kinds.

Farming is not engaged in by these Indians to any extent. Most of them, however, plant from three-quarters to an acre of land with potatoes. Last year each family raised from fifty to eighty bushels of potatoes, part of which were sold and flour bought from the proceeds of sale, sufficient in all cases being kept to answer their families' wants.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Apart from pulmonary and scrofulous diseases, these Indians enjoyed fair health. Their dwellings and reserve are most favourably situated for health.

Temperance and Morals.—Their temperance and morals are most satisfactory. They are peaceable and respected by all classes of people of the neighbourhood.

Education.—There are sixteen children of school age on the reserve, but although there is a free school in the district, only a couple of children can be induced to attend.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. The church at which they worship is on the adjoining land. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father McDermott. As a rule, these and all other Indians of this supervision are attentive to their religious duties, and with very few exceptions lead moral lives.

General Remarks.—The rest of the Indians of this agency, comprising several small bands, are located in places along the River St. John, Charlotte, King's and St. John counties. Some of these for a living work in mills, &c., whilst the majority follow coopering and the manufacture of Indian wares. All of the Indians of this supervision, with the exception of a band of Micmacs camped at Norton, in King's county, are of the Amalecite tribe. In most cases they are industrious, and unless in sickness, accidents and old age, are largely self-supporting. A vast improvement is noticeable in their dwellings, their mode of dress, and general habits that is encouraging to all persons interested in their welfare.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
MOCHELLE, August 18, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—There are no Indians living upon reserves ; they occupy lands of their own situated at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton. The reserves at Milford and Maitland are unoccupied.

Population.—The population of this agency is seventy-six, an increase of five since last year. Some of the Indians have returned home again. During the year there was one birth and three deaths.

Health.—The health of the Indians with the exception of one family has been good. Abram Jerim who came back home again lost two children by consumption.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly engaged in basket-making, fishing, hunting, coopering, lumbering, stream-driving, and at farming.

Education.—There have been eight pupils attending school at Lequille, and are doing very well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are strictly temperate.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, attending chapel at Annapolis town.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, Sr.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, September 28, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is one hundred and eighty-six, an increase of two over last year. There were eight births and seven deaths, and one Indian joined the band.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been but fair. Consumption is becoming very prevalent amongst the Indians of my agency.

Buildings.—The heavy gale of wind we had here on October 11 last, caused a great deal of damage to the buildings of the Indians, but they got them all repaired excepting one or two that have to be built new. They seem to be very thankful for the assistance given them by the department to repair their buildings.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, October 7, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase in the band, making the Micmac population of this agency two hundred and fifty. There have been fifteen births, seven deaths and seven who were absent from the agency for some time have returned of late.

Education.—Not many of the children attend school, but those that do are making marked progress, their teacher being a Micmac.

General Condition.—As a rule, the Indians of this agency are sober and industrious, and with the exception of the infirm, aged and crippled, make a fairly good living

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, July 26, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statement of agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Millbrook reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and nine.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year with the exception of an epidemic of measles, also three deaths from consumption.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are cooping, rustic work, basket-making, berry-picking and bead-work. The men also work at lumbering and hunting, also acting as guides to hunting and fishing parties.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for two years and nine months, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians appear to be gradually bettering their condition; the last log-hut will disappear this year, and with the opportunity they now have of receiving education they cannot help but improve.

Religion.—The Indians of this county are Roman Catholics. They attend church in the town of Truro.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', August 12, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve in this county is situated about fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro', and contains an area of one thousand acres, a large portion of which is still covered by forest.

Vital Statistics.—On this reserve and scattered over the county there were on June 30, 1901, one hundred and two Indians, a decrease of eight as compared with last year. During the year there were eight births and six deaths.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the past year there has been a great deal of sickness, but at the present time the health of the Indians is, with the exception of two or three very old ones, good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out, and most of the houses are clean and comfortable, and yards free from rubbish.

Occupations.—These Indians seem to be taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil than in the past, and as a result the crops are looking very well in spite of the severe drought of the summer.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend school, and as a result nearly all the young Indians can read and write.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, October 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This agency comprises the county of Halifax, in which the Indians are located at several points, principally Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Dartmouth, Cole Harbour, Bedford, Wellington and Windsor Junction.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency manage to make a living for themselves, although the department renders individual assistance from time to time and also provides for medical attendance.

The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, basket-making and lumbering.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Education.—In the past Indian children have attended the regular public schools. Now the children do not have the advantage of living near such schools.

Characteristics.—They are generally law-abiding and sober.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—Indian Brook reserve is located in Hants county and is conveniently situated to the principal towns of this county. This reserve comprises one of the three under my care, and upon which all the Indians now in Hants county live who are engaged in agriculture.

The three reserves in this agency are as follows : West Great Shubenacadie lake, one thousand eight hundred and fifty acres ; Indian Brook, four hundred, and Pon-Hook, one thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—All are descendants of the Micmac nation.

Population.—The population now numbers eighty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the year but one death has been caused by consumption, which is very encouraging, as previously most of the deaths were caused by this dreaded disease among the band ; but now as every precaution has been strictly observed, and the Indians are constantly cautioned by Dr. McLean and Teacher Logan, great hopes are entertained by all that this disease has at last been made subject to medical science.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians during the year have derived most of their support from such work as the manufacture of goods for the sporting market, copper-work, basket-work, but principally by farming, raising such crops as hay, oats and potatoes. Generally speaking, the Indians may be said to be farmers, but as they are apt at many other things naturally, they are found at different seasons of the year at many other callings.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—Their buildings compare favourably with those of the white population, and their stock is about equal and is kept comfortable and in good condition.

Education.—Education is steadily, although slowly at times, making progress, and it is evident to all that the next generation will have more encouragement than the pupils of to-day have from their parents.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year by the pupils under the patient instruction of their teacher, Mr. Robert J. Logan.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics, and are in regular attendance at services in the church.

Progress.—Considerable progress has been made during the year in buildings such as remodelling and improving. None seem despondent from sickness and death. The interest in school matters does not flag, and the Indians seem anxious to advance in civilization as fast as possible.

Temperance.—One offence was reported to me during the year as probable, it being claimed that one of the band had brought intoxicating liquor on the reserve. I at once gave it my attention and investigated the matter and learned that there was no truth in the report, but that the slight disturbance was due to another source, and as I was not able to locate the offender, I had to drop the matter.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MIOMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, July 23, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency having a combined area of two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, situated partly at Whyccocomagh and partly at Malagawatch.

Population.—The combined population of the two reserves is one hundred and fifty-three.

Health.—There was no epidemic during the year. Otherwise the health of the Indians was usually good. Some cases of sickness did occur, but not more frequently or of more serious character than prevailed among their white neighbours.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, basket-making, coopering and farming are the avocations in which the Indians are employed. Farming is the chief industry. Fishing, basket-making, and coopering are merely supplementary, and help to give employment when agricultural work is not very pressing.

Characteristics.—The Indians are a law-abiding, moral, and generally sober people. They are industrious after a fashion, and honest in paying the slight debts they sometimes contract. In any case I have heard no complaints of them on this score for many years.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and much attached to their faith.

Education.—The population at Malagawatch is too limited to support a school, but at Whyccocomagh for a great many years past a school has been in operation. All the children learned to read and write, and some of them made some advance in arithmetic, but as on leaving school, they commonly have neither books nor newspapers in after life, many of them have forgotten what they learned and thus have fallen back into illiteracy. A few have retained their school-day acquirements, and these few act for the remainder in cases which require the elements of education.

A new school-house is in course of erection—nearly completed in fact—which is more commodious and will be better equipped than its predecessor. Mr. P. A. Murphy, the teacher, seems well qualified and gives general satisfaction.

General Remarks.—The winter season is always a time of hardship for the Indians. There is scarcely any market there for the objects of their labour—coopering and basket-making—while fishing cannot be prosecuted, and Indians do not yet raise farm products enough to support themselves. Last winter was no exception.

I have, &c.,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, August 19, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at Cambridge, bordering on the Cornwallis river and Dominion and Atlantic railway. It comprises an area of nine and ninety-nine one-hundredths of an acre, and is a sandy plain of no great value.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-four, consisting of sixteen men, sixteen women and forty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were three births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been good. Houses have been whitewashed and the drainage is well looked after. With the exception of consumption there is no infectious disease.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing and gardening.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame and are comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is of medium quality. It is all private property.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements are poor. They are all private property.

Education.—There are no Indian schools. The Indian children attending the white schools are making fair progress; the parents being much interested.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have no church of their own but attend the Roman Catholic church with the whites.

Progress.—The Indians of this agency are a law-abiding people, industrious and seem this year to be taking more interest in cultivating the soil. One of them, Stephen Knockwood, has taken up a lot of wild land and is making quite a farm for himself.

Temperance.—There is but very little intemperance among these Indians. Their morals are good.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, August 20, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Fisher's Grant reserve, the larger of the two reserves committed to my charge, contains an area of one hundred and sixty-four acres. About thirty-five acres of this is cleared; the rest is under wood. The land is strewn with rocks and boulders and a great amount of labour is required to make it fruitful. A white man could hardly wrest a living from the entire reserve for his individual family. Here dwell the greater number by far of the Micmacs in this county. They imperatively need more land. The smaller reserve at Indian Island, Merigomish, has at present a population of thirty-three persons. The amount of land cultivated here is insignificant. The Indians have no means to cultivate or fertilize the land. It is their place of pilgrimage in the summer. This island is abandoned during the winter.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and thirty-four. The number of births was three and deaths three.

Health.—Poorly fed, housed and clad, the Indians are not very robust. Consumption finds them easy victims and here is the proper environment for its deadly work. Precautions have been taken to prevent its spread as far as circumstances permit.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians in this agency are very industrious. They make baskets and pick-handles and fish for eels when the rivers are frozen over, and occasionally they work at loading and unloading ships at Pictou Landing. Farming for the reasons given above is not remunerative.

Stock.—The Indians have a few horses but no cows.

Education.—Mr. John Martin, a competent teacher, holding a 'B' license, taught school during the past year with great success, and endeared himself to all by his kindness and assiduity. The children attended well and made gratifying progress. At figures they are particularly apt.

Religion and Morality.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics. With very few exceptions they are sober, honest and industrious.

I have, &c.,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA CORNER, August 8, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—This agency comprises three reserves : one located at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wildcat, in the county of Queen's. The area of each of these reserves is one thousand acres. Besides the Indians living on these reserves, there are others residing at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton Mill village and Greenfield.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully observed.

Occupations.—The Indians on the reserves live chiefly by farming. Those not living on the reserves live by hunting, fishing, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, that at New Germany. The children that attend school are making good progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
ST. PETER'S, July 27, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Chapel Island reserve contains twelve hundred acres, of which about one hundred acres are in a good state of cultivation.

Population.—The population is one hundred and thirty, an increase of four since last year.

Health.—There was a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians on the reserve during the year. The prevailing disease is consumption, which is evidently becoming more prevalent year after year. Everything possible is done to prevent contagion, but it is most difficult to get the Indians to take the necessary sanitary precautions.

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Education.—The school is in an excellent condition under the efficient charge of Miss Boyd, who is most painstaking.

Religion.—All the Indians of the reserve are Roman Catholics, and as a rule practise their religion.

Characteristics.—The Indians are as a rule law-abiding, sober and industrious ; but for the many favours shown to them, they are most ungrateful and dogged. The more they get, the more they ask, and the less thankful they are.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SOOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, July 8, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of five in the band, making the Micmac population of this county seventy-six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians, with the exception of two persons, has been good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out.

Occupations.—The principal employments of the Indians consist of lumbering, hunting, making mast-hoops, baskets and working on their farms.

Education.—Very few of the children attend school ; they reside quite a distance from the school-houses.

Temperance.—With the exception of one, all are temperate.

Religion.—The Indians in this county are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, August 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Indian reserve in this county is situated at the mouth of Middle river. It contains about six hundred and fifty acres of good land, about one hundred acres of which is good intervalle, and about twenty good marsh land. There is about one hundred and sixty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with spruce and hardwood. The timber is principally second growth.

Vital Statistics.—The population residing on the reserve is one hundred, a gain of four during the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fair.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are hunting, fishing, coopering and working their farms on the reserve.

Education.—The attendance at school during the past year was good. The average attendance is increasing from year to year.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is no church on the reserve. They attend to their religious duties at Baddeck.

Temperance.—These Indians, with few exceptions, are sober.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, August 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz., Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres. The Morell reserve is situated on Lot 39, in King's county. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, three hundred and fifteen souls, an increase of eight since the last census. There were fifteen births and only seven deaths during the year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians in general has been fairly good. There has been no epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties which afford very little comfort. Those residing constantly on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, &c.

Education.—There is but one school, situated on Lennox Island reserve, attended by twenty-four children, and those who attended regularly have made good progress.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on the Lennox Island reserve, built five years ago, which is a credit to them. They erected last summer a wire and board fence around the chapel and burial-ground of a costly and substantial nature, and have planted a number of maple and birch trees. This makes the surroundings very pretty and attractive.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians residing on the reserves are sober. They organized some years ago a temperance society on the Lennox Island reserve. The members meet monthly under the presidency of Anthony Mitchell; it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,
WINNIPEG, September 24, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as agent in charge of the Berens river and associate bands of Indians for the year 1901.

Agency.—This agency begins at a point about ninety miles from the city of Winnipeg, northward, stretches along both the eastern and western shores of Lake Winnipeg, crosses the boundary line of the province of Manitoba and descends the Nelson, a distance of seventy miles in a northwesterly direction. It also reaches inland from Berens river southeastward one hundred and eighty miles in the direction of Lac Seul.

Reserves.—The following reserves are included in this agency:—Berens river, Hollow Water river, Blood Vein river, Fisher river, Jackhead river, Black river, Poplar river, Norway House, Cross lake, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum.

Treaty Payments.—The annual treaty trip is made for the most part in a sail-boat, the property of the department, manned by three Indian boatmen. North of Norway House we are dependent upon the Hudson's Bay Company, which has always provided a York boat for the descent of the Nelson, because our sail-boat is unsuitable in the rapids.

At Berens river again we leave the sail-boat and take to our canoe for the eastern reserves towards the height of land.

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The time occupied by this journey varies according to the weather : rain, head winds and violent storms often delay us very greatly.

Our party was composed of the agent, his clerk, Mr. J. P. Wadge, and Dr. O. J. Jamieson, of Winnipeg. The accommodation was not always adequate or comfortable, the hours were very irregular, the difficulties and dangers at times great, but the best of good feeling marked the trip throughout, each sought to add his share to the successful accomplishment of the enterprise in hand.

The work done was heavier this year than usual owing to the taking of the census, but our two months schedule was carried out, with one exception, and that the last one on our list. The return to Winnipeg after treaty was, to our regret, one series of delays, owing to the unsuitable weather prevailing.

Vital Statistics and Health.—The population of the entire agency is two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, an increase of twenty-nine over last year. The mortality has been rather light and the general health above the average. A slight epidemic of chicken-pox prevailed last spring at Little Grand Rapids. Consumption, that great enemy of the Indian, claimed several victims, among others two promising children from the industrial school at Brandon. Colds, exposure and scarcity contributed to the death-rate but sparingly ; still, many were found in all degrees of ill health, and here Dr. Jamieson was a help in time of need. His services were highly appreciated everywhere, and his treatment of interesting cases was most successful. He had few idle moments ; his visit to Little Grand Rapids was specially timely, and the result of the vaccination of scores of people of all ages must prove to be a wise safeguard against a possible outbreak of disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the people under our charge are in the direction of fishing, hunting, wood-cutting, sawing lumber, stock-raising and farming. At Black river, Hollow Water river and Fisher river, all southern points, most of the stock-raising is done. The animals inspected were for the most part in good condition. Farming is not carried on extensively or with increasing success. Hunting has been slightly in advance of former years. Ample opportunities of obtaining casual employment have presented themselves at centres of activity here and there. The fishing industry is, however, paramount, nearly \$80,000 having been paid out by the various fish companies for the purchase of pickerel, whitefish, sturgeon and caviare. Nothing like this has occurred before in the history of the north. It will now be in order to teach the natives of the north how to practise economy, and also to lay aside a portion to meet the demands of the future.

Education.—I found several of the schools closed during my visit, for holidays, and the teachers absent. At other places the attendance was small, and conditions not altogether satisfactory. The exchange of teachers in some places and the employment of temporary assistants in others contributed to this end. However, I am informed that changes contemplated will revolutionize matters in this line, and I expect to find more room for compliment when I return and am in possession of all the facts. I desire to make special reference to the Norway House boarding school, which was in excellent condition and appeared to be efficiently managed. I could wish that more work of this kind should be done in other parts of the agency.

Religion.—I found in every place much regard for the knowledge and worship of God. In two or three places vestiges of an hereditary paganism were found, places where bigamy was tolerated and idol-worship practised. Yet even there might be discovered a hunger for better things. I was impressed with the zeal and self-sacrifice of the missionary workers, whose duty it was to lead these sheep of the wilderness to higher moral levels. Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Methodists engage in this work with organized effort, the last mentioned church clearly leading the way, both in the expenditure of money and in the employment of men.

Characteristics.—The Indians as a whole are law-abiding, temperate and peaceable. The majority are industrious, moral and tractable. They are not free from

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failings, but with the help of good men and good government they will rise to something nobler than their former selves. There is room for improvement in their personal habits, in the style of their abodes and in their social relations, and it will be our aim to point them to better things and lead the way.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, August 23, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-fourth annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

OLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Reserves.—The three reserves of which this agency is comprised, St. Peter's, Brokenhead river and Fort Alexander, are located around the south and southeastern shores of Lake Winnipeg, and each is traversed by the Red, the Brokenhead and the Winnipeg rivers, respectively. St. Peter's reserve, on the Red river, lies between the town of Selkirk and the lake. A drive along the main highway through the reserve, as it follows the picturesque windings of the river, with its tidy, whitewashed and well shingled dwelling-houses on the one hand and the rapidly broadening Red river on the other, with its numerous fishing skiffs, from which the Indians this year were plying a profitable trade, was about as pleasant and exhilarating as any I have ever taken. A stranger passing thus through St. Peter's, noting the buildings, might be pardoned for looking upon it as an advanced pioneer settlement. Many of the houses are as pretentious as those among the white settlements. Three miles from Selkirk is the Dynevour Indian hospital, a solid-looking stone building, to which this year an extension is being built. Almost immediately across the river rises the tall spire of the St. Peter's church, and adjoining the church is the rectory. A mile below this is the Roman Catholic mission, church and day school. Along the river bank are built at varying distances of about two miles the day schools, all of which, with one exception are as well built and as neatly kept as our public schools in the country. As some of the land on this reserve has been patented and occupied since before the Indians were located here, we still find some very comfortable-looking farmhouses belonging to white men; notably among these are James Flett, Duncan McLean, Murdoch McIver and his sons, and James Monkman. These men are nearly all retired Hudson's Bay officers, and have built houses along the river which they never seem to tire in beautifying. The houses are all surrounded by shade trees and beds of cultivated flowers. Their farms serve as an excellent model to the Indians and have, I am sure, a very salutary effect in inspiring them to greater progress.

The large herd of excellent cattle that can be seen grazing along the river banks or on the prairies is a distinguishing feature of this reserve, which is so admirably adapted with its abundant pasturages and extensive meadows for the rearing of stock.

The Brokenhead river reserve is situated along the banks of a small sluggish river of the same name. For three miles the river struggles through reeds to find its

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outlet into the lake. Of the three reserves this appears to be the weakest, not only in numbers, but in effort. It is somewhat out of the line of travel for the steamers, and the young men leave it to follow fishing and hunting on other parts of the lake.

There is an ice-house and freezers here of Ewing & Fryer's, and this firm buys all the sturgeon, pickerel, jackfish and catfish that the Indians have for sale. This reserve would be very suitable for stock-raising and farming, the soil is rich and the wide areas of marsh-land towards the lake make excellent runs for cattle.

Fort Alexander reserve is located along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg and at the mouth of the Winnipeg river, and as usual in level countries, the banks are somewhat higher at the margin of the stream and gradually become lower as they recede from the water's edge to the level of meadow and marsh-lands. The land can be cultivated for about a quarter of a mile from the river's edge, and further if ditches are made to it. By thus draining the marshes the Indians could be provided with abundance of hay-land for their cattle.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the three reserves as indicated by the amount paid out at the annuity payments this year is one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, an increase over last year of ten. This total was made up as follows :—St. Peter's, one thousand and eighty-seven ; Brokenhead river, one hundred and seventy-seven ; Fort Alexander, four hundred and ninety-four. At St. Peter's there was a decrease of thirteen, at Brokenhead, a slight increase of three, and at Fort Alexander, an increase of twenty. In St. Peter's there were thirty-seven births, eighteen boys and nineteen girls ; and sixteen who had returned to the reserve that were absent last year, a total increase of fifty-three. The total number of deaths was thirty-five, made up as follows :—nine men, five women, eleven boys and ten girls. There was a further decrease of thirty-one absentees who, for various reasons, did not present themselves this year for payment. In Brokenhead reserve there were but six births, two boys and four girls ; nine who were absent last year have returned, making a total increase of fifteen. In the same reserve there were seven deaths, two men, two women, two boys and one girl, and five absentees, making a total decrease of twelve, yet leaving a net increase of three. In the Fort Alexander reserve there were twenty-nine births, sixteen boys and thirteen girls. Seventeen who were not paid last year on account of absence returned this year, thus bringing up the total increase to forty-six. There were eighteen deaths, four among the men, four among the women, two boys and eight girls. Eight persons were absent this year who were present last year to receive their annuity, and this made a total decrease by deaths and absence of twenty-six, but left a net increase of twenty persons on the reserve.

Occupations.—Notwithstanding the many inducements offered in the fishing and lumbering industries, agriculture has made most gratifying progress this year. This may, in part, be attributed to the generosity of the department in supplying the necessary seed, of which the Indians were destitute owing to the drought that prevailed in the province last year.

The Indian follows naturally those occupations characteristic of nomadic tribes the world over. He prefers the excitement, the adventure, of the chase and of fishing, with all their precariousness, to the certain but slow returns from agriculture. There is advancement in agriculture in St. Peter's, but the rapidly developing industries around the lake offer strong inducements to the younger men, who are just as prone to drift towards industrial centres as our young white men are. The fishing on the lake this year seems to have been phenomenally good. There has been a great demand for catfish by the fish companies for export, and Indians are making from \$15 to as high as \$40 a week, and this is paid in cash. The tugs travel around the lake collecting the fish daily, and the Indian is paid in cash by the captain on board the tug. This distribution of so much ready money has made a startling difference in the appearance of the Indian and his family. The style and quality of material of their dress have greatly improved. Added to this increased

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activity in the fisheries is the increase this year in their crops of wheat and oats, potatoes and vegetables. The hay crop is abundant and is easily reached and easily cut. The merchants of Selkirk inform me that many of the Indians to whom they had given credit during the winter, expecting to pay for the goods from their annuity money, settled their accounts before the payments were made, by the money they earned at fishing. Another trader informed me that a large stock of ready-made suits that he had taken down to sell at from \$6 to \$7 were left on his hands unsold, but the fewer and more expensive suits that he took with him, and which sold at from \$12 to \$15, were disposed of readily. But fishing and agriculture are not the only occupations open to Indians around Lake Winnipeg. In the summer there are saw-mills at Brokenhead, at Hole river, and at Fisher river, and also planing-mills at Selkirk. There are lumber camps and wood camps, in the winter, throughout the lake country. These all give ample opportunity for labour and the employers pay promptly. The increased price of fur still attracts many to follow the chase. During the year ended June 30, 1901, the Indians of St. Peter's sold furs to the value of \$1,082.46; those of Brokenhead sold to the value of \$332.14; those of Fort Alexander, \$2,229.19. It must not be inferred from the above figures that the number of skins is large; on inquiry I found that very high prices were paid for some that are becoming exceptionally scarce. Last winter \$140 was paid at Fort Alexander for a black-fox skin; \$40 was paid at the same place for a choice bear-skin.

Religion.—The spiritual needs of the Indians in the agency are well looked after. There are a number of stationed missionaries and good, comfortable churches on the whole three reserves. In St. Peter's the Rev. J. G. Anderson, the Rev. Father Magnan and Mr. Sharpe labour faithfully among the Indians, representing denominationally the Anglicans, the Roman Catholics, and the Baptists, respectively. Each has a commodious, well-built church, all of which are well attended. Services were held every evening during the week I was in St. Peter's paying annuities. I noticed one evening four services going on simultaneously on different parts of the treaty grounds.

At Brokenhead, the Rev. R. E. Coates has charge of the Anglican mission. At Fort Alexander, the Rev. Edward Thomas administers to the spiritual wants of the Anglicans, and Father Valles to those of the Roman Catholics both at Fort Alexander and Brokenhead.

There was a strange attempt this year to revive the practices of heathenism at Brokenhead and Fort Alexander. The dog feast was duly observed. A circle was described and marked off by sticking bushes in the ground; within the circle were gathered the chief and perhaps a dozen of the older men and about a half-dozen young men. Two or three tom-toms supplied the music, if it may be so called, and the dance was kept up spasmodically for the whole day. Some were decked out in all the old finery they could get, and one had tied around him a string of sleigh bells. The pipe was filled and passed around, each taking a few puffs. In the centre of the circle was placed a large dish, filled with cooked dog-meat, of which all partook. While we were at Fort Alexander a few of those, who apparently had been leaders at Brokenhead, came and organized a feast carried on in the same way. As I was passing, one of the older men stood up and addressed me in explanation. He referred to the feasts of years ago when they were held as they were preparing to go to war; now these feasts had no such significance. They were on good terms with all their fellow-men; it was simply a rite of their religion. He said much more that was an attempted plea or justification for this sudden revival of the practices of paganism. I offered no opposition to these sudden revivals. Christianity is too firmly established on these reserves to make the practice of paganism at all possible for any length of time. It is only a few of the older men who cannot shake off the memory of the past and its superstition. Any younger ones who join in, do so from love of the excitement and the novelty.

Farming Implements.—There has been a keen demand for improved farming implements this year. In St. Peter's there were fifty-nine ploughs, fifty harrows, eighty-four mowers, sixty-nine horse-rakes, seventy wagons, seventy-seven sleighs, thirty-two

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democrat wagons. Many of these implements are old and not of much use. The department this year supplied some ploughs, harrows and some smaller tools. I found this year that one of the machine companies had one of the Indians, W. D. Harper, acting as agent, selling mowers, rakes, wagons, &c. I found that he had been very successful and there was no difficulty in regard to the payment for them.

Education.—I have visited the schools on the three reserves several times through the year. They are pretty well attended at St. Peter's. There have been no changes among the teachers, except that Angus Prince has given up the one in which he was engaged, and a young man by the name of Cushing appointed in his place. He makes a very good teacher. Mr. Wilson, at Fort Alexander, has also resigned, and his place is filled by Sydney B. Barrett, who was teaching last year at Black River. Some new desks have been placed in the North St. Peter's school which were much needed, as the building is a chapel and there were no desks suitable for small children. Frederick McLean is conducting school at Brokenhead. He is a faithful and painstaking teacher, and consequently the advancement of the children in education is very gratifying.

General Remarks.—Year by year the annual gathering at St. Peter's for treaty payment grows in importance. Owing to our proximity to the town of Selkirk, to which many persons resort in summer from the city and all parts of the province, and to the fact that excursions are run by the boats every afternoon and evening, we have a gathering often of from two to three thousand people. The traders' tents, arranged by streets and avenues, the dancing-halls, the church bazaars and dining-halls, all make an interesting scene. The din is the din of an old country fair. The staff and pupils of St. Paul's industrial school camped with us, and the smart, neat appearance of the children, and their athletic and military exercises each evening drew a large crowd and offered a strong contrast between the old and the new generations, surrounded by such vastly different circumstances. We had some difficulty this year from several attempting to bring liquor on the grounds. Two half-breeds and an Icelander came there at different times, but each was apprehended about as soon as he arrived and sent before Police Magistrate Scott, of West Selkirk, by whom they were fined \$50 each. They all paid the fine, but one served a month before he could raise the money, which he did by hypothecating his scrip.

After completing payments at Fort Alexander, I proceeded north on my annual tour of inspection of the reserves of the

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.

General Remarks.—I found the Indians in better condition than they have been at any time during my twenty-four years among them. This was owing to the prosperous condition of the fishing industry and the extensive lumber interests of Captain Robinson, of Selkirk, with either of which industries nearly every Indian is more or less intimately connected, and from which he draws an ever-increasing yearly revenue. The fishing industry is carried on extensively in Winnipeg and Playgreen lakes by the Dominion Fish Company, the Northern Fish Company, Ewing & Fryer, and the J. K. McKenzie Fish Company.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Resources.—I first visited this reserve and found the chief, John Sayer, one of his councillors, and a number of Indians at home. The potato crop was indifferent, owing to the flooded state of the reserve from the lake, the waters of which are two feet higher than in former seasons. There are no cereals of any kind sown on this reserve. The Indians derive their living principally from fish. In winter they do some hunting.

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Education.—There is a church here and a rectory, and a new school-house is in course of erection. The Indians here are peaceable and law-abiding. Mr. Sydney B. Barrett, teacher, was removed from here to Fort Alexander, and Mr. Thomas, of Jackhead River, is appointed in his place.

HOLLOW WATER RIVER BAND.

Resources.—I next inspected this reserve and found John Hardisty, chief, and a number of other Indians on the reserve. Most of the members of this band are engaged in working at the saw-mill in the vicinity at Bad Throat river, and taking out logs and ties during winter. They planted but very few potatoes. They are doing very little commercial fishing. Some of the band do a profitable business in fur-hunting.

Education.—The school is conducted by John P. Sinclair, who also acts as a Church of England missionary. There is a good school-house on the reserve, well furnished with the necessary conveniences for conducting the school.

BLOOD VEIN RIVER BAND.

The Indians of this band have not made much improvement on the reserve. They spend most of their time fishing and hunting. Mr. Fisher, the councillor, is determined to start a school on the reserve, and with this in view has erected a building for the purpose. The Indians have only two or three buildings on the reserve as yet.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This band is located on a river of the same name which empties into a deep bay on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg. The reserve is of exceptionally fertile soil, but it is frequently flooded from the lake, especially when the wind is in the north. The potato crop is excellent. There are some cereals sown here, and I noticed especially some fields that looked remarkably well. The Indians have large herds of cattle which in numbers approximate those at St. Peter's. One-half of their hay land is flooded with water, but they think they can get hay enough for the stock.

Industries.—The Indians subsist by working in Robinson's mill, close by, by fishing for pickerel and gold-eyes in the bay, and hunting fur and game.

Mr. Steinhauer, the missionary, is the dispenser of medicines. On this reserve there is a parsonage, a new church and a bath-house. Two traders, Messrs. Rogers and Rosen, have established stores on the reserve where the Indians can purchase food and clothing.

JACKHEAD RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This land is situated along a small sluggish stream of the same name. This community is a fragment of the Island band and has only one councillor, Travers. This reserve is swampy, and very little land on it is fit for cultivation. Along the banks of the river there are some dry spots which are planted with potatoes, but this year the crop is not very promising.

Stock.—The Indians have a small herd of cattle, for which it will be difficult to secure sufficient hay, owing to the flooded state of the reserve.

Occupation.—They make a comfortable living selling fish to the commercial fish companies. They did not do much at the fur business last winter.

Education and Religion.—The school on the reserve was conducted by Mr. Sandison, a student of St. John's College. A church is on the reserve, built by the Anglicans, and the pastor is the Venerable Archdeacon Settee, who is over ninety years of age.

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BERENS RIVER BAND.

The chief, Jacob Berens, was away from home when I visited this reserve, but Councillor Antoine Gouin, who was severely ill with inflammatory rheumatism, was on the reserve.

Agriculture.—Very little potatoes were planted, and the rain destroyed about one-half of the crop. There is no increase in the number of the cattle, and a sufficient quantity of hay is obtainable for them, if the Indians secure it.

Education and Religion.—Here there is a good parsonage and chapel. Rev. Mr. McLachlan is the pastor and dispenser of medicine, and his influence is very widely felt. A school-house is on the reserve, but there is no teacher. A competent person is expected to be supplied from Ontario this fall.

Resources.—The Indians obtain their livelihood chiefly from fish, fur and game.

General Remarks.—Here was the headquarters of the former agents, and Rev. Mr. Semmens, the present agent, resides here in the meantime. He was away making payments to the Indians during my visit. Throughout all the reserves in his agency he gave the utmost satisfaction to the Indians. I did not discover any error or discrepancy in his payment of annuities. He is a model Indian agent.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

The Indians of this reserve were all at home. They paid all their debts at treaty time, and had some money to spare.

Resources.—They subsist largely on fish, fur and game.

General Remarks.—Rev. Mr. Dargue is the school teacher, medical dispenser and pastor of this band. This year he is building a large chapel, surrounded by a grove of spruce, in a very picturesque situation. Mr. Dargue deserves much credit for the interest manifested in the welfare of his Indians. When he went to Poplar River the Indians were the most poverty-stricken in the agency, their clothing was nothing but rags, they were illiterate and indolent; but now they are industrious and thrifty, and are clad in comfortable costumes.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Resources.—This is a very populous reserve. Most of these Indians have small patches of potatoes, but owing to their not having sufficient seed, they did not plant as much as last year. Since the fishing companies commenced extensive operations in Playgreen lake and in the northern part of Lake Winnipeg, these Indians, if it were not for their improvidence, would make independent fortunes, as they are paid in cash for the enormous quantities of sturgeon, whitefish, pickerel, jackfish and other varieties that are caught. Their suits of clothing, shoes and hats, are equal to those of any settlers in this province. They kill some game and fur-bearing animals, which bring them remunerative prices.

Stock.—Remote as these Indians are from the settled portions of this province, and notwithstanding the scarcity of hay, they have a considerable number of fine cattle, but in consequence of the flooded state of their meadow-lands, they are apprehensive that they will not have sufficient hay to winter them.

Education.—Rev. John McDougall, superintendent of Methodist Indian missions, whom I met at Rossville, the Indian village, is well qualified for his position. He had a long interview, lasting till half-past one in the morning, with the Indians about the boarding school which is erected on the reserve. He spoke in Cree, and ably met every objection they raised about the institution and its management. The

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boarding school is large and commodious, and amply supplied with a variety of food. Its competent staff consists of Mr. E. F. Hardiman, principal, Miss Annie Yeomans, matron, Miss Hannah Riley, seamstress, Dr. Lillian Yeomans, teacher, and Peter Murdoch, carpenter and gardener. Fifty-six pupils are in attendance; twenty-seven boys and twenty-nine girls. The boys are employed half a day in school and half a day at general work, viz.: cutting wood, scrubbing, gardening, &c. The girls are engaged half a day in school and the other half in knitting, sewing, practising on the organ, and in general housework and cooking.

General Remarks.—Rev. Mr. Nelson is pastor, and dispenser of medicines, to the band, and was manager of the building of the boarding school. He has a fine parsonage and a capacious chapel, where, on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Ferrier preached in English and Rev. Mr. McDougall in Cree, to a large and attentive congregation. On Monday night the children of the boarding school gave a most enjoyable entertainment in the chapel.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

As Chief Peter Ross and Councillor Thomas Ross, and twenty-three of the principal men of the band, came to Rossville as witnesses in the trial of Helen Frog, for murder, I interviewed them there.

Resources.—Their potato crop is much larger than last year and very promising. They subsist by fishing, hunting and gardening. They killed a large number of rats, and the chief alone shot six moose.

Education.—The school is closed, and the chief wants a well qualified teacher sent to open the new one which they are building. Papanakis, a native missionary, is the pastor on this reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

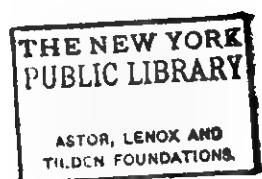
The sanitary regulations of the department are faithfully carried out. All rubbish is gathered in heaps, fenced around, and set fire to, in order to protect the cattle from the flies. Thus all refuse and chips are burnt up. Most of the houses are whitewashed within and without with lime, so that diseases engendered by want of cleanliness are fast disappearing. Cases of scrofula and consumption are still prevalent among the Indians. Doctors Steep and Jamieson are strenuously endeavouring to alleviate the suffering of their Indian patients by prescribing medicines, leaving drugs in their absence with dispensers at different points, and giving directions how to use them.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.



FIRST HOUSE OF CHIEF SAMSON, HOBBERMA AGENCY, N.W.T.



MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,
COUCHICHING AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 9, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1901.

Agency.—The agency buildings are situated at the mouth of Rainy lake, on what is known as Pither's point, about three miles east of Fort Frances, and the agency comprises the following bands, viz., Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewewin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Seine river and Lac la Croix, being thirteen in all.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated near the mouth of the Rainy river, and contain six thousand two hundred and eighty acres. The timber on reserve No. 15 is of poor quality, as fires have frequently run through it during past years and destroyed most of the merchantable timber; but on reserve No. 14 there have never been any fires and there are large quantities of tamarack, spruce and cedar.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the two bands is fifty-three, consisting of fifteen men, twenty women, nine boys and nine girls.

There have been three births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Their general health has been fairly good. In May last several cases of small-pox broke out at Beaver Mills among some half-breed families who were living in what was called the Indian Colony, where the majority of these bands were living and working principally in the saw-mill and lumber yard. The prompt and effectual steps taken by the local and provincial authorities soon stamped out the disease, and none of the Indians caught it, although a number were quarantined. All of the Indians have been vaccinated in this agency within the past four years, and about four hundred have been operated on since last April.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority work at the saw-mill and in the lumber camps. During the past winter these Indians made on their own reserves, from dead tamarack, seven thousand three hundred and twenty-five railway ties.

Religion.—The majority of the Indians are pagans. A few belong to the Church of England.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Temperance.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they get principally on the American side.

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LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—There are on these reserves twenty-one men, thirty women, twelve boys and nineteen girls, making a total of eighty-two.

There was one birth and five deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These reserves are well adapted for farming and stock-raising. The land is a rich black loam, with a clay bottom. A great deal of the timber has been destroyed by frequent bush fires in past years, yet there is still a considerable quantity of tamarack, spruce and cedar. During the past winter these bands have taken out nearly ten thousand railway ties, for which they got 18 cents each. They also did considerable clearing of the right of way through their reserve, for which they received about \$750; besides making over \$1,000 from sturgeon-fishing last spring.

Several of these Indians are engaged as pilots of the steamboats. Blackbird, the chief of No. 1 Band, is pilot on the *Keenora*. Another, McGuire, is captain of the steamer *Maple Leaf*, and John Cochrane is pilot on the *Shamrock*. They get from \$40 to \$60 per month.

Buildings.—The majority of their houses are well built and very comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England, which is taught by Miss Mary A. Johnson, an excellent teacher, who takes great interest in her work.

Religion.—The Church of England has a very good church here, with a resident missionary, Rev. J. Johnstone, who looks after the religious welfare of all the bands on the Rainy river. There are only thirteen who profess to be Christians; these are all Anglicans, the rest are pagans.

Temperance.—These Indians, I regret to state, are intemperate, and owing to their proximity to the American boundary can frequently get all the liquor they want.

MANITOU BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

The land is of rich clay loam, and there is a considerable quantity of merchantable timber such as tamarack, spruce and cedar, although frequent fires in the past have destroyed a large portion. A large quantity of pine was blown down some four or five years ago. This will be taken out and sold during the coming season.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women, thirty boys, and twenty-three girls, making a total of one hundred and eight. There have been five births and twelve deaths.

The majority of deaths were in band No. 2, the members of which do not permanently reside on the reserve, being away fishing and hunting nearly all the year.

Health.—There was considerable sickness in this and all the river bands last winter from grippe, which was very severe both among whites and Indians in this district.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are all good axemen and can always get employment in lumber camps at good wages. Since December last they have taken out over ten thousand railway ties. They cleared all the right of way through their reserve, for which they received over \$1,100; besides making over \$900 at sturgeon-fishing.

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Buildings.—Some have very good houses, but the majority are of a poor class.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but the progress is very slow, owing to the irregular attendance in the past. A marked improvement has been shown during the last two quarters, owing, I think, to fear, as they were given to understand that, if they did not attend regularly, they would be sent to some boarding or industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all pagans, not a single one claiming to be a Christian.

Progress.—In my opinion, band No. 1 is the most industrious in this agency. One, Red Hawk, a councillor, is worthy of mention. This man drew \$1,137 for railway ties and work on the right of way. At one time I paid him \$412 in cash.

Temperance.—I regret to have to say that these Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, twelve miles east of Fort Frances, and is designated as No. 10. It contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Vital Statistics.—There are twelve men, sixteen women, nine boys, and ten girls ; forty-seven in all. There were two births and no deaths during the year.

Health.—The general health of this band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have many occupations open to them, as have all the bands on the river, in getting out timber and cord-wood, working for farmers, lumber camps, steamboats, and hunting and fishing. They are on the whole good workers and industrious.

Education.—There is a good day school on this reserve, but there are only six children of school age at present in the band. The attendance has been very regular during the past two quarters.

Religion.—There are only three members of this band who claim to belong to the Church of England. The rest are pagans.

Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. Five families took out two thousand four hundred railway ties ; the others were employed in lumber camps during the winter.

Temperance.—This band is fairly temperate.

WILD LAND RESERVE, No. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve, consisting of twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres, is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves on the east, near the mouth of the Rainy river.

This reserve is well timbered with spruce, tamarack, cedar and pine. During last summer bush fires burnt a large quantity of pine, which the department very wisely disposed of last winter to Messrs. Hughes & Long at Beaver Mills, before it had begun to deteriorate in value.

COUCHICHIING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, three miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D, and 18B. They contain an area of fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven acres.

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Vital Statistics.—Thirty-one men, forty-three women, thirty-five boys and twenty-five girls constitute the population, making a total of one hundred and thirty-four. There have been two births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There has been considerable sickness during the past six months from grippe and measles, both epidemics being very severe. Due precautions are taken in having all garbage removed from the dwellings of the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, but they principally consist of working in lumber camps, cutting cord-wood, fishing and hunting. These Indians took out nearly five thousand ties and over six hundred cords of dry wood. They also cleared about one and a half miles of right of way through their reserve.

Buildings.—The houses are well built and very comfortably furnished. A number have lace curtains on the windows and all are kept very clean.

Education.—There is a day school here, but the building being very old and out of repair, a new one will be built this season. There are twenty-six children of school age in this band.

The attendance has not been as regular as it should, and the progress is not very satisfactory.

Religion.—There are one hundred and two Roman Catholics, three Anglicans and twenty-nine pagans.

The band is building a new church on the reserve, which will be a very substantial building when finished. The Indians manifest great interest in church matters. Rev. Father Allard has charge of this mission.

Progress.—The majority of this band, who are French half-breeds, are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole this band is a temperate and moral community.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated about eight miles north of Fort Frances on Rainy lake, and contains three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one acres. The greater portion of this reserve is barren rock ; in fact, I do not think there is ten acres of arable land on it, and the timber is of poor quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-two persons : eight men, nine women, twelve boys and twenty-three girls. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians live mainly by fishing, hunting and working in lumber camps.

Education.—There is a day school here, which has been closed for several years, but it is proposed to reopen it this season. There are sixteen children of school age in this band.

Religion.—One woman belongs to the Church of England ; all the other Indians are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a fairly temperate and moral people.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about twenty-six miles northwest of Fort Frances, on Northwest bay of Rainy lake.

The area of these reserves is six thousand two hundred and one acres. There is considerable arable land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken.

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Population.—There are ten men, thirteen women, fourteen boys and seventeen girls, making a total of fifty-four. There have been five births and three deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The able-bodied men of this band are employed in lumber and tie camps during the winter, and on drives during the summer. A number, however, do nothing but fish and hunt for a living.

Religion and Education.—All the members of this band are pagans. There is no school on this reserve. There are sixteen children of school age.

NICKICKONSEMENECANNING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns reserve 26A, on Red Gut bay, reserve 26B, on Porter inlet, and reserve 26C, on Sandy Island river, Rainy lake. Their combined area is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is eleven men, sixteen women, seventeen boys and twelve girls, making a total of fifty-six. There has been one birth and two deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority of this band do nothing but fish and hunt for a living, though some of the young men work in lumber camps.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but there are fifteen children of school age.

Religion.—There are seven Christians; the rest of the Indians are pagans.

RIVIÈRE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves: No. 23A extends from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls on the Seine river; reserve No. 23B is at the mouth of the Seine river. They contain a combined area of eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Population.—The population consists of thirty men, thirty-five women, thirty-four boys and thirty-nine girls, making a total of one hundred and thirty-eight.

Resources and Occupations.—Very few of these Indians reside on their reserves, being away fishing and hunting nearly all the time. Those that remain on the reserve live principally by fishing and hunting.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all pagans. There is no school on the reserve, and there are thirty children of school age in the band.

Temperance.—A large number of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band, is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, and contains fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Population.—There are nineteen men, thirty women, twenty-four boys and thirty-six girls, making a total of one hundred and nine.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing. Very little gardening is done by this or any of the lake bands.

Buildings.—They have a very poor class of houses.

Education and Religion.—There are thirty-two children of school age, but they have no school. There are three members of the Roman Catholic Church; the rest of the Indians are pagans.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

I took charge of this agency in September last, having been transferred from the Crooked Lake agency, Treaty No. 4. I find that the resources and occupations of the Indians here are more varied than in the Territories, where they have to depend principally upon farming and stock-raising. Here they can always find employment in lumber camps, on drives and in mines, making railway ties, cutting cord-wood, in the large wild rice-fields, good hunting and fishing; these, with their gardens, afford them a good living. On the whole they are good axemen and industrious, but the principal drawback is intemperance, which it is difficult to contend with, owing to the proximity of the Indians to the United States, though I am informed that this evil is much less than in former years.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 12, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agencies for the year ended June 30, 1901.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz. :

Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers, has an area of thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty acres. It is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and the soil is a rich black loam. The reserve is level prairie with sufficient wood for fuel and timber along the streams large enough for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau river, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of eight hundred acres and is well adapted for grain-growing. It has the advantage of having a higher elevation than the reserves at the mouth of the river, although there are patches of light soil not good for much. But being in the midst of a splendidly settled district, the Indians gain much from the example around them and are trying hard to become good farmers.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres, is well wooded, but the soil is too sandy generally for farming.

Swan Lake reserve is on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four acres. It is well adapted for grain and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and water, and it is surrounded by a good wheat-producing country.

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Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section 11, in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, and contains six hundred and forty acres. It is all first quality arable land without any wood of any kind, and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, with more or less strain of white man's blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands present at the last annuity payments is as follows :—Roseau, including the Rapids, two hundred and thirty-six ; Swan lake, including Indian Gardens, one hundred and eleven ; Long Plain, one hundred and twenty-four ; making a grand total of four hundred and seventy-one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians this year has been fairly good, no epidemics have prevailed and the majority of deaths can be charged to consumption in its different phases. Scrofula, no doubt, has a great deal to do with many of the ailments of the Indians and shows very much more plainly on some reserves than others.

The usual sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, such as white-washing, cleaning up and burning refuse. Nearly all the Indians move out of their houses into tents in the spring, and this, under their conditions of living is, I think, the best thing they can do ; as when they are living in tents they are continually moving short distances, thus preventing any accumulation of filth around them.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising is in my opinion the greatest resource these Indians have in the future, which applies of course to those reserves only that have the necessary area of hay land. Only some of the Indians are adapted for grain-farming, as many of them are physically incapable of doing the steady hard work required on a farm. The necessary forethought to prepare land one year, for seeding during the next, is altogether contrary to their nature. I am inclined to think many of them work for the settlers much better than they do for themselves when on the reserve ; a good deal of money is earned in this way, and by the sale of hay and wood in winter. The wandering portion of the different bands earn considerable at digging senega-root and picking berries, and a little is earned at hunting and fishing, cutting cord-wood, logs and rails, herding, tanning hides, bead-work, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—All the houses are of logs ; there are a few good ones, but the hut predominates ; some few have shingle roofs and nearly all have lumber floors. The rather poor quality of houses is accounted for by the scarcity of good logs, and the cost of lumber. The Indians prefer to live in tents in the summer, and I think the preference benefits their health.

The cattle at Swan Lake and Roseau reserves are increasing and doing well, and the prospects for the future in this line are very favourable. At Indian Gardens it is impossible to keep cattle on account of the absence of hay. At Long Plain there are a few head of cattle, but the Indians do not take any interest in them.

They are well supplied with implements and tools and know well how to handle them, but until they can buy their own, they will not take the care of those in their possession that they should, and family jealousy prevents them from passing on from one to another, as they are expected to do, the implements and tools supplied by the government for the benefit of the band.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, and that is the new one built at Swan Lake. It has only been open a short time at date of writing, but the prospects are most encouraging, and I think there will be no trouble after this in getting the members of this band to send all their children to school, although previous to this they were strongly opposed to education. The first request of the kind was also made by the Indians of Roseau Rapids for a school, but they qualified their request to the extent that the teacher should be undenominational. But this, in my estimation, does not detract from their request, as it is thoroughly characteristic of

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that band. The Long Plain band does not take any interest in education or religious matters, and appears simply to want to be left alone.

Religion.—During the past year there has only been the Roman Catholic church at the Roseau River reserve, which has been visited periodically by the priest in charge. The school teacher at the new school at Swan Lake, will hereafter attend to spiritual matters there, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The Indians of Long Plain and Indian Gardens reserves, are of the old style, and would if allowed, prefer to keep up the sun dance and other forms of pagan worship, and yet there are Indians on both these reserves who are far advanced in knowledge of the manners and customs of civilization.

Characteristics and Progress.—Indians are all full of character, and nobody understands this so well as the Indian agents, who come out 'short' in the majority of deals with them. The Indian looks upon the Shunie-okeman as fair game to be plucked at every opportunity, because in the Indians' estimation he is the man that makes the paper treaty money, and of course he can make as much as he likes. Indians when trading amongst themselves, seldom make an even trade, as the very spirit of the trade is not in what he is going to acquire, but in how much he is going 'to skin' the other fellow.

Progress is slow and uncertain, as an Indian may be doing very well, but when one of his family falls sick, he at once drops all interest in farm or stock and remains at home until the sick one is well again, or dead; in the latter event he at once starts off on a journey and will probably not return for many months. These Indians are certainly advancing in the way of earning a living like the white man, but it is also just as certain that it would be to their advantage if they were more select in their model. It is a strange thing that adjoining almost every reserve in the country you can find some of the worst specimens of white farmers, and these are the ever present model for the Indian. He quite naturally selects the free and easy style.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intemperance at all the reserves in this agency, simply on account of their proximity to railroad towns, and there is no doubt that a good deal of the Indians' cash is spent in this way, and although we can catch the Indian it seems impossible to get at the source of supply. They will stand imprisonment and fine, but will not tell where they got the liquor. At Swan Lake, I believe, there would be very little of it, were it not for the occasional visit of Indians from Turtle mountain, that always terminates in a spree. There is no doubt that if the visits to and from Turtle mountain could be stopped, one of our great sources of trouble would end.

Regarding their morals, I can only say that my attention has not been drawn to one case of immorality of the Indians in this agency during the past year. I have no doubt there is immorality when there is liquor amongst them, but it is kept secret amongst themselves.

General Remarks.—Last winter, although fairly cold, was not severe and the weather continued steady throughout the winter, which made it much more healthy for the Indians, and they passed through the cold season with but very little hardship. The Indians of Roseau River band, ran short of food towards the spring, and were allowed to sell a little wood to help them, and they were also given a small quantity extra of bacon and flour. The most disagreeable and unsatisfactory work in this agency to me, is the continual traffic in liquor amongst the Indians, as there are so many non-treaty half-breeds wandering through the country visiting their relatives on reserves and procuring whisky for them wherever they go. It seems impossible to get a conviction against them, as the Indians will pay any fine and stand any punishment before they will tell where they get the liquor.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

This band of Indians, although not in treaty, come within the jurisdiction of this agency. They live on a small tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves inside the town limits. They also have lot No. 14 of the parish of Portage la Prairie, given to them as a reserve by the Dominion government, but up to the present time have not made any use of it. They are physically a fine class of Indians, big, strong, and healthy-looking. They have good houses and gardens that are well looked after. The men can get all the work they can do with the farmers in the vicinity, and the women work around the town washing, scrubbing, &c. They make a good living and are independent and self-supporting; and if it were possible to keep liquor away from them, they would be a model Indian community. The Presbyterian Church attends to their spiritual guidance, and service is held regularly in the mission church in the village. The Sioux boarding school in the town, is doing good work. It has accommodation for forty pupils and receives a per capita grant from the government for twenty pupils. Both the principal, Miss Fraser, and Miss Baird, teacher, are highly adapted for the good work carried on there, and are much interested in the success of the institution.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are nine reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1; Pine Creek, in No. 4, and the rest in No. 2.

Reserves.—*Sandy Bay* is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and sixty acres, the greater part of which is covered with scrub and bush. It is not suitable for grain-farming, although there is sufficient good land for gardens, and a fair supply of hay.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of nine thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres. It is much broken by arms of the lake, is covered with a heavy growth of brush and timber, and quite unsuited for farming. There is enough good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres. It is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand seven hundred and twelve acres. It is well supplied with good timber and hay, has plenty of good land for gardens; but up to the present time grain has not been grown with any degree of success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of three thousand two hundred acres. It is well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of four thousand and thirty-two acres, is well wooded and not adapted for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It contains seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres. There is a quantity of good spruce timber and sufficient good land

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for gardens ; but it would be a benefit to the reserve if it had more hay land, as there is a good prospect of a large herd of cattle here.

Waterhen River reserve is situated at the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and eight acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuited to farming.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and fifty-two acres, and is well supplied with hay and timber.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, but there are many French, English and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands at the last annuity payments was as follows :—Sandy Bay, two hundred and sixty-four ; Lake Manitoba reserve, one hundred and two ; Ebb and Flow, sixty-nine ; Fairford, one hundred and eighty-eight ; Little Saskatchewan, one hundred and five ; Lake St. Martin, one hundred and thirty-three ; Crane river, fifty-two ; Waterhen river, one hundred and thirty-eight, and Pine Creek reserve, ninety-four, making a grand total of eleven hundred and forty-five souls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians generally has been better than usual during the past year, and there has been no epidemic amongst them. Scrofula and consumption are ever present to a greater or lesser extent in all the bands, and we can do but little against them.

The ordinary sanitary precautions are carried out, but the Indians move into their tents the first thing in the spring, even before the snow is all gone, and as they are continually moving short distances, it avoids any possibility of disease arising from want of sanitation.

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing on these reserves, so far as it has been tried, has not proved successful ; but cattle-raising, although only in its infancy as yet, holds out prospects of being a large and profitable industry in the future. The lake, with its stock of fish, will no doubt always be a resort for them in time of need. In fact, the Indians on the northern reserves earn a lot of money every winter now at fishing. Nearly all of them earn more or less at hunting, trapping, digging senega-root and picking berries. Quite a number work as boatmen on the lakes, and during harvest and threshing they can all get work, but the great drawback is they will not stick to a job right through the season.

With all their resources at hand and their ability to profit by them, there is no reason why they should ever be hard up, could they only realize the necessity and provide for the rainy day.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log, many have shingle roofs, and nearly all have lumber floors, with good doors and windows. The majority have cook stoves, and a number of them have the old fireplace in addition, which acts as a splendid ventilator. At Fairford and Sandy bay, the log houses are as good as can be found in the country, and furnished with modern conveniences. The stables are of log, with poles and hay on top, and when repaired for the winter, answer the purpose admirably for what they are intended.

Thorough-bred shorthorn bulls were supplied this year to Ebb and Flow, Lake St. Martin and Lake Manitoba reserves ; but as they were only yearlings, it is hardly probable that much benefit will be derived from them for another year. The Indians take fairly good care of their stock, and no loss has occurred from neglect during the past year. As the young men grow up, I think they will take more interest in cattle than their parents.

Education.—There are day schools on all the reserves : at Fairford there are two, and at Pine Creek there is a large stone boarding school, 114 x 48 feet, three stories high and basement, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic

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Church, with a staff of professional teachers from the order of the reverend Franciscan Sisters. I cannot speak too highly of the work done in the school-room here, and the manner of conducting the whole institution is beyond comment. It receives a per capita grant from the government for fifty-five boarding pupils, but has about seventy children boarding in the building. The boarding school at Waterhen river has been closed and the children transferred to Pine Creek school, but a day school at Waterhen has been continued. It is very difficult, I might say almost impossible, to get a regular attendance at any of the day schools on account of the parents having to go away on hunting trips, or to get work to make their living.

Religion.—In this agency there are two Anglican churches, one at Upper Fairford, and one at Little Saskatchewan; four Roman Catholic, namely, one each at Sandy bay, Lake Manitoba, Waterhen river and Pine Creek; and one Baptist church at Lower Fairford. On some of the reserves where the majority of the population are half-breeds, intelligent interest is shown in religious instruction; but with the old-time Indian it is quite different, and his only interest in the missionary rests in the clothing and food he can get out of him. One denomination to each reserve, appears to give the best results, more than that only seems to raise doubts, bickering, disputes and protracted meetings, that reduce a band to poverty and nearly starvation. An example of this we had on the Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin reserves last winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—Had these Indians not the government to look to for assistance in times of need, I believe they would make a better effort towards self-support. The more assistance they get, the more they look for, and take it for granted that it is due them. Consequently, they will in some cases nearly starve before making any effort to earn anything for themselves. Had they the energy of white men, they could get work the year round; but it will take more than this generation to instil that amount of energy into their nature.

Their progress is slow, but it is there nevertheless; it may not be in acquiring stock or farming on the reserve, but in working for the settlers, railroads, saw-mills, &c., in keeping the same job the year round and expending their wages judiciously. So long as they work out, they are away from their relatives, who would live on them if they could; and away from that pernicious idea that so long as they remain on their reserve the government has to keep them in food and clothing. More money is being earned every year at haying, harvesting, threshing, &c., and this year some of the Indians have their teams and wagons working at threshing, earning three and four dollars per day. In this kind of progress one can use to advantage the slang expression 'money talks.'

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard that liquor has been on the Sandy bay and Ebb and Flow reserves, but I could not get any reliable information regarding the matter. I have not heard of any intemperance on any of the other reserves. The morals of the Indians I consider are good, and I have heard of but very few cases of immorality amongst them.

General Remarks.—When making the annuity payments at each reserve, I visited the houses, stables and gardens, and saw the live stock. At the same time we took the census of the bands for the information of the Department of Agriculture. This delayed us considerably, as the Indians do not know their ages exactly, and the children are christened a civilized name, and are known to the parents by another Indian name. To try to hurry them only caused confusion, so that it was a case of more hurry less speed.

I consider that the affairs of this agency are progressing satisfactorily.

The teachers on all the reserves have given me their hearty support in carrying on the affairs of the agency.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., July 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Pas agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—The 'Pas' is believed to have derived its name from a French pronunciation of a part of the Cree appellation, Oopaskwayow. It is situated on the Great Saskatchewan river, about one hundred and forty miles from its mouth. This reserve has one thousand one hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe and Population.—The members of the Pas band belong almost exclusively to the Swampy Cree tribe. The population consists of eighty-nine men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and eight boys and one hundred and nine girls, making a total of four hundred and seventeen.

Resources and Occupations.—None of the land is adapted for extensive farming operations. Only root crops are grown, and in favourable seasons large crops of potatoes are raised by the Indians. In the surrounding districts water-fowl are plentiful in summer and the lakes are well stocked with fish. Large game seems to be on the increase. It is to be regretted that during the entire summer months there is little, if any, employment to be found for these Indians. The majority would be glad to obtain work but cannot, consequently they have all they can do to hunt a living until winter sets in. Since the season of high water began the muskrats have become very numerous, and from November to May old and young employ themselves killing these animals. Over two hundred and fifty thousand rat skins were sold to the traders here last season.

Buildings.—All the houses here are built of logs and most of them have thatched roofs. Quite a few new houses are being built this summer and they are all going to have shingled roofs.

Stock.—Owing to all the hay-land, and nearly all the pasture being under water for four months during the summer and fall of 1899, thirty-five of the cattle belonging to this band died; but the Indians have still upwards of one hundred head besides fourteen horses, all of which are doing well.

Education.—On the Pas reserve there are two day schools. The children attend fairly well when they are at home, but during the hunting season they are nearly all away with their parents.

Every year a number go from here to the industrial school, and it is pleasing to know that the children are getting more anxious every year to go there.

Temperance and Morality.—Although of late years a number of these Indians go to Massey and Prince Albert (places where liquor is sold), to sell their furs, yet so far they have shown no signs of wishing to indulge in intoxicants, and there has not been one known case of intoxication in this band since my taking charge.

As a rule this band will compare favourably with the same number of white people in morality.

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SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Some eight miles up the Carrot river, at the foot of the Pas mountain lies Shoal Lake reserve, covering an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe and Population.—This band is chiefly an emigration from the Pas and belongs to the same tribe. There are twelve men, eleven women, twenty-three boys and fourteen girls on the reserve, making a total of sixty.

Resources and Occupations.—An abundance of fine spruce timber grows on this reserve, and where cleared the soil is good for cultivation. There is also a good tract of grazing and hay land. Salt springs abound in the neighbourhood. The Indians have no chance of getting any employment to earn wages here and have to content themselves looking after their cattle and gardens, and occasionally hunting.

Education and Religion.—The school is doing fairly well here. The children attend well, as they live on the reserve all the year round. All the members of this band have now been baptized and belong to the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians being so much out of the way there is no temptation here in the matter of liquor, and there are no known cases of immorality amongst them.

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—About ten miles due west lies Red Earth reserve, also at the foot of the Pas mountain. It covers four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres, a large portion of which is good for cultivation. The Indians raise large crops of potatoes, which is their staple food all the year round. Large game is nearly always obtainable here.

Tribe and Population.—Most of this band are sprung from the Plain Crees; there are a few Swampies amongst them. The population here is steadily increasing and now numbers twenty-nine men, twenty-six women, thirty-five boys and thirty-four girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty-four.

Health and Occupations.—This is the healthiest lot of Indians in the agency. They lead a happy life, cultivating potatoes and hunting the moose and deer. In spring-time they make large quantities of maple sugar, but unfortunately they are entirely out of reach of a market for it.

Education and Religion.—As the majority of this band still object to changing their pagan belief, they cannot appreciate the benefits of education. The Christian portion send their children regularly to school and are progressing slowly. Those who have embraced the Christian religion belong to the English Church.

Temperance and Morality.—Strict temperance and good morals is the rule on this reserve.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—Returning by the Carrot river to the Saskatchewan and ascending the latter some seventy or eighty miles, Cumberland reserve is reached, situated between Pine Island lake and the Saskatchewan. The area of this reserve is one thousand two hundred and forty-two acres.

Tribe and Population.—Swampy Crees compose this band, which numbers thirty-two men, forty-eight women, forty-one boys and thirty-four girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five.

Health.—The general health of this band has improved.

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Occupations.—Working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats, hunting and fishing, form the chief employments of these Indians.

Education.—Owing to the scarcity of fish and game for some years, these Indians have been obliged to go long distances to obtain a living, and consequently few children were left on the reserve to go to school, and it was closed. Now, since the seasons of high water have set in, fish and game can be procured much closer to the reserve and the Indians are staying more at home. The school will be opened again this summer.

Religion.—All the members of this band belong to the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any cases of intemperance or immorality existing here.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Some sixty miles below the Pas lies Moose Lake reserve, situated on the lake and covering three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine acres.

Tribe and Population.—Swampy Cree is the mother tongue of this band, and they number twenty-nine men, thirty-eight women, twenty-one boys and thirty-seven girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty-five.

Resources and Occupations.—There is ample grazing and hay land on this reserve, besides some arable land fit for raising root crops.

In summer these Indians spend most of their time fishing and hunting. In winter they go off to the rat swamps.

Buildings.—They take little interest in their houses, as most of the time they live in tents. There are only four or five good houses on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians have all been Christianized and belong to the Church of England.

Education.—It is hard work to make much headway in educating the children on account of their being so much away from the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants are unknown on this reserve, and I am not aware of any cases of immorality occurring during the year.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—The next reserve down the river is called Chemawawin. It adjoins Cedar lake, and has an area of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are all Swampy Crees and consist of thirty-two men, forty-one women, forty-eight boys and thirty-three girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty-four.

Resources and Occupations.—The land here is either rocky or swampy, except a few places where there is soil enough to grow potatoes. It is an excellent fishing and hunting ground. Fishing and duck-hunting in summer and rat-hunting in winter form the main employment.

Buildings.—Four new houses have been built here since last year, and much improvement has taken place in all their dwellings.

Religion.—There is still one pagan left in this band ; all the others are professing Christians and belong to the Church of England.

Education.—The children attend school very well and are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any cases of intemperance or immorality existing here.

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GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The eastern terminus of this agency lies at Grand Rapids at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, where the reserve is situated, which covers an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Tribe and Population.—The Indians of this band are all Swampy Crees. Twenty-two men, twenty-four women, thirty-six boys and twenty-seven girls compose the population, making a total of one hundred and nine.

Occupations.—This band has the advantage of all the others in being able to obtain work from the fish companies on Lake Winnipeg at nearly all seasons of the year. Most of them cultivate good gardens and raise fine crops of vegetables.

Buildings.—The houses here are very much improved and are the best in the agency.

Stock.—In past years the Indians have not made a success of stock-raising, but they have again made a fresh start and are promising to do better.

Religion.—This is an old-established mission and the Indians all belong to the Church of England.

Education.—The present school teacher, Mr. James Isbister, has done good work here, both as regards the school and general work on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Although at times they have temptations here in the way of getting intoxicants, yet I have not known of any cases of drunkenness amongst the band so far. In morals they compare favourably with most other communities.

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 16, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my fourth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and to the date above mentioned in the present fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes three agencies, namely : Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The two first are situated within the province of Manitoba, and the last in the district of Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Mr. Sidney Swinford is agent ; Mr. Malcolm Campbell, farm instructor, Swan lake band ; Mr. John C. Ginn, farm instructor, Roseau bands ; Mr. Pierre Contois, interpreter, at this office.

The reserves of this agency are all so situated that we are in close touch with them by rail and mail. The Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe, mostly with a strain of white blood.

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There are three reserves in the agency, namely : Long Plain, population, one hundred and twenty-one ; Swan lake (or Yellow Quill's band) population, ninety-five ; and Roseau River bands, with a population of two hundred and twenty-one. To these figures may be added a few absentees.

The first-named reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine river, about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie. The reserve is nearly all wooded with fine timber, poplar, elm, birch and oak. There are also a good number of hay meadows scattered here and there over the reserve. In the valley of the river the soil is very productive; on the higher lands it is sandy, and will not stand much cropping. About one hundred and fifty acres of land have been brought under cultivation. Owing to the poor results from farming operations last year, caused by drought in the beginning of the season and excessive rains in the fall, the Indians would not put in a crop last spring ; a few of them have small patches of potatoes and corn.

Resources and Occupations.—Owing to the proximity of the reserve to the wheat fields of the Portage plains, the Indians of this band, during the summer season, can always obtain work, and prefer this mode of life in preference to farming for themselves, and as a matter of fact they make more money. In the winter they make a considerable sum from the sale of dry wood, and by chopping for the neighbouring farmers. This fall all the able-bodied men are earning good wages in the harvest fields.

These Indians are a contented lot, generally well clothed, and make but few appeals for assistance.

In spite of our most watchful attention, they succeed in obtaining liquor ; fines and imprisonment have but little effect.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all pagans, and are utterly opposed to religious or educational training.

They are decreasing rapidly in numbers, and unless a radical change takes place, they will soon become extinct. This condition will apply with equal force to all the bands of this agency.

In going among them one cannot help noticing the small number of children, and young men and women, particularly the latter. This state of affairs can only be accounted for by the lack of attention given by parents to young children ; the great mortality is among children under two years of age.

SWAN LAKE (YELLOW QUILL'S) BAND.

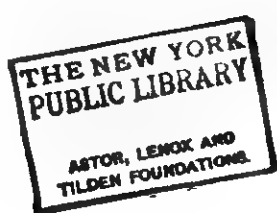
The reserve of this band is situated on the Canadian Northern railway (Morris and Brandon branch). The railway runs diagonally through the reserve, and the company has placed a siding about the centre, which is a great convenience to the band. The reserve is located in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as Indian Gardens, situated and being section 11, township 9, range 9, west. The principal reserve is beautifully situated on the north side of Swan lake, a lovely sheet of water about five miles in length, by one mile in width. The land is mostly high rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. There is a large hay meadow on the margin of the lake, sufficient for all the requirements of the band. The soil is good, and well adapted for mixed farming. The auxiliary reserve is situated on the south bank of the Assiniboine river, and is a first-class section of grain land, and would be classed among the most valuable of our provincial farming lands. The old chief, Yellow Quill, resides here with his family, and a few of his old-time followers.

Cattle.—This band has a nice herd of cattle, which are well taken care of, and the Indians take considerable pride in them.

Crops.—About two hundred acres of land is under cultivation at the principal reserve, and one hundred and fifty at the Indian Gardens. Last year the crops were a



PRESENT HOUSE OF CHIEF SAMSON, HOBBEWA, AGENCY, N.W.T.



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failure, owing to the cause stated; this year the crops on both reserves are excellent, and the Indians are delighted with the outlook; the threshing is not yet completed, so I am unable to give the result.

Education.—These Indians are all pagans, but are inclined to be progressive; a school building was erected last spring, and school opened in July with a fair attendance. This is the first attempt at education in this band, and the result will be watched with considerable interest. Mr. Kemper Garrioch is teacher and missionary. He is a native of the country, and speaks the Indian language fluently.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings as a rule are poor, but I am pleased to report that a number of better houses are under construction.

To sum up, I am encouraged to think that the Indians of this band are now in a fair way of advancement, and their progress will be an example for the other bands in the agency.

ROSEAU BANDS.

The principal reserve of these bands is situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers. There is an auxiliary to this reserve situated about eleven miles up the Roseau river from the principal reserve. The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming. On the banks of the river there is plenty of wood for fuel purposes. The soil is a heavy, rich, black loam, free of stones, and easy to cultivate. The close proximity of the reserve to two railways, one two miles west of the reserve, and the other the same distance east, gives the Indians a handy market for their produce. The smaller reserve at the rapids of the Roseau is more isolated. It is very choice grain land, and I am pleased to report that the Indians living here are making fair progress. They are surrounded by first-class thrifty Ontario farmers, and their influence is seen in the work of the Indians. Both bands have nice herds of cattle, and take considerable interest in them. Farming operations last year were almost a failure. This year the crops are good, especially on new land; the old fields are badly overrun with noxious weeds. Considerable quantities of hay, sufficient for all requirements, have been cut and stacked. About three-fifths of the Indians reside on the main reserve.

I cannot report much progress by these; they are rather a turbulent people, and difficult to advise; they are too close to several points where liquor can be obtained; their environment is not conducive to progress. Those of them who are willing to work can generally find employment in the vicinity, and none of them need be in distress if they exert themselves.

Religion.—About one-third of the bands are professed Roman Catholics, and the rest pagans. The Roman Catholics have a church on the main reserve.

I visit the reserves of this agency frequently.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Mr. S. Swinford, agent.

In this agency there are nine reserves, the Indians of which all belong to the Ojibbewa tribe. Three of the reserves are situated on Lake Manitoba, one on Ebb and Flow lake, one on Fairford river, two on Lake St. Martin, one on Waterhen lake, and one on Lake Winnipegosis.

Population.—The population of this agency at the last annuity payments was one thousand one hundred and fifty-one, an increase of forty-nine over the previous year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of all the bands are fishing and hunting, largely the former.

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Cattle.—They all have nice herds of cattle, and quite a number of horses. The Indians of the Fairford band are the most progressive in this respect; they have about four hundred head of cattle, and now begin to realize the benefit of stock-raising. None of the reserves are adapted for grain-raising, the soil on all of them is low, and most of them are very stony; still the Indians manage to grow good crops of potatoes, and other vegetables. Good hay meadows are to be found on all the reserves, but, owing to the high water in the lakes the last few years, some difficulty has been experienced at some reserves to find land dry enough to cut their hay on. The canal that has recently been completed from Lake Manitoba to the Fairford river is expected to lower the lakes sufficiently to overcome this trouble in the future. There is no lack of pasture-lands for all the stock the Indians can raise. On account of the land being so low, and the large areas of willows and bush, the cattle and horses are kept in almost continual torment during the warm weather by a great variety of insect pests. This is the great drawback to successful stock-raising in this agency.

I am pleased to state that this agency is making substantial progress. True, it is not very rapid, but still quite apparent in our visits from year to year. The Indians are living in better houses, are more cleanly in their habits, better clothed, and more attention is given to sanitary regulations year by year. Chiefs and headmen are of great assistance among most of the bands in many ways; they try conscientiously to see that the advice given is carried out. I find that great care should be taken in appointing them, as the welfare of the band is largely dependent on the kind of men filling these positions.

The Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek bands have enjoyed exceptional prosperity the last two years. Whitefish are very plentiful in the adjacent waters, and the Indians have found a ready market for all they can catch. As an evidence of how they are prospering, I would say that we have not had a single application for assistance from them for the last year.

Education.—We have day schools on all the reserves, and a boarding school at Pine Creek. The former are fairly well attended, but the results are rather discouraging. The principal reason that better progress is not shown is that the children leave the school too young; the Indian boy on the reserve thinks himself a man at twelve years of age, and his education completed, when, as a matter of fact, he is just beginning to learn a little. The girls are withdrawn at the same age, to help in the homes. I cannot see any way of improving this condition; certainly talk and expostulation have no effect. The boarding school is a credit to its promoters, the Roman Catholic denomination. About seventy pupils are in attendance, and the work done here would, I think, surprise those who have to do with other institutions of this kind. Rev. Father Chaumont is principal, and under him is a staff of earnest, hard-working teachers and attendants who are unceasing in their endeavour to advance the welfare of the pupils. The school-building was erected two years ago, and is a substantial solid stone building, of four floors, size, 49 x 114 feet, with accommodation for one hundred pupils. Of the ten schools in the agency, five are Protestant and five Roman Catholic.

Religion.—Rather more than half of the population are Roman Catholic; the rest, mostly Anglican, a few Baptists at Fairford and Lake St. Martin. The Anglicans have churches at Fairford and Little Saskatchewan, the Roman Catholics at Sandy bay, Lake Manitoba, Waterhen river, and Pine Creek; the Baptists have a chapel at Lower Fairford, and contemplate building another at Lake St. Martin.

Last January I visited six of the bands of this agency, my first inspection of them in the winter season. My visit was entirely unexpected by them, and my coming unknown. I was very agreeably surprised at the way I found things. The dwellings as a rule were clean and comfortably furnished, the people warmly clothed, and no lack of eatables. I also inspected the cattle and stables. I found the former in good condition, and the latter, in most cases, clean and comfortable.

At this date, a great many of the able-bodied men of the agency are down in this vicinity working in the harvest-fields, and making good wages. Some of them have

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brought down their teams, and are making as high as \$4 a day. This working out among the farmers is a great education for them, and should be of considerable benefit to them hereafter. The money they are now earning will be a boon to them this coming winter, as they are buying provisions, clothing and other necessities with the wages earned.

I am making my report of this agency much briefer than in the past, as the general condition of the various bands and reserves is, in my opinion, so favourable that I have nothing of unusual importance to bring to your attention.

PAS AGENCY.

Mr. Joseph Courtney, agent.

In this agency there are seven reserves, viz., Grand Rapids, Ohemawin, Moose lake, the Pas, Shoal lake, Red Earth and Cumberland. They are all situated on the lower Saskatchewan river, or tributary waters. The population at the annuity payments of 1900, was eleven hundred and thirty-nine. There is a slight increase this year, but I cannot give the exact figures.

The Indians of this agency are Swampy Crees. Fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The reserves, like those described in the report of the last agency, are all low, with one exception. During the last three years the river has been very high, in fact almost the entire country is under water except the stony ridges occupied as reserves; consequently no farming operations can be carried on, and it is all the Indians can do to find small patches for their potatoes and other garden vegetables, and even some of these are flooded over. The hay meadows are all overflowed with two or three feet of water, and considerable difficulty is experienced in getting hay and pasturage for the cattle. In the case of the Indians of the Pas, who have about one hundred head, they have to go forty miles from home to find a place to make their winter stock of hay; this has a very discouraging effect on cattle-raising. The exception before noted is the Red Earth reserve, situated on the Carrot river; here the land is higher, and not so stony; it is the best reserve in the agency from an agricultural standpoint. This band has large fields of potatoes, which at the time of my visit promised a heavy yield.

Despite the conditions before mentioned, these Indians were never more prosperous than now. Owing to the high water the muskrats are very plentiful, and the catch of these has been very large; some of the Indians killed as many as 5,000 last spring, and as they are worth on an average nine cents a piece, it will be seen that the Indians have made large sums of money. Besides the muskrats other fur is more abundant than formerly. Moose are also very numerous; one Indian informed me that he killed twenty-five during the last open season. Water-fowl of different kinds are always at hand during open water. The high water has also had the effect of restocking the river and smaller lakes with choice whitefish and sturgeon, and these fish can now be caught in plenty at most of the reserves, besides any quantity of coarser fish.

I found the Indians well satisfied with their condition and perfectly contented, and I am happy to say that they are taking advantage of the good times to provide themselves with better houses and outbuildings; an air of thrift is perceptible all round.

At the Pas reserve I counted no less than twenty-one new dwellings in course of construction, some of them are quite pretentious in size and finish.

Education.—Each band has its day school, and all of them are comfortable and well equipped. The parents are taking more interest in the training of the children, and in some cases when going away on the hunt the men left the women and children at home so that the children could remain at school. This is a new departure and it is to be hoped that they will continue it. At Cumberland the school was reopened this summer after being closed for a number of years.

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Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all nominally Christians, mostly Anglicans, a few Roman Catholics. Great credit is due to the Church Missionary Society for its labours on behalf of the Indians of this agency. There are churches on each reserve, and the moral well-being of the people is closely looked after. The Rev. John Hines, of Devon mission, is in charge of this work, and owing to his indomitable perseverance, the moral condition of the various bands is high.

The agency office is located at the Pas reserve. This is the central point in the agency, and is within reasonable distance of all the other bands. I am pleased to report that Agent Courtney has the confidence of the Indians, and they entertain a high regard for him. All travelling in this agency is by water, while it is open, and by dog-train in the winter. A mail is received once a month by Prince Albert. The isolation of these bands is no doubt accountable for the good behaviour of the people.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

This band numbers about one hundred and thirty. These Indians own twenty-six acres of land, purchased by themselves, and situated within the limits of this town. It is beautifully located on the Assiniboine river, and laid out as a village with a street running through the centre with houses on both sides. All have good gardens, and the dwellings are clean and comfortably furnished. Those of them who can work can always find employment at good wages.

Religion.—The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church attends to the moral welfare of the band. They have a nice frame church in the centre of the village, which is well attended.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (SIOUX) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the principalship of Miss Annie Fraser, and has an enrolment of twenty pupils. The school building is a comfortable frame structure, well furnished throughout, with accommodation for forty pupils. It is situated in the town, and is one of our popular institutions; visitors are much impressed with the work done.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that the health of the Indians of this inspectorate during the past year has been good, more especially in Manitowapah and the Pas agencies, there have been no epidemics of any kind. A stock of simple medicines is kept at each reserve in the above named agencies and is dispensed by the school teachers. In Portage la Prairie agency each band has a medical attendant.

There has been but one case of serious crime, that of an Indian and his daughter, of the Sandy bay band, charged with incest. I brought the case to trial and the man was convicted and given three years in the penitentiary with twenty-five lashes; the girl was sentenced to sixteen months in the common jail. In Portage la Prairie agency considerable drinking is done and it appears impossible to stop it; the punishment is mostly by fines, and this the Indians do not mind. We have succeeded in two or three cases in convicting parties supplying liquor; it is almost impossible to get good evidence in these cases, however, I do not think that this crime is on the increase, and perhaps by constant attention we may reduce it.

Since July 5 last I have inspected every band and reserve in the inspectorate, accompanied by the agents. All the annuity payments were made at the time announced. I met with but few complaints or complications. The few I found have been adjusted, and at this writing all matters pertaining to the inspectorate are in a satisfactory condition, that is, so far as I am able to decide.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 27, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report, together with statistical statement of the Rat Portage and Savanne agencies and inspection of the Couchiching agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

This agency comprises eleven bands of Indians, designated as follows :—Rat Portage, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, No. 38, A, B and C. The first named is situated in Clear Water bay, Lake of the Woods ; area, eight thousand acres. 38B on Matheson's bay, near the town of Rat Portage ; area, five thousand two hundred and eighty acres ; and 38C at the Dalles, on the Winnipeg river, about ten miles north of the town of Rat Portage.

These reserves are heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jackpine and also with a certain quantity of Norway pine. On reserves A and B, there are several veins of rich quartz bearing gold, amongst them the Sultana and the Ophir ; the remainder consisting of hay and bottom lands.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was one hundred and thirty-two, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, thirty-eight boys and twenty-five girls, and there were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemic has visited them, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes and mostly among children. Scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent diseases among these Indians. The surroundings of their houses were properly cleaned up in the spring and refuse taken away and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking. A few of them secured work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—The general structure of their dwelling-houses is poor, and they are none too comfortable, being small and in a somewhat decayed condition.

Education.—The day school on reserve No. 38C, was in operation for only a short time during the year, the teacher having resigned. This is regrettable, as he was doing good work amongst them. However, the children attending the boarding school near Rat Portage are doing fairly well.

Religion.—Thirty-two Indians of this band are members of the Church of England, twenty-five profess the Roman Catholic faith, and the remainder, seventy-five, are pagans.

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Temperance and Morality.—It is regrettable to state that a great number of this band, both men and women, are addicted to the use of liquor, and during the spring and summer months their visits to town are too frequent, and they try every means to obtain intoxicants, but by constant watch over their movements they are prevented from obtaining their favourite beverage, and I must say that not nearly so many drunken Indians are seen now as formerly. The morality of some of the women, both old and young, is far from being exemplary.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS Nos. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out and surveyed for these two bands are on the west shore and northwest of Shoal lake and partly in the province of Manitoba, with an area of sixteen thousand two hundred and five acres.

These reserves are timbered with spruce, poplar and cedar. Several good mining locations have been found on them.

Tribe.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last annuity payment was one hundred and forty-two persons, viz.: thirty men, thirty-nine women, thirty-nine boys and thirty-four girls. The number of births was seven and deaths twelve, of which four were adults.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them, and one of their members has been admitted into the hospital here for treatment. Quite a number of them were vaccinated last summer, and more will be attended to at the coming payments. These Indians, although prevailed upon, are slow to become clean and tidy. All sanitary measures possible were attended to this spring.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. Several of them obtained work from the mining companies in the vicinity of their reserves and at the lumber camps.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves, although there are twenty-eight children of age to attend school. The Presbyterian Church has begun to erect a school building on a plot of land on Rice bay, near reserve No. 40.

Religion.—With the exception of four members of the Roman Catholic Church, all the members of these bands are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several members of these bands are addicted to liquor, but the stringent measures and the successful convictions obtained last year against those who supplied liquor to them had a good effect on their behaviour. As for immorality, less complaints have been received on that score during the year.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND No. 33.

Reserves.—The following reserves have been allotted to this band:—33A, situated on Whitefish bay, and 33B, Northwest Angle. The combined area of these reserves is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last treaty payments was fifty-six, namely, fifteen men, sixteen women, twelve boys and thirteen girls. There were four births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good, there having been no epidemic. All sanitary measures were attended to as far as possible, and when the Indians moved into their tents in the spring they burned all rubbish that had accumulated on the premises during the winter.

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Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main resources for a living. A little gardening is being done by a few of them.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and only eight children are of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going people and easy to get along with, and the majority of them prefer to live as they did in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, but at the distance they live from where intoxicants are sold, they have few opportunities of satisfying their inclination.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND No. 34.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to this band are the following : 34, Lake of the Woods ; 34A, Whitefish bay ; 34B, first and secured parts in Shoal lake ; 34C, Northwest Angle, in Manitoba ; and 34D, Lake of the Woods. The total area of these reserves is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was nineteen, consisting of six men, nine women, one boy and three girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings are kept clean, and in a fair sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing and attending to their gardens are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—Their few dwellings are fairly good, as well as their stables. Their stock is well taken care of and in good condition.

Education.—There are no children to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are more industrious than the majority of their neighbours and also more provident.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a whole a temperate and moral band.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND No. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it : No. 37, on Big island ; 37, on Rainy river ; 37A, on Shoal lake ; 37B, at Northwest Angle, Lake of the Woods ; 37C, Northwest Angle river, in Manitoba. The area of these reserves is nine thousand three hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was one hundred and nine, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-six women, twenty-two boys and forty girls. There were three births and nine deaths, including four adults.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good ; there have been no epidemics of any kind, only ordinary ailments common to these roaming Indians, consisting of colds, lung and scrofula troubles. Their constant roaming about from one place to another makes it difficult to have them carry out the necessary sanitary measures regarding the cleaning of their dwellings and premises.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They have but little opportunity of earning anything outside of their reserves, with the exception of a few who get employment at the fisheries operating on the southern part of the Lake of the Woods. They do but little gardening, excepting three or four families residing on reserve No. 37, on the Rainy river.

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Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are few and poorly built, being in the majority of cases small log houses covered with bark, which they occupy only during the winter months.

Their stock of horses and cattle almost starved to death during the past winter, their provision of hay having been mostly submerged by high water last fall, froze over. Consequently hay had to be purchased in order to save the stock. Two of them, a horse and a young cow, died from weakness.

Education.—There is no school on any of the reserves belonging to this band, and the Indians are opposed to education. The number of children of school age is thirty-one, scattered at several points.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the great majority of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, a few of them are in their own way industrious and able to provide themselves each year with the necessaries of life, and are slowly bettering their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians will take liquor whenever a chance for procuring it occurs, and it is only the rigorous manner in which the law is enforced that keeps them temperate. This, and the distance they live from where intoxicants are sold, gives them few opportunities to indulge their appetite.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres. This reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was thirty-three, consisting of eight men, ten women, nine boys, and six girls. There was one birth and three deaths, including one adult.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians was fairly good; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing and hunting, a little gardening being done by some of them, also working in the lumber camps.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve and there are only two children of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are simple-minded and good, and as a rule provide for all their requirements, very seldom asking for assistance. The new chief is a man of good sense, who advises his followers wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it: 31A, Naougashing; 31B, and C, Lake of the Woods; 31D, E, and F, on Big island; 31G, Lake of the Woods; 31H, and part of 31G, Big island, Lake of the Woods. The area of these reserves is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of thirty-one men, thirty-six women, forty-nine boys and thirty-one girls. There were four births and six deaths, including one adult.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and they have been free from epidemics. The sanitary regulations of the department have been as far as possible carried out. The Indians are not stationary on their reserve, but always moving from camp to camp, during the summer months.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of these Indians. A number of the young men are employed in cutting wood for the lumber companies in their winter camps, earning fair wages. Their gardens have been well and properly attended to.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are kept in good repair and fairly clean, and they have cared for their stock very well.

Education.—There is no school in operation on their reserves. The number of children of age to attend school is thirty-eight, scattered over the reserves. These Indians, moreover, do not seem anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress. These Indians are law-abiding, but more or less indolent, and prefer to live by hunting and fishing rather than by cultivating the soil, and so little progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, but occasionally a few of them are tempted to indulge in intoxicants by unscrupulous white men working in the lumber camps.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has been allotted the following reserves : 32A, on Whitefish bay, 32B, on Yellow Girl bay ; and 32C, on Sabaskung bay ; the combined area of these reserves being ten thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last payment was forty-eight persons, consisting of thirteen men, thirteen women, nine boys and thirteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good and free from epidemics. The sanitary condition of their houses, which are only occupied during the winter months, has greatly improved, as well as their surroundings.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main resources. A little gardening is also done by them, while some of them earned fair wages in chopping wood.

Buildings.—Their dwellings show some improvements, especially those lately built, which they keep in good repair.

Education.—There is no school-house on any of their reserves, but some of the children attend the boarding school at Rat Portage.

Religion.—There are a few members of the Roman Catholic Church in this band ; the others are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, on the whole, simple and easy to get along with ; having enough for the present, they have little thought for to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

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ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserve.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it, nine of which have been surveyed, all in Lake of the Woods, viz. : 35A, Naougashig, 35B, Obabikong, 35C, and 35D, Sabaaskong bay, 35E, Little Grassy river, 35F, Sabaaskong bay, 35G, Big Grassy river, 35H, Sabaaskong bay, and 35J, Lake of the Woods. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres. Most of these reserves are well timbered with merchantable Norway pine, and the soil of some of them is well adapted for cultivation.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and fifty-nine, consisting of thirty-four men, forty-three women, thirty-two boys and fifty girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, and they were exempt from any epidemics. Nearly all of them were vaccinated this spring. The sanitary condition of their villages has been well looked after, and all refuse taken away and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their principal occupations. A fair number of them are employed by the lumber and mining companies in cutting cord-wood, and their gardens are properly cultivated and looked after at the proper time.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are in a fair state of repair and kept clean, and some are whitewashed; also their stables.

Their horses have been well provided for and are in a fairly good condition.

Education.—The day school on reserve 35H, was reopened again in October last, but the pagan element, which is largely controlled by the chief, is still pronouncedly averse to the children attending school. There is reason to believe, however, that the spirit of opposition to the operation of the school is diminishing, and that ere long the same will die out, and therefore, some progress may be expected for the future.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans, and adhere to their pagan superstitions.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, the majority are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are slowly bettering their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of these reserves are, on the whole, temperate; a few only are given to drink. Their morality, except in a few cases, is very good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz. : Islington, Swan lake and One Man reserves. The first named is situated on the Winnipeg river, the second on Swan lake, and the other on One Man lake. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine acres. The greater part is undulating and wooded with poplar, spruce and jack-pine. The ground is stony, but grain can be successfully grown. There are several large hay swamps, also timothy.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was one hundred and fifty-three, consisting of forty-six men, forty-one women, thirty-three boys and thirty-three girls.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There are several cases of chronic diseases among this band, otherwise the general health of these Indians has been fairly good. The dwellings are kept fairly clean, and the sanitary instructions have been carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens on each of their reserves the occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and picking berries, from which they derive good returns. The lakes abound with several species of good fish and the woods with moose and deer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log dwellings are fairly well built, especially those of Simon Paisheeguonebe and Kenneth McDonald, while a number of them are white-washed with lime. Their stock of cattle is in good condition and well provided for, and receive better attention than formerly.

Education.—There is one day school in operation on Islington reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, with a fairly good attendance.

Religion.—There is a church, with a resident catechist stationed on the boundary of the reserve, where services are held every Sunday, the majority of the band are members of the Anglican faith, and they are regular in attending their church. There are also a few Roman Catholics, the remainder are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, the majority are industrious and are able, with some exceptions, to provide for themselves and families by their hunt and their work all that they require.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band come more frequently into contact with half-breeds. These people will not hesitate to purchase liquor for the Indians during their frequent visits to Rat Portage. They are, however, fairly temperate.

As to morality there has been little ground for complaint.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands, as follows :—

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A2, on Seine river, with an area of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was seventy-seven, consisting of thirteen men, fifteen women, sixteen boys and thirty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles ; no other contagious disease has appeared among them. Their dwellings, which they occupied only during the winter months, are kept clean and in a sanitary condition and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians of this band are limited. Their only occupations are hunting and fishing.

Buildings and Stock.—Their old log buildings in several cases show improvement in their cleanliness compared with previous years, and my remarks to the Indians in this respect were not made in vain. The new houses built are cleaner and have a better appearance.

The few head of cattle in the possession of the Indians have received attention and when seen last May were in good condition.

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Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves, and the continual roaming about of these Indians has been a great detriment to the children and an obstacle to the establishment of a day school, although there are a sufficient number of them to warrant the same.

Religion.—With the exception of four Roman Catholics, the Indians of this band are pagans.

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on the Kawawigamok lake. It contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater part of which is heavily wooded with spruce, tamarack and pine.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was twenty-nine, consisting of eight men, nine women, eight boys and four girls.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Resources and Occupations.—With the exception of the chief of the band, who has a little garden planted with potatoes, these Indians do not cultivate the soil; they depend entirely upon their hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last annuity payment was ninety, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-six women, twenty-four boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. There were no serious cases of sickness nor contagious diseases. The medical officer visited the reserve during the annuity payment and again this spring and vaccinated several of the Indians. Sanitary measures were strictly observed during the spring months.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption and barter are the principal occupations of the Indians. Picking berries is also one of their resources. Very little gardening is done by them.

Buildings.—Their log dwellings are fairly well built, and the majority are clean and in a tidy condition, and an improvement is noticeable each year, in fact the interior of some of them compares favourably with those of some of the white people, with good furniture therein.

Education.—The day school on this reserve continues to do good work, the children, when on the reserve, attend very regularly, and some of them are making good progress in their branch of studies.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band reported themselves to me as pagans. The Church of England has a missionary stationed at Dinorwic who is supposed to visit them.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul, or Lonely lake; a fragment of this band, known as 'Frenchman's Head,' is stationed about fifteen miles south, and there is also another fragment living at Saw Bill lake, north of Ignace Station, on the Canadian Pacific railway.

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The reserve proper has an area of forty-nine thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of this band at the last treaty payment was five hundred and sixty-four, consisting of one hundred and thirty-one men, one hundred and twenty-two women, one hundred and sixty boys and one hundred and fifty-one girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They have, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula, suffered only from minor ailments. Their sanitary condition is still good. All sanitary measures were attended to as far as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing for home consumption and trade. Several of them cultivate small gardens of potatoes, turnips and onions.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are all built of logs, and are above the average, and those of Chief Akeewance and Councillor Bunting are an exception to the general rule adopted by this band, being comfortable and tidy. Their cattle are well attended to and provided for.

Education.—The several day schools on this reserve have been in operation the full term during the year, with a fair attendance, considering the repeated absence of the parents from the reserve in the pursuit of their hunt, and in consequence, the progress made is not as good as it should be. A few children from this reserve are at the St. Paul's industrial school.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians of this band are Christians. Four hundred and forty-six are members of the Church of England, eighty-three of the Roman Catholic Church, and the rest are pagans. The Anglicans have missions stationed at Lac Seul and Frenchman's Head. The religious services at both places are fairly well attended.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Wabuskang lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last annuity payments was seventy-three, consisting of thirteen men, seventeen women, eighteen boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and they were exempted from any serious ailment. Their dwellings are clean and tidy, and the usual spring sanitary measures are properly carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main resources; only a little gardening is being done by them, but the same is properly attended to, with fair results.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are kept in a good state of repair, well ventilated, and in several cases the plots inclosed with a good fence.

Education.—There was no day school in operation on this reserve during the year for want of a teacher.

Religion.—Thirty-three members of this band are Christians of the following denominations: twenty-six Anglicans and seven Roman Catholics; the remainder, numbering forty, are pagans.

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GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English river, and it has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been generally good; they have suffered only from minor ailments. They have continued to improve in cleanliness, and their dwellings also have a neater appearance, and they have paid better attention to the department's orders respecting the cleaning up of all rubbish and filth that accumulate during the winter, and having the same destroyed by fire.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are the main occupations of these Indians. Their trapping has been very profitable this year, and their gardens of potatoes and other roots received better attention than formerly.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve, the same having been closed for several years.

Religion.—Seventy members of this band are Christians, sixty-two being Roman Catholics, eight being members of the Church of England. The remainder are pagans.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of Eagle lake, and contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

There is much good merchantable timber on this reserve, and its soil is fairly good for cultivation.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was sixty-four souls, consisting of twenty men, fifteen women, eighteen boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of this band has been fairly good. There was no serious sickness during the year, with the exception of one case which was attended by the medical officer as soon as called upon by a message. Sanitary precautions were well attended to this spring.

Resources and Occupations.—Trapping, fishing and berry-picking were the chief occupations; a number of the Indians were also employed in the lumber camps in the vicinity. Their gardens were well attended to with good results.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings in most cases are kept in good repair, and are clean and tidy.

Their small stock of cattle were well provided for and are therefore in good condition.

Education.—The day school located on this reserve and conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, does fairly good work, notwithstanding the difficulty of keeping up the attendance, in consequence of the absence of the parents from the reserve.

Religion.—With the exception of five Roman Catholics, the Indians of this band are pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Under this heading the same remarks might apply to the several bands above referred to. Some bands to a certain extent have shown a

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tendency to improvements, and considering their mode of living, compare favourably with Indians occupying reserves more suitable for cultivation, but it requires constant supervision, otherwise they would soon fall back into their former indolent habits. They are, however, beginning to see the benefit they derive from their industry, and there is less difficulty in making them understand than formerly that such is the case, several of the them also inducing their children to perform manual labour.

Temperance and Morality.—As several bands in this agency are situated near small towns or villages, it is rather difficult to restrain them from procuring liquor, of which some of them are passionately fond, and procuring it in the majority of cases through unscrupulous half-breeds and others, but those Indians away in the inland are generally temperate.

As to morality, I may say that there have been but few cases brought to my notice.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

The inspection of this agency commenced on July 16 last, and the following are the names of the reserves inspected, viz. : Hungry Hall Nos. 1 and 2 ; Long Sault Nos. 1 and 2 ; Manitou Rapids Nos. 1 and 2 ; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Riviere La Seine and Lac la Croix. I was also present at the payment of annuities made by the then Indian agent, Mr. Begg, to the several bands of said agency.

Tribe.—All the Indians of the Couchiching agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to these bands are situated near the entrance to the Rainy river, on the north side of it. The area of these two reserves is six thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres. Reserve No. 15M, known as 'Wild Lands' reserve, adjoins them on the east. Its area is twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres.

These reserves are well covered with merchantable timber. The land is admirably adapted for grain-growing, with some extensive and excellent grazing meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these two bands at the last treaty payment was fifty-two, consisting of fifteen men, nineteen women, fourteen boys and four girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians; some of them get work in the saw-mill near their reserve; also at the fisheries. The most industrious cut ties during last winter, which they disposed of to the lumber companies at a fair profit. This, together with their root crops, enable them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing while these industries last.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Religion.—The great majority of these Indians are pagans, with a few members of the Church of England.

LONG SAULT BANDS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name, and are designated as Nos. 12 and 13. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres. These reserves are also well timbered with spruce, cedar and poplar.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands at the last treaty payment was eighty-three, consisting of nineteen men, thirty-one women, thirteen boys and twenty girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of these bands did a thriving business at fishing for sturgeon this spring. This, together with the cutting of ties and the sale of the right of way through their reserves for the Canadian Northern railway, has enabled them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing while these industries last. Their potato gardens were never more promising than they are at present.

Education.—The day school under the auspices of the Church of England has improved since last year, and the teacher is doing her best to bring the pupils along. The attendance is still somewhat irregular on the part of the children whose parents roam about from the reserve to the Lake of the Woods. A few children from these reserves are pupils of the St. Paul's industrial school.

Religion.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel with a resident missionary and a small number of adherents, but the great majority of these Indians are pagans and adhere to their old superstitions.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name, and is designated as No. 11. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these bands at the last treaty payment was one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-eight women, forty-four boys and twenty-two girls.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, with splendid pastures and fine hay marshes on the low lands. Their gardens and fields of oats promise good returns. The cutting of ties and the clearing of right of way through the reserve for the Canadian Northern railway enables them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing and a large amount of cash this winter.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are kept in good repair, clean, and some of them have good furniture therein.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, but in consequence of the Indians' repeated absence from the reserve the attendance is irregular; moreover, they are very bigoted about their old customs, and manifest little interest in education.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all pagans.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, twelve miles east of Fort Frances, and is designated as No. 10. It contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was forty-six, consisting of eleven men, fifteen women, ten boys and ten girls.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve on its front on the river, contains a good proportion of farming land. There is also a large quantity of dry timber suitable for fire-wood, and extensive hay swamps. These Indians have many occupations open to them: hunting, fishing and working for farmers. Several of them made ties and worked on the right of way for the Canadian Northern railway.

Buildings.—Their dwellings, although small, are in fairly good condition and clean.



CADET CORPS, "VOLLEY FIRING," ST. PAUL'S INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (NEAR WINNIPEG), OCTOBER 10, 1900.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

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Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, but the attendance is very irregular.

Religion.—There is only one Christian family in this band ; all the other members are pagans.

COUCHICHOING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake, a few miles east of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A and 16D, with an area of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and forty, consisting of thirty-one men, forty-three women, thirty-three boys and thirty-three girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band do little grain-raising, depending more upon their income derived from each annuity, hunting, fishing and working for lumber camps, and at various occupations. The clearing of the right of way and cutting ties for the Canadian Northern railway through their reserve enabled them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing last winter and this spring.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses are of a very fair order, mostly whitewashed, and kept in a very neat condition and well furnished. Their ponies and cattle are well sheltered and provided with sufficient hay and grain. Stables are kept fairly clean.

Education.—The day school during the winter months was fairly well attended, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—The great majority of this band are Roman Catholics, with two members of the Church of England, and the remainder pagans. The Roman Catholics have the walls for a church finished, with the necessary lumber on the ground for its completion.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy lake, about eight miles east of Fort Frances.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was fifty-two, consisting of eight men, nine women, thirteen boys and twenty-two girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band live mainly by hunting and fishing. Most of the land on the reserve is stony, consequently very little gardening is done. Their fishing ground is at a distance from the reserve. They have but little chance of earning anything outside of their reserve ; however, a few of the young men engage from time to time with the lumber camps.

Education.—There was no school in operation during the past year.

Religion.—Four members of this band are Roman Catholics. The remainder are pagans.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves allotted to these Indians are 17A, 17B, 18B, and 18C. The portion upon which they reside is situated on Northwest bay, Rainy lake. The area of the above reserve is fourteen thousand five hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was fifty-four, consisting of ten men, thirteen women, twelve boys and nineteen girls.

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Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. They have also small gardens of potatoes and corn. Several of the male members obtained employment in the lumber camps by cutting and driving logs at good wages.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

NICKICKONSEMENBOCANNING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to this band are designated as 26A, 26B, and 26C. The reserve on which the Indians reside is situated on Porter inlet, Red Gut bay, Rainy lake. The combined area of their reserves is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, and there is good timber in some portions of them.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was fifty-nine, consisting of twelve men, seventeen women, seventeen boys and thirteen girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens of potatoes and corn, their main occupations are trapping, hunting and fishing. Some of them, however, get work in the lumber camps and also with mining companies at good wages.

Education.—There is no school established on the reserve.

Religion.—Only two members of this band are Roman Catholics ; the remainder are pagans.

RIVIERE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves allotted to this band are situated, one at the entrance of the Seine river and the other on Wild Potato lake, and are designated as Nos. 23A and 23B. The majority of the Indians of this band occupy the former and the others reside near Sturgeon Falls, on the latter. The area of these reserves is eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and twenty-six, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-two women, thirty-one boys and thirty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Those Indians living on the reserve near the mouth of the river, and a few residing at Sturgeon Falls, cultivate small gardens of potatoes and corn, but their main resources consist in hunting, trapping and fishing. The mines in operation in the vicinity of these reserves having been closed during the year, none of the Indians were employed as formerly.

Education.—There is no school in operation on the reserve.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on Neguagou lake, and is designated as No. 26D. It contains an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was ninety-one, consisting of fourteen men, twenty-one women, nineteen boys and thirty-seven girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The main resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. Their gardens of potatoes, corn and other roots are well attended to and properly hoed. They have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserve.

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Education.—There is no school in operation on the reserve.

Religion.—There are ten members of the Catholic Church in this band ; the remainder are pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Condition and Progress.—There is a marked improvement in the circumstances of the several bands whose reserves are on the Rainy river, and the Couchiching band, since my last report. The advent of the new railway in that part of the district, gave them a chance to earn good wages in cutting ties and clearing the right of way ; this together with the fishing for sturgeon enables them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing. Among the more prosperous the most noteworthy is Councillor Red Hawk of Manitou Band No. 1. This is a man of more than average capacity, so that he not only worked at his large garden and small farm, but undertook a contract for cutting ties, with the result of several hundred dollars at his credit. His house is of a medium size, consisting of but one room, but it is properly furnished and well kept ; but the same remark cannot be applied to a great number of the Indians and the other band of this agency ; much remains to be done, so little satisfies an Indian's ambition, if these Indians can be said to have any ambition beyond keeping their stomachs full.

Temperance and Morality.—The bands stationed away from civilization and temptation are temperate, but I am sorry to say that those living near the international boundary are not a temperate people, and with the facility afforded them to procure liquor across the line, any time they have money to pay for it, this condition of affairs is most deplorable. Crime and wrong-doing of a serious nature have not been known during the past year among the Indians of this agency. The only noteworthy evil is conjugal irregularities.

The agency headquarter buildings and surroundings have been greatly improved : a new wire fence has been made, inclosing buildings and gardens. The government property is carefully stored.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined and found to be kept with great care, accuracy and neatness. The correspondence is kept on the file system, and the letter register is regularly written up.

The agent, Mr. Wright, took charge of this agency in September last, and has since been constantly moving, visiting several reserves in order to acquaint himself with the condition of the Indians of this agency, and he spared himself no exertion with that object in view. It is therefore hoped that with his long experience and skill the change will prove to be profitable to the department and the Indians of this agency.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, August 2, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901, along with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, No. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve is a block of land nine miles by eight, situated about seven miles south of the flourishing village of Sintaluta, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and eleven, being an increase of three since last year. During the year there were eight deaths and eleven births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, during the past year the health of the Indians on the reserve has been good. The deaths have been due mostly to old age, pneumonia and cholera infantum.

Dr. Bonjou, who lives at Sintaluta, visits the reserve whenever required.

Resources and Occupations.—Hay and wood are the only natural resources of the reserve; and the supply of a marketable quality of dry wood being about at an end, this source of revenue may be counted almost as extinct as the buffalo. The reserve is plentifully supplied with a healthy young growth of poplar, which if given time, and if prairie fires can be kept out, will soon grow to a size to be useful. At present the Indians do not cut the green wood except an occasional small quantity for some special purpose for their own use.

The Indians make a considerable quantity of hay and, after securing enough for their own cattle, sell the surplus to the settlers and in the towns on the Canadian Pacific railway adjacent.

They also raise wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables for their own use and also for sale. They also rear cattle. The past year was probably the worst on record for farming operations. A continual drought to the end of July put it past most of the crops to recover. When the rain came, which it did in torrents, in August, it was generally accompanied by destructive hail, which knocked down everything. The heavy rains lasted almost till the beginning of winter and it was with the greatest difficulty that enough hay could be got up to winter the cattle, and it was on the whole of an inferior quality.

Some of the more ambitious Indians, recognizing the fact that the supply of dry wood is not to be relied upon any longer, have begun to burn lime for sale and use. Charles Rider and Medicine Rope, burnt a kiln this spring. Considering that it was the first attempt, they turned out a very creditable article. They are thinking of burning more, and other Indians are thinking of copying their example.

Buildings.—The Indians continue to improve their buildings. Some of them have good roomy houses with shingled roofs. In the past these buildings have been plastered with common mud, which, during the beating rains, generally falls out and presents a dirty appearance and requires periodical renewing. I notice those who have

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been burning lime have put a quantity on one side for their own use to plaster their houses instead of mud, so that in a short time I hope to see mortar plastering totally supersede the old-fashioned mud-work.

Stock.—The stock continue to do well, although the last winter was hard on them on account of the poor quality of hay that could be put up. Some of the white settlers lost heavily, but I am glad to say that our cattle came through with a very slight loss in comparison, although it was a very anxious time, as the winter held on so long and in fact when the winter proper was over, several tremendous falls of snow at intervals made it difficult for the cattle to get feed outside and many had to be taken up again.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to be able to say that I think the Indians of this band are making good progress towards civilization.

A number of the younger men, including Headmen Chas. Rider and Eahsichan, have adopted civilized attire altogether, even to cutting their hair; not only is this a good showing for themselves, but it makes it a great deal easier for graduates of the schools returning to live on the reserve to retain the cleanly habits they have been taught to adopt when at school, and very much lessens the chance of their returning to Indian ways.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no trouble with liquor in connection with the band during the past year. I think the Indians are getting less and less in the habit of hanging around the towns; which was their opportunity for getting liquor.

With regard to their morality, I think they will compare favourably with any other class of people of the same number.

General Remarks.—The year just closed has perhaps from a financial standpoint been the worst that could be experienced. Between failure and destruction of crops by drought and hail respectively and difficulty of saving hay from the wet weather which came too late to be of any good to the crops but spoiled hundreds of tons of hay, and also the scarcity of saleable dry wood, to which I may add the total absence of work in the fall from the settlers, and owing to a failure of their crops, the Indians had practically nothing to commence the winter with. The state of affairs caused me considerable anxiety and I had several times to take the responsibility on myself of helping them along or witness suffering or loss.

Considerable work has been done around buildings and fencing about the agency headquarters during the year. With regard to the latter, I may say, this year witnessed the finish of converting the old fencing of poles, which were rotten and useless, into all wire fencing. The total length of such fencing—measured—is three miles. This does not include the cattle inclosure made last year, which would make four and a half miles in all.

I am pleased to be able to say that, notwithstanding the discouraging features of last season, this year the Indians have done a great amount of summer fallowing. I have not measured it yet, but I have no hesitation in saying that is by far the largest amount I have ever seen done in one season by them. Some new breaking has been done and more is in progress.

Daniel Kennedy, who assists me here and also acts as interpreter, does his work well and takes an interest in it.

I am glad to state that a good crop was put in by the Indians and at the present time the prospects look very bright for a good harvest.

SIOUX BAND, MOOSEJAW.

These Indians came over from the United States at the time of the hostilities with the American government.

In the year 1876 they were attacked by General Custer with about four hundred of the 7th United States cavalry on the Little Big Horn river, Montana. The collision

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resulted in the total annihilation of the soldiers, not one escaping. The fight occurred in daylight in the month of June against an enemy without artillery, but mobile and with a thorough knowledge of the country.

Many of the Sioux (numbering at one time about six thousand Indians) came to this side, and made their hunting-grounds around Wood mountain and Cypress hills for some years, where they were effectually controlled by a handful of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Many returned in time to their agencies in the States, and the remainder, about the time of the disappearance of the buffalo, and contemporaneously with the building of the Canadian Pacific railway, moved across to the town of Moosejaw, and have made a living ever since working for settlers, selling bead-work, &c.

They number about one hundred and twenty-five and their life around the town tends a good deal to lead them to bad habits.

Temperance.—They get liquor without much trouble, and although a white man and an Indian were convicted lately for supplying it, which will tend to check it, I fear from their close proximity to town that they will still get some.

Health.—At one time they were very healthy, but of late years tuberculosis in one form or another has become very prevalent.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians earn considerable money by working around, they are making no permanent progress, and live in tents both winter and summer.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the past fiscal year.

This agency comprises seven reserves situated at distances varying from fourteen to forty miles from the town of Battleford, the buildings of the agency headquarters being conveniently located on the Battle river, at a central point two miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres, and is located twenty-two miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Tribe and Population.—The inhabitants of this reserve are Cree Indians. They number thirty-nine men, forty-one women, and seventy-two children, in all one hundred and fifty-two souls.

Resources and Occupations.—The reserve is well adapted for mixed farming: the soil is fertile, water is abundant, and hay is to be had in moderate quantities. The extent and character of farming operations have been improving, but slowly.

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Last season's wheat crop was a partial failure. Oats and barley, however, gave good returns.

Stock.—The cattle wintered but poorly owing to scarcity of hay, but there was no loss from this cause.

Farming Implements.—A few of these Indians have a full equipment of implements for farming on a small scale, though for the most part they are still obliged to work in groups in order that all may avail themselves of the use of the limited number of wagons, mowers, and other expensive implements. They handle their implements with considerable care.

Education.—More than usual interest is taken in the day school here, and a fair attendance is maintained. Several children from this reserve are at the industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Church of England, the remainder being Roman Catholics. There is a mission church on the reserve, and regular services, the Rev. Mr. Inkster being in charge.

Characteristics and Progress.—This was formerly the foremost band in this agency in respect to civilization and material prosperity, and it still retains that rank in some particulars, inasmuch as its members approach more nearly the standard of the white man in intelligence; but in industrial progress, and in the fact as well as the spirit of independence they have relatively lost ground during the past year.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres, and is located on the south side of the Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford.

Tribe and Population.—The population comprises ninety-seven Cree Indians, namely, twenty-three men, thirty-five women, and thirty-nine children. This was formerly a numerous band proportionate to the liberal area of the reserve, but through desertions and deaths it has been reduced to its present small numbers, among whom there still remain a score of aged and sickly persons, whose demise is likely for a time to offset the increase.

Resources and Occupations.—Like the other reserves of this agency, this reserve is adapted for grain-growing and the feeding of a limited number of stock. Being separated by a considerable distance from the other reserves, this band is the sole charge of one farming instructor. The consequence is that the work is supervised in every detail, and during the past year has been attended with much success. The wheat crop of last season averaged somewhat over thirty bushels to the acre, and the grain was clean and of a fair sample. There was a fair return of garden produce. The cattle were well wintered, and in consequence were in beef condition early in the summer.

Farming Implements.—During the year these Indians have purchased five combined ploughs, two mowers and two wagons. Their equipment of implements is thus rendered fairly complete.

Education.—The day school, which was but poorly attended, has been closed, and some of the pupils have been placed in the Thunderchild's boarding school.

Religion.—There are no missionaries on this reserve, nor any regular services. With the exception of a few who are pagans, these Indians belong either to the Church of England or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been a distinct advance on the part of 50 per cent of this band toward a condition of independence and self-support, and there is evidence of an ambition for further improvement. All the working men of

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the band raised their own flour this year for the first time, and several had fifty bushels, and some even as high as two hundred bushels, for sale. During the present summer a large acreage of new land was broken up preparatory to next season's work.

POUNDMAKER'S AND LITTLE PINE'S BANDS.

Reserves.—These two bands, which in their condition and management have very much in common, are located about thirty-five miles west of Battleford, on both sides of the Battle river, and nearly opposite the settlement of Bresaylor. They contain thirty-five thousand two hundred acres. The Eagle hills, which here rise to a height of about four hundred feet, cross the reserves at a distance of a mile from the river and parallel with it. The highest point is the Spy hill, famous in Indian legend. The hills are here intersected by the Outknife creek and several deep lateral ravines, affording picturesque scenery and fine shelter, water and grazing for all kinds of stock.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians also belong to the Cree nation, and number fifty-seven men, fifty-four women and ninety-six children; two hundred and seven in all.

Resources and Occupations.—The facilities for grain-growing are here of the highest class. The industry has accordingly been much extended, so that this year there has been a considerable surplus of wheat, for much of which, however, there was no sale, owing to the limited demand and the inferior quality of the grain. Gardening shows a steady improvement and is attended with much success. The Indians increase their income slightly by the sale of lime and charcoal. They are too far from market to haul wood or hay profitably.

Stock.—The cattle are doing well, and show a fair increase, notwithstanding the loss of about twenty-head by drowning. The winter's hay supply was amply sufficient, but the greater part of it was put up outside the reserves.

Farming Implements.—The change from the community to the individual system of work in connection with the industries, which has been partially effected, has necessitated an increase in the equipment of agricultural implements. The original stock of ploughs supplied by the government has become very much used up; and though some of them have been renewed and others have been replaced by new ones, paid for by the Indians, yet, at the present time, less than half the working Indians have ploughs at their disposal, and the difficulties of the borrower on the reserve are no less than elsewhere. Men may work in groups at hay-making, but not so conveniently at ploughing, and it has been an aim latterly to encourage the Indians, so far as their means would admit, to provide themselves with this most essential implement.

Education.—There is a day school on each of these reserves, but from various causes, chiefly the indifference of the Indians, the attendance has been small.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—Here also there is a distinct improvement in the comfort and well-being of the Indians. They are better clothed and fed than formerly; they are less given to begging and are tolerably obedient to instructions.

MOOSOMIN'S AND THUNDERHILL'S BANDS.

Reserves.—These reserves comprise thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-acres, and are situated on the Saskatchewan river, fourteen miles and nineteen miles, respectively, northwest from Battleford. The soil is light but productive. The scarcity of water, which was felt in dry seasons, is not so noticeable at present. The surface has of late years become so overgrown with bluffs that it is now difficult for the Indians to enlarge their fields or to obtain new fields of a respectable size without clearing.

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Tribe and Population.—The population consists of Cree Indians with a small admixture of Saulteaux. They number sixty-four men, sixty-nine women, and one hundred and twelve children ; total, two hundred and forty-five.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is the regular occupation of these Indians. They had a tolerable yield of grain last season, and the prospects for the present season are much better. Whitecap, the most advanced Indian of the agency, has upwards of forty acres of wheat, oats and barley, all well put in and very promising. Most of these people earn a few dollars occasionally to buy provisions by hauling a load of wood to town.

Stock.—The cattle industry is attended with serious inconvenience, owing to the scarcity of hay on and in the immediate neighbourhood of the reserves, and the wintering of cattle in camps at a distance from the reserves has many disadvantages. Last winter, however, some forty head were wintered by their owners on the reserves, and next winter there will be a much larger number. In every way the individual owners of the cattle are showing more interest in them as their own property than in former years when the cattle were managed as a herd with little discrimination as to ownership.

Farming Implements.—Here, as on the other reserves, the Indians have during the year been allowed to buy a considerable number of implements, chiefly ploughs, mowers, rakes and wagons.

Education.—The day school on Thunderchild's reserve has been fairly well attended, and a boarding school has been opened at the Roman Catholic mission adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve.

Religion.—A few of the oldest have continued to resist Christian influences and adhere to heathen ideas and practices ; but, with these exceptions, the members of these bands belong to the Church of England or to the Roman Catholic Church, and regularly attend their respective services.

Characteristics and Progress.—The material condition of these Indians shows a fair degree of improvement. Many of them display a commendable industry during seeding, haying, and similar seasons of pressing work. In the interval, however, with only a few exceptions, a large part of their time is spent in idleness, while some of the oldest type are still much devoted to visiting and dancing.

STONY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twenty miles south of Battleford, and consists of forty-six thousand two hundred and eight acres.

Tribe and Population.—The inhabitants number twenty-six men, thirty-four women, and thirty children ; total, ninety. They belong to the Stony tribe, who are apparently allied to the Sioux, and came originally from the south, though those living at the present time all claim to be natives of Saskatchewan. The band consisted formerly of three divisions, and numbered in all upwards of three hundred members. The decrease is accounted for by deaths and desertions, the latter occurring immediately after the rebellion of 1885.

Resources and Occupations.—There are here excellent facilities for farming and stock-raising, but in neither of these industries has any decided success been attained. There is, however, a fair prospect for the present season's crop, and a much larger area than in former seasons has been broken up. Meantime, the Stonies continue to live mainly by the sale of hay and wood in town. There is abundance of hay on the reserve, but wood is becoming scarce.

Stock.—The cattle are of a good class and hardy, being of a Galloway strain. They wintered well under the care of the individual owners. There was considerable

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hay to spare, part of which was disposed of in town and part to the Cree Indians of Red Pheasant's reserve.

Farming Implements.—The equipment of farming implements is small, but as these people work rather harmoniously together, it is sufficient for the present.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, and but few children from here are in attendance at the industrial school. There seems to be room for the profitable operation of a day school. A report has recently been made to the department on this subject.

Religion.—A few of these Indians belong to the Church of England, but the large majority are pagans. There is no regular place of worship on the reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Natural Features.—On all the reserves of this agency the surface is undulating, the soil light in places; but, as a rule, moderately fertile; water convenient. Lakes, sloughs, and creeks are everywhere full, and the bluffs which were partially swept away by fires during the dry seasons are now being rapidly restored. Notwithstanding the rains of summer the danger from prairie fires is still great, when the heavy covering of grass that accumulates on the surface becomes dried out in the fall.

Population.—Throughout the agency there were thirty-nine births and thirty-five deaths, giving a net increase from natural causes of four. There are a number of Saulteaux Indians on the plains adjoining the reserves, both to the north and to the south, a few of whom were admitted to treaty. Three women withdrew from treaty by commutation. The total number receiving annuity in 1901 was seven hundred and ninety-two, as against eight hundred and seven in 1900.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been generally good. Even the prevailing diseases of the Indians have not made their usual ravages. The improvement in food, clothing and cleanliness, in all of which it is noticeable, largely accounts for this. The whitewashing of houses in the fall and the cleaning up of premises in the spring were generally attended to.

Owing to the prevalence, a little further west, of a mild type of small-pox during the winter, our medical officer, Dr. McAdam, made a special tour of the reserves for the purpose of vaccinating, and on examination later, he found that the operation was, in a large percentage of cases, successful. The epidemic did not extend to this agency, however, nor were the Indians at this point visited by any other contagious or infectious disease during the year.

Buildings.—The clerk's house has been rebuilt and rendered very comfortable. It is under one roof with the agency office. Some much needed improvements have been made to the farmhouse on Little Pine's reserve.

Practically no change has been made in the Indians' houses. This is for want partly of building logs, which are scarce on some of the reserves, but more particularly of lumber, which is dear and until now has had to be bought. Since the beginning of June, however, some eighty thousand feet of lumber has been cut at Birch lake, a point fifty miles north from the agency headquarters or forty miles from the nearest reserve; and it is thought that in spite of the difficulties of freighting the material so great a distance, the results of the sawing will prove a great stimulus to the improvement of the Indians' houses.

Granaries and storehouses are almost entirely wanting, and the need has been much felt during the past year. A portion of the lumber above referred to will be employed for the flooring and finishing of such buildings, which it is the intention to have the Indians erect.

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Stock.—Cattle.—The cattle show a net increase of forty-seven head during the year, and now number nineteen hundred and forty head. Two hundred and twenty-four head were beefed or sold for the benefit of the respective owners. The loss in connection with wintering was one and a half per cent, and loss from drowning and other accidents about the same.

Sheep.—The keeping of sheep continues to afford a fair profit to five Indians. They are valued chiefly for the meat, as not more than six cents per pound can be realized for wool.

Pigs.—Hog-raising has been made something of a success on several of the reserves. The Indians have on hand upwards of one hundred hogs, after killing a very considerable quantity of pork. For the feed of these a large quantity of unmarketable wheat has been turned to account.

Education.—Apart from the five day schools, which have a combined average attendance of about thirty-five, there are in all seventy-eight children from this agency in the boarding schools, namely, fifty-eight in the Battleford industrial school, nine in the Duck Lake boarding school, and eleven in the Thunderchild's boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Along with the improvement in their material condition that has been mentioned, there are evidences of an increasing ambition to be independent. During seeding time, men and teams were usually in the field between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and worked with some degree of regularity throughout the season. It is true there are exceptions to this industry, and at other seasons the exceptions are still numerous.

Temperance and Morality.—Several instances of intoxication have been detected during the year and the offenders have been punished, more particularly those who furnished the intoxicant. On the whole, however, there is some improvement in respect to temperance and morality among the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector, Acting Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., August 22, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my first annual report of this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are located at the town of Birtle, which is in the northwestern portion of the province on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Birdtail creek runs through the town.

Tribes.—This agency comprises nine reserves, and five are occupied by the *Saulteaux* and four by the *Sioux*. The *Sioux*, or *Dakotas*, receive no annuity, but were given reserves and assistance in cattle and a few farm implements so as to enable them to make their own living, which they are doing fairly well. The *Saulteaux* are a branch of the *Ojibbewa* tribe, but are now known as the *Saulteaux*. They receive an annuity of \$5 each and each headman \$15 and each chief \$25.

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Reserves.—Birdtail Sioux Reserve, No. 57.—This reserve has an area of six thousand four hundred acres and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for raising grain and root crops. The land in the valley between the two rivers is suitable for grain-growing, being heavier soil than the upland. These bottom lands supply the hay required for stock, but not in sufficient quantities during dry seasons. There are about six hundred acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, maple and small poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west, and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion of the reserve.

Oak River Sioux Reserve, No. 58.—This reserve has an area of nine thousand seven hundred acres, and is located about six miles north from Griswold, a town situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a mixture of a light and heavy loam and is well adapted for the raising of grain and roots of all kinds. On some of the hills the land is stony and sandy and is suitable for pasture only. There is about one thousand acres in wood, mostly elm, oak and poplar; with the exception of elm, the growth is small. The Oak river runs through the northeast corner and empties into the Assiniboine river, which river is the south and east boundary of the reserve.

Oak Lake Sioux Reserve, No. 59.—This reserve has an area of two thousand five hundred acres and is located about four miles north of Pipestone, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a sandy loam and about one thousand three hundred acres are suitable for cultivation. There is about one hundred and fifty acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and one thousand and fifty acres suitable for pasture and hay. The Pipestone creek flows through the eastern portion of the reserve.

Turtle Mountain Sioux Reserve, No. 60.—This reserve has an area of six hundred and forty acres and is located on the northern base of the Turtle mountain. There are ten acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture land. Deloraine, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is the nearest town and post office.

Keesekoowenin's Reserve, No. 61.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the southern base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of six thousand four hundred and forty acres. The Indians of this reserve have also a fishing station on the northern shores of Clearwater lake, about twelve miles northeast from the reserve. They have also leased section 4, township 20, and section 7, township 21, in range 19, west of the first meridian in the province of Manitoba, containing an area of one thousand and twenty-eight acres, more or less, for hay and grazing purposes. The soil is a rich black loam and in the flats along the river there are large hay meadows irrigated by the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs through the reserve. There are numerous lakes and ponds on this reserve. There are one thousand acres in wood, mostly small poplar. Fires have destroyed most of the large timber.

Waywayseecappo's Reserve, No. 62.—This reserve has an area of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, and is located about fifteen miles in a northeasterly direction from Birtle and on the Birdtail creek, which runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a heavy black loam, and an effort is being made this season to encourage the Indians to farm, as grain-raising is being made a success by farmers in the vicinity. There are three thousand acres in wood, mostly poplar, suitable for building, and immense quantities of fire-wood. This reserve is well adapted for raising stock.

Valley River Reserve, No. 62½.—This reserve has an area of eleven thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and is located at the junction of the Valley river and Short

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creek, and about twelve miles east of Grandview, a small town on the Canadian Northern railway. The soil is a light loam and the pasturage good and most suitable for raising stock. There are one thousand four hundred and sixty acres in wood, mostly poplar and spruce. Fire has done great damage to the timber on this reserve; there is still good building timber and large quantities of fire-wood on the reserve. There are a number of hay meadows along the Short creek, from which the Indians obtain their supply of hay.

Gambler's Reserve, No. 68.—This reserve has an area of eight hundred and twenty-five acres, and is situated on Silver creek, which is on the east side of the Assiniboine river, and about five miles from Binscarth, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a black loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak. The remainder of this reserve has been surrendered and is now for sale. There is only one family, that of John Tanner, living on the reserve.

Rolling River Reserve, No. 67.—This reserve has an area of twelve thousand eight hundred acres, and is located about fifteen miles from the town of Minnedosa. The country is undulating with a great deal of poplar and willow brush, burnt in patches; there are numerous lakes (four of which contain fish), ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a rich black loam suitable for grain-growing. There are four thousand five hundred acres in wood, some large enough for building purposes, and the remainder only for fire-wood. The Rolling river runs through the reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the bands in this agency is as follows: three hundred and ten men, three hundred and forty-six women and two hundred and sixty-eight young people under fifteen, making a total of nine hundred and twenty-four. There were thirty-nine births and forty deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Sioux has been fairly good, but I am sorry to say that scrofula is very prevalent amongst the bands, especially at Oak river.

The general health of the Saulteaux bands has been good, with the exception of the Waywayseecappo's, several cases of small-pox having broken out in January and again in March, but I am glad to report that through the excellent quarantine and hospital arrangements made by Dr. Wickwire, the medical officer for the reserve, which were carried out under his instructions, the disease was kept from spreading, there being only five cases. The patients were under the care of two of the Rev. Sisters of Charity, who gave them the best of care during their stay in the hospital. There were two deaths from the disease, and one of these was a consumptive, who would have died in any event, as he was given up by Dr. Wickwire before he contracted small-pox. There are a number of scrofulous cases amongst these bands also. Every precaution is taken in the spring to have all refuse accumulated during the winter months removed and burned. All the Indians with a few exceptions live in tents during the summer months, this gives them an excellent opportunity to clean out thoroughly and whitewash their houses, of which nearly all who own houses, avail themselves. A large number were vaccinated and a number of cases which did not take were attended to during the treaty payments.

Resources and Occupations.—The reserves occupied by the Sioux are well adapted for the raising of grain and cereals of all kinds, and a limited number of cattle can be raised, as the pasturage is first-class. The hay crop is light. Last winter hay being scarcer than usual, mostly all their stock was brought through the long winter on straw rations in fairly good condition, only a few casualties occurring in the spring amongst the weak cows and heifers. The Indians are principally occupied in farming, in the care of stock and working for farmers and others in the vicinity of the different reserves, earning considerable money during the year. They also derive a little from the sale of fish, skins, bead-work, mats, baskets and ponies which they get from the Indians on the American side of the line, and sell for about \$15 a head to the farmers

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and others in their vicinity. The reserves occupied by the Saulteaux number five, and are well adapted for mixed farming. These Indians farm a little and raise cattle. More acreage has been put under cultivation this season than formerly, and I expect that the Indians will make an effort to increase their acreage for next season and also increase their herds of cattle. These bands make their living from produce of gardens, sale of cattle, hay, senega-root, wood, tanning hides, hunting, fishing and working for farmers and others in their respective districts.

Buildings.—The buildings on all the reserves are mostly log ones, some with shingle roofs, but the majority have still the old-time mud roof. There are also a few frame houses, but the Indians are putting up new and better houses this season to replace their mud-roofed shacks. These will be built with dovetailed corners and will have shingled roofs. There is a tendency for better buildings on all the reserves.

Stock.—The cattle owned by the different bands are in good condition and came through the winter well, only a few casualties occurring in the spring, principally among old cows and young heifers when calving. The bulls on the different reserves were in good condition and with one exception were well taken care of during the winter. Owing to the continued rain fall last autumn there was great difficulty in saving hay after it was cut, tons being destroyed by the constant rains before it could be cured and stacked. Fortunately the winter was favourable and by the Indians making a few sales and exchanges, buying hay and straw, the result was as stated above.

Farming Implements.—The implements are well taken care of and are nearly all purchased by the Indians themselves. A number of new wagons, mowers and binders have been purchased this season.

Education.—The day school on the Oak River Sioux reserve has been closed on account of non-attendance of the children of school age. These will now be sent to the Elkhorn industrial school. The day school on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, called the Okanase day school, is well attended, having a daily average of about ten. The children seem to take an interest in their studies, and their parents are very anxious for them to be educated. Children from this agency are also attending the Regina, Elkhorn and Brandon industrial schools and the Birtle and Pine Creek boarding schools. A great number of the Indians take no interest in the education of their children and are quite indifferent as to sending them to either boarding or industrial schools.

Religion.—A Sunday and a week day service, Presbyterian, are regularly held on the Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux, Keeseekoowenin's, Waywayseecappo's and Rolling River reserves. On the three first the attendance is good, and the Indians seem to take an interest in religious matters, and on the two last named reserves the Indians take very little interest and are mostly pagans. There is also a Roman Catholic service held occasionally on the Waywayseecappo's reserve, and I am told by the Indians that the services are well attended. On the Valley River reserve, Presbyterian, no services are held. There is a Sunday service and Sunday school held on the Oak River Sioux reserve, Church of England; there are several Christian families who attend the services regularly, but the large majority take no interest and do not attend. There are four churches on the following reserves: Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux, one each, Presbyterian; Waywayseecappo's, two, one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic. The church at Oak River Sioux is off the reserve and at Keeseekoowenin's and Rolling river, services, Presbyterian, are held, the former in the school-house and the latter in the mission-house, both on the reserve.

The Indians of the Birdtail Sioux and Oak Lake Sioux reserves have an organized 'Ladies' Aid,' and the former contributed \$42 and the latter \$30 towards the women's foreign mission fund of the Presbyterian Church. This speaks for itself, and reflects great credit on the women of these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on the whole, are industrious and law-abiding, and are fairly well-to-do, from an Indian standpoint, having fairly good

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houses, farms and stock, and farm implements, and generally earn sufficient money to keep themselves and families supplied with provisions during the year, no rations being issued, except in extreme cases of poverty or ill health. I might mention Wm. Wambdiaka, of the Oak River Sioux reserve, who has put up a new frame house, 18 x 24 feet, this summer; all the work has been done by himself and friends, with the assistance of the farming instructor, who showed him how to do the work properly. He intends to have the house painted as soon as he can save sufficient money to buy paint out of his earnings. Keewaytincappo, of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, has completed a new log house, dovetailed corners, and a good shingled roof. Five others of this band have logs out for new houses of the above description. Improvements have also been added to the houses in general, such as good doors and windows, and the roofs of several have been painted. Next year will see a greater improvement along these lines, as most of the Indians are desirous of having larger and more comfortable houses. The Sioux are the better farmers, and have fields of wheat averaging from ten to ninety acres each. I might mention Sunkahonation and Moses Bunn, of th Birdtail Sioux, Harry Hotanina, Itoyetuanka, Caske Hanske and Kinyan-wakan, of the Oak River Sioux, who have fields averaging from fifty to ninety acres each, besides smaller fields of oats and garden stuff.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency, so far as has come under my notice, are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, although occasionally, when visiting the towns in the vicinity of their reserves, liquor is obtained by them. It is very difficult to find out these offenders against the law. The morality of the Indians compares favourably with that of the Indians on other reserves.

Crops.—Owing to the heavy snow-fall of last winter, and the late spring, ploughing and seeding were late in being finished, the land being generally too wet to work. However, seeding was finished by the end of May, and up to the present time of writing, the weather has been all that could be desired for the rapid growth and ripening of grain and root crops. The yield this season will be the best for some years. Hay will be plentiful, nearly all the sloughs having dried up. The area under crop is the largest ever put in by the Indians of this agency, and the ploughing and seeding have been fairly well done.

Wheat-cutting commenced on August 6, on Birdtail Sioux reserve, and will be general on the other reserves by the 20th.

General Remarks.—I took charge of this agency in November of last year, and up to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1901, I have visited all the reserves in this agency twice, with the exception of the Turtle Mountain reserve, which is one hundred and ten miles from Birtle, and two of them frequently on account of their proximity to Birtle, one being thirteen and the other twenty miles distant.

The other reserves are long distances from the agency headquarters, and range from twenty-three to eighty miles.

The Indians of this agency are practically self-supporting, a little flour and bacon only being issued to the old and infirm. Last winter, however, was an exceptionally hard one, owing to the failure of crops and the destruction of hay by the wet weather, and an extra quantity of rations had to be issued to the old people. As the Waywayseecappo's reserve was quarantined for small-pox for a month, rations had to be issued to the Indians during that period; this accounts for the increase of flour, beef and bacon during the year.

Mr. S. M. Dickinson is the agency clerk. He is industrious and painstaking, and performs his duties satisfactorily.

Mr. E. H. Yeomans is the farming instructor, located at Oak River Sioux reserve. He is a practical farmer, and thoroughly understands his duties.

I have received great assistance from the department's employees in carrying on the work of this agency.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,

Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, August 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge on June 30 last.

Reserve.—There is one reserve, the Blackfoot, in this agency. It is situated on the Bow river, and includes townships 20, and parts of 21, 22 and 23, in ranges 19 to 24, inclusive, west of the fourth initial meridian.

The eastern and western limits are thirty-six miles apart, and the average distance from the north to the south boundary is about twelve and one-half miles. The area therefore is about four hundred and seventy square miles, or more than three hundred acres for every member of the band, i.e., every man, woman and child.

The principal topographical features of this reserve are a low range of dunes about the centre of the reserve and north of the Bow river; a group of sand hills near the western limit and south of the Bow river and a prominent group of hills near the eastern boundary. The Bow river enters the reserve in township 22, and flows serpentine eastward to near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek, a much smaller stream, enters the northern boundary in township 21, and empties into the Bow river about ten miles from the eastern boundary of the reserve, while the Arrow-wood creeks enter the reserve near the southwestern corner and fall into the Bow river about ten miles east of the western boundary.

At points along both sides of the Bow river there are prominent sharp-cut banks rising in places more than one hundred and fifty feet above the river. Along these banks may be seen exposures of sandstone of various degrees of hardness and in depth one hundred feet and more, while here and there seams of bituminous coal, ranging from a few inches to several feet in thickness, are plainly visible.

Between these cut-banks are fertile valleys on which there is a rich growth of herbage, affording a splendid pasturage for horses and cattle, and as the waters of the Bow river, like most mountain streams, are cool and clear as crystal, it would be difficult to find a more desirable feeding ground for such animals. Not only in the valleys but over extensive stretches of rich high rolling prairie, to the north and to the south, the horses and cattle love to graze and roam about.

With the exception of small groves of cotton-wood, willow and small spruce along the river and creeks, there is no wood.

Tribe.—These Indians are the original and historic Blackfeet.

Vital Statistics.—The band comprises nine hundred and seventy-five individuals, consisting of two hundred and seventy-four men, two hundred and eighty-four women, and four hundred and seventeen young people under twenty-one years of age.

There were twenty-six births and thirty-seven deaths reported during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, and I am pleased to be able to report that they have been free from any epidemics. The dwellings and surrounding premises are kept fairly clean, and the refuse that accumulated during the winter months was raked up and burned. The older members of this band having passed through the small-pox scourge of 1870—when some six or eight hundred fell victims of this dread disease—are now mostly immuned to it. The others have been successfully vaccinated within the last two years.



GIRLS' CALISTHENIC CLUB, ST. PAUL'S INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (NEAR WINNIPEG) OCTOBER 10, 1900



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There is a well equipped hospital on this reserve, which contains two wards. The staff comprises a resident doctor and two nurses. While this hospital is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, all who are in need of treatment are welcome and may enter, and I may add that it is well patronized.

Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, is the medical supervisor of the reserve and hospital.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Blackfeet are raising cattle, mining and hauling coal, farming, putting up hay for themselves and adjacent ranchers, and day labour of one kind and another. These Indians own in the neighbourhood of three thousand horses, of various degrees of usefulness and value, and are constantly selling off the surplus stock, for which they receive considerable ready money. For a good many years after the consummation of Treaty No. 7, these Indians tried to make themselves believe that it was the imperative duty of the government to supply all their food and other requirements, and many of the band positively refused to accept cattle for fear the government might expect them to support themselves. I am particularly pleased to report that many of this band are now beginning to see things differently in this connection and are now exhibiting evidences of a desire to be self-supporting. Applications for nearly five hundred head of heifers, with which to start at the cattle industry, have been made to me; but only one hundred head have been available to meet the demand. The animals were asked for under loan, *i.e.*, individual Indians who receive animals under the loan system agree to return the same number of head as that received, at the expiration of five or more years as agreed upon, the Indian lessee to retain for himself the natural increase.

When every able-bodied Indian possesses a herd of cattle, cultivates a reasonable area of land to provide a sufficiency of potatoes, turnips, carrots and garden stuff for household requirements, there will be no necessity for the gratuitous issue of food by the government to strong able-bodied men and women; and hopes may then be entertained of making these moral weaklings good citizens and a credit and profit to our country, and not a burden and expense.

There is a valuable seam of bituminous coal cropping out of a cut-bank on the south side of the Bow river; but when there is the greatest demand for fuel, that is, in the months of November and December, the river is liable to be turbulent, and as the Indians have not the proper appliances for transporting the coal across the river to the best markets they do not sell as much as they would under favourable circumstances. They have, however, mined and sold about four hundred tons during the year.

The farming operations are not as extensive as I should like, particularly as regards the growing of potatoes and other roots as well as garden stuff, although I am told—as I have only had charge of this band for less than ten months, I must accept hearsay evidence—that the Indians put in their grain and attended to their root and garden crop better this season than ever before. The crops now promise a fair return, and I trust will be an incentive to them to do greater work in the future.

There are a good many willing workers amongst the members of this band, in fact the great majority are willing to work for cash and quick payment. They prefer to take their wages at the end of each day in preference to waiting for a longer period and will accept less per diem when so paid.

During the last half of the fiscal year they gained considerable money for the work they rendered at the removal of the agency buildings from the site on the Bow river to the new location, just south of the reputed village of Gleichen, by hauling stone and sand for the foundation walls and by work of one kind and another in connection therewith. Roads have been graded up the hills on the main trails leading to both the north and south settlements, and about three-quarters of a mile of road has been gravelled on the trail leading to the south camp. From this it will be seen that a large number of the Indians have not been idle, and from their angle of vision they think that they have accomplished a great deal of hard work since last New Year.

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Buildings.—There is a great deal of room for improvement in the direction of better buildings both for themselves and their stock, and I am sure that the department will be pleased to learn that there are evidences of progress right along this line, not so much in what has been done as in an expressed desire to husband their resources with a view of erecting substantial and creditable buildings in the near future; for example, in the case of Little Axe, he has authorized me to erect a cottage, and has made a deposit of nearly \$300 to apply thereon. The balance of the amount required is to be retained out of the proceeds from the sale of several head of cattle which will soon be ready for the market. This cottage is to be 24 x 36 feet in size, and a modern one from an Indian point of view, i.e., it is to be built on a stone foundation wall, which will inclose a roomy frost-proof cellar, and it is to be lathed and plastered, and painted throughout. The cellar has already been excavated and the bulk of the lumber is now on the ground and operations will soon be commenced with a view of completing it in time for use next winter.

Several other members of the band have expressed a desire for better habitations, and have asked me to draw plans and to see that the work was properly performed as soon as they are in a financial position to undertake the job; and, as my advice has also been sought as to the best way to save their income, I have hopes that within a few years there will be a number of good dwellings on this reserve.

Stock.—There are nearly three thousand head of horses, as stated before, owned by members of the band, nearly all of which are of the cayuse or native pony breed. With a view of raising the standard of these horses, a registered Clydesdale stallion was introduced into this band of ponies this season, and I am hopeful that within a few years the standard will be greatly improved. The Indians are much pleased with this sire, and are looking forward to the time when they may expect a better class of colts than from the native stallions. The cattle now number nearly eight hundred head, and I am pleased to be able to report that the objection to taking cattle appears to be on the wane, in fact there are few Indians in the band now that can muster boldness enough to proclaim against the taking of cattle. With very few exceptions the Indians who have cattle care well for them, and view them as worthy successors of the buffalo that at one time roamed the plains and were the main food-stay of these Indians.

Farming Implements.—This band was fairly well supplied with wagons, mowers, hay-rakes, sleighs and other implements, and this season eight new mowers and rakes, four new farm wagons, five stubble ploughs and several sets of working harness have been bought and partly paid for. The balance due thereon will be mostly paid within the next four months from the proceeds of sale of beef-cattle and money earned by work.

Education.—There are three boarding schools in operation on this reserve, namely, the Crowfoot, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church; the White Eagle and the Old Sun, under the auspices of the English Church. Several children from this reserve are attending the High River and the Calgary industrial schools in addition to the boarding schools on the reserve.

There are considerably over one hundred Blackfoot children of school age who have never received the benefit of a single day at school, and I am sorry to say are growing up in sight of one of the three schools referred to in ignorance of the benefit to be derived from these institutions. The children who are inmates of these schools are making fair progress, some of course are gaining knowledge more rapidly than others. About sixteen new pupils have been admitted to the three schools on the reserve since I took charge of this agency last October.

Religion.—Two Christian denominations are represented on this reserve, the Roman Catholic and the Episcopalian, with regular service at three points on the reserve. About one-tenth of the band attend these services fairly regularly and a few take an interest in the work. The great majority still cling to the belief of their forefathers.

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Progress.—I am pleased to testify that on the whole there have been evidences of progress among the members of the band during the few months that I have been their agent, true, not so many or as great as I should desire, yet sufficient to encourage me in the work and in the hope that these dependent wards of our country may yet be brought to that stage of manhood and womanhood when they will scorn the degrading influence of a ration-house, which robs them of respect for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—Both intemperance and immorality, I am sorry to report, are too prevalent here. Intoxicants are evidently easily procurable, and these ignorant people apparently either do not know, or do not foresee, the ultimate disastrous result of trifling with this great enemy of the Indians. As intemperance and immorality usually go hand in hand, one can easily understand why the morality is not of that high standard that it ought to be. A number of half-breeds are now in prison at Calgary for supplying intoxicants to the Blackfeet, and four of the Indians are in the same place for violating the law in respect to intoxicants.

General Remarks.—I had charge of the Birtle agency from the summer of 1885 to the end of September last, when I was transferred to this agency, and when I remind the department that the gratuitous issue of food at the former agency did not cost the government over \$200 per annum as against \$25,000 here, there being about an equal number of Indians in both agencies, the department will not wonder when I say that the change to me was most marked. The food issue to the Blackfeet has cost the government several thousand dollars less the last fiscal year than ever before, which is tangible evidence that the Indians have made a step towards self-support, and to my mind a step upwards.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 26, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, near Macleod, in southern Alberta, our southern boundary being only fourteen miles from the international boundary. It is the largest reserve in Canada, and covers an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles of splendid grazing lands.

Tribe.—These Indians are the most numerous branch of the Blackfoot nation, which comprises the Blackfeet near Calgary, North Peigans near Macleod, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at last annuity payment was twelve hundred and seventy-nine, viz. :—three hundred and six men, four hundred and forty-four women, and five hundred and twenty-nine young persons, being an increase of thirty-two persons over the previous year. The births were sixty-eight—forty-one boys and twenty-seven girls ; while the deaths numbered thirty-six—twelve men, three women, ten boys and eleven girls.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been fair during the year, and we have been free from epidemics. Small-pox broke out among the white population in the surrounding towns and villages of Macleod, Lethbridge, Cardston and Pincher Creek ; but a fairly strict quarantine was kept up for a few months, and I am pleased to think we escaped, no trace of the disease being found among the Indians.

The hospital has been taken advantage of much more readily during the past season, the average attendance being about nine patients.

The sanitary condition of the various farms has been good, and all refuse is carefully taken away in early spring. The Indians have been vaccinated regularly by the medical officer.

Resources and Occupations.—Almost the only occupation for these Indians outside of looking after their cattle and horses is hay-making and freighting coal and other goods for the various ranchers and storekeepers of the district. A few, of course, always earn some money by herding, fencing and assisting white men at round-ups, &c. ; but, upon the whole, this does not amount to a large sum. The hay season of 1900 was a very unfavourable one, as far as weather conditions are concerned. The month of September was showery up to the 24th, and from that time until October 1, heavy showers of snow fell from time to time, and this culminated in a heavy snow-storm, which left about eight inches of snow on the already saturated ground. Unfortunately we were busy at the time completing a hay contract, and it was the 22nd before we got finished. Notwithstanding this unfavourable weather, the Indians did well, having cut and stacked some two thousand six hundred and twenty-one tons ; of this amount some fifteen hundred tons were stacked under contract with the Cochrane, Brown and Renfrew ranches, and other settlers in the district, while we had over eleven hundred tons for our own use.

During the fall and winter months the Indians were busy hauling coal for the agency and farms, the Northwest Mounted Police, Cardston settlers and others, and made a good income while this work lasted. The great drawback, however, is want of constant work, and more especially from February until July.

Buildings.—The Indians are from year to year enlarging their houses and other buildings, and although the numbers may not show much of an increase, that is to be accounted for by the fact that the old house is usually turned into a stable and the old stable used as fire-wood. The new houses being erected are of a larger size, and the roofs are much loftier, and usually shingled instead of mud, while large windows are invariably put in, which have a much healthier effect upon the inmates.

Stock.—Cattle-breeding is now our most important industry, and the Indians as a rule take good care of their stock. The herd now numbers two thousand five hundred and twelve head. During the year ended December 31, we branded some five hundred and thirty-three head of calves, and at the spring round-up of 1901, five hundred head.

The winter was very open but changeable, and cattle did not do so well as might have been expected, and the grass, with so many chinooks, got musty ; consequently, cattle failed very much in the spring, and a considerable number of deaths took place among the cows and heifers.

One hundred head of heifers were received from the department during the season, and these were issued out to twenty-eight individual Indians, who now hold cattle for the first time. This year, for the first time, the cattle were issued out on the loan system, and the demand for them was just as strong as when given in exchange for ponies. Eight new pedigreed bulls were also received during the summer.

The beef steers and dry fat cows belonging to the Indians were killed during October and November, and numbered seventy-three head. They were all in prime condition, and the three-year old steers gave an average of 341 pounds dressed beef, while the cows averaged 772 pounds—the heaviest steer went 1,043 pounds, and the

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heaviest cow 973 pounds dressed. The amount received for these animals was \$4,180.

A great demand has sprung up for Indian ponies, and I am pleased to see the Indians taking advantage of this and selling. Over four hundred head must have been sold during the season.

Farming Implements.—From the grazing rents received for white men's cattle running upon the reserve, the Indians have been able to purchase this season fifteen mowers and rakes, twenty-four wagons and ten sets of harness. These are being better cared for than in the past, but there is still a great deal of room for improvement. The Indians are now fairly well supplied with these.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and one day school upon the reserve, while industrial training is given in the Dunbow Roman Catholic and Calgary Church of England industrial schools. The Anglican Church has under its control one boarding school, with a resident population of over fifty, while their day school has an average attendance of about eight. The other boarding school is in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, and has nineteen resident pupils. Both churches find it hard to get pupils, and this is to be accounted for by the parents' want of interest in educational matters.

Religion.—There are two churches upon the reserve (one Roman Catholic and the other Anglican), and services are also held regularly in the Bull's Horn day school. Very little interest is taken in the white man's religion, and with the exception of pupils and ex-pupils from the schools, the whole tribe may be said to be pagan.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are certainly industrious, and never lose an opportunity to make money at any work that may turn up, but work is not to be found for them except at certain periods of the year.

Progress is steady, and although it may not be possible to point to any one branch, still the fact that the value of the real and personal property of the Indians has increased during the year by \$45,000 goes to show that they are improving. The total income of the tribe for the year has increased by \$4,549, and now amounts to \$29,321, and a considerable sum is also earned which does not come under the notice of the farmers or agent.

Temperance and Morality.—A considerable amount of drinking goes on among these Indians, not only in the surrounding towns and villages, but upon the reserve, and few dances took place last winter at which intoxicants of one kind or another were not to be had. The great difficulty in getting this stopped is the large number of half-breeds who hang around these places, and who, in many cases, have no other means of making a living.

General Remarks.—The visit of their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Minto to this agency in September last was greatly appreciated, and they were given a loyal and hearty welcome by the Indians. The afternoon was devoted to the usual talk, after which His Excellency made a very happy reply. Everything passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner, and I am sure the Indians will long remember this kind act on the part of their Excellencies.

This year the Blood Indians again held a sun dance, and were camped together for over four weeks. A large party of Blackfeet, North Peigans and Sarcees were also present to assist them.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, August 28, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

WILLIAM TWATT'S BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres. The Sturgeon lake, twelve miles in length, traverses it in an easterly direction. The northern extremity is heavily wooded with spruce and poplar, the remainder being largely prairie, a portion of which is sufficiently fertile for cultivation.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-five men, forty-two women, and sixty-nine children, making a total of one hundred and forty-six. There have been six births and nine deaths during the year, causing a decrease in the band of three.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The high death-rate during the year was chiefly due to old age, infantile disorders and scrofula. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band still depend largely on hunting and fishing for their living. Only a small number engage in farming, and owing to the crops being generally damaged or destroyed by frost, it has proved very unsuccessful and discouraging. The lumbermen give employment to all who are willing to work, and many of the young men are thus engaged at good wages, while others earn considerable by freighting and putting up hay for the lumber camps.

Buildings.—There are ten comfortable houses on the reserve, the others being the low flat-roofed shanties.

Stock.—The stock consists of cattle and horses, but, owing to the men having to leave the reserve in search of work, very often the cattle are poorly attended to.

Farming Implements.—The implements are well taken care of, and until last year were all supplied by the department.

Education.—These Indians are much opposed to education and the day school which adjoins the reserve had to be closed last winter. Four children are attending industrial and boarding schools.

Religion.—There is no church on this reserve, occasionally services are held in the school-house by a Church of England missionary, but the attendance is never large, as these Indians stick tenaciously to their old heathen customs and beliefs.

Characteristics and Progress.—Excepting the old members of the band, these Indians are becoming more industrious each year. Having to depend largely on their own resources, there is an independence about them not seen in bands much more civilized.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

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PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at Muskeg lake, twenty miles northwest of Carlton, and has an area of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres. The soil is a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairie, suitable for mixed farming. Hay, wood and water are plentiful.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises nineteen men, twenty-three women, and forty-one children, making a total of eighty-three. There have been four births and two deaths, with one migration, making an increase over last year of one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has been good. The houses and premises are kept clean, and those requiring vaccination have been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, freighting and digging roots are the chief occupations of this band. Grain-growing is proving more profitable each year and the acreage under cultivation is being largely increased. The Indians also cultivate good gardens.

Buildings.—With three exceptions, the houses have shingled roofs, are well built, and present a neat and comfortable appearance. The stables are first-class and kept in good repair.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of a superior quality, and are well cared for by the Indians. The favourable conditions of the reserve for stock make it a very profitable industry for the Indians.

Farming Implements.—The implements formerly supplied by the department are becoming worn out, but the Indians are now buying for themselves, and very soon each one will be well equipped with everything required.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as all the children of school age are attending the Duck Lake boarding school.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve with a resident missionary. These Indians take more than ordinary interest in religion and attend services very regularly every Sabbath.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious. While no rapid strides are being made, they are gradually becoming better off, and with a few more favourable seasons for farming, they should be self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance have come to my notice, and the morality of the band is fair.

MISTAWASIS BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Snake plain, twenty-five miles north of Carlton, and has an area of forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres. The soil is a sandy loam, the higher parts being suitable for agricultural purposes. Hay and water are plentiful, and enough timber grows on the reserve for all purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population is composed of thirty-two men, thirty-eight women, and fifty-six children, making a total of one hundred and twenty-six. There have been three births, seven deaths and one migration, making a decrease of five in the band.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Apart from consumption and scrofulous diseases, which are deep-rooted in this band, the health has been fairly good. Two cases of typhoid fever occurred last fall, but by having prompt medical attendance neither proved fatal. Every precaution was taken to keep the disease from spreading, so that it was confined to one family. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible.

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Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is followed here, and along with freighting and digging roots keeps the Indians employed. Owing to frost, grain-growing is uncertain as well as discouraging. Cattle-raising proves more profitable, and is the chief source of income of those who look after their stock properly.

Buildings.—Nearly all the dwellings are well built and roomy, with good floors and shingled roofs, and are kept in good repair.

Stock.—The cattle are in good condition, and with few exceptions are well cared for. The surplus stock beefed and sold each year provides the Indians with implements and tools, as well as many of the necessities of life.

Farming Implements.—They have everything required for farm work, and take good care of their implements, more especially those that they have purchased themselves.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, the attendance always being small owing to the large number of children at boarding and industrial schools.

Religion.—The Rev. W. S. Moore, B.A., has charge of the Presbyterian mission here, and the services are attended by about two-thirds of the band, the remainder belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and, living in the part of the reserve adjacent to Muskeg lake, attend service there.

Characteristics and Progress.—While there are some who are indolent and indifferent, there are others who, for Indians, are doing remarkably well and becoming more self-supporting each year.

Temperance and Morality.—A few are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but rarely have the chance of procuring liquor, so that no cases of drunkenness have come to my notice. With the exception of a few of both sexes, their morals are all that can be desired.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated eighteen miles north of Mistawasis, and has an area of forty-three thousand and eight acres. Sandy lake, five miles in length, lies within its limits, while the Shell river traverses the whole length of the reserve in a southeasterly direction, giving an abundant supply of good water. The soil is light, but will give good returns in favourable seasons. Only a small portion of the reserve can be cultivated, as it is much broken with hills and ravines. Timber, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack, is plentiful.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-five women and one hundred and six children, making a total of two hundred and four. There have been seven births, nine deaths and one migration, making a decrease in the band of three.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—This band cannot be considered healthy. Consumption and other hereditary diseases claim a number of victims every year. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed, the houses and premises being kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising, farming and freighting are the chief occupations of this band. There are a few who derive a considerable income by hunting and digging senega-root, while nearly all cultivate good gardens.

Buildings.—On this reserve the houses are good. Many of them have sleeping-rooms up stairs and the roofs shingled.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve suffered somewhat severely last winter from scarcity of feed. The swamps being full of water, only ridge hay, very inferior in quality, could be secured.

Farming Implements.—These Indians now purchase all their own implements and take a great deal better care of them than when supplied by the department.

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Education.—A new school-house was built on the reserve last year to replace the old one. The attendance still continues fair, and good progress is being made.

Religion.—The Church of England claims the most of this band as members. There is a comfortable church on the reserve. The Rev. D. D. McDonald is the missionary in charge.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule thrifty and industrious, but very easily discouraged, and require a good deal of oversight on the part of the farmer to keep them at work. Quite a number are doing well and becoming better off each year. If the men were more robust in health, more progress would be made, as the best ones are physically unfitted for hard work.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

KAHPAHAWEKENUM'S BAND, No. 105.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located one hundred and thirty miles north of Battleford and has an area of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. The soil is rich, and hay plentiful.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises seventeen men, twenty women and thirty-six children, making a total of seventy-three. There were two births, one death and five migrations, making an increase of six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Dr. Lyerman visited them during the payment of annuities and vaccinated those requiring to be operated upon.

Resources and Occupations.—Game and fish are their only resources, and in pursuit of these they frequently leave the reserve.

Buildings.—There are only two buildings on the reserve occupied at present. The shanties are occupied only in winter.

Stock.—Their stock consists of a few ponies, which they use in moving their camp.

Farming Implements.—These Indians have a plough, set of harrows and a few gardening tools.

Education.—A day school has again been opened on the reserve, the success of which remains to be seen.

Religion.—The majority of this band are pagans. The few that profess religion belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are under the care of Rev. Father Leston, of Green Lake, who visits them at stated periods.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, but prefer hunting to working on their reserve for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and, excepting two or three, are not given to strong drink.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Big river, twelve miles north of Sandy lake, and contains an area of twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four acres. The soil is light, wood is plentiful, and several fine fishing lakes are within its limits.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-two men, twenty-seven women and fifty-four children, making a total of one hundred and three. There have

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been three births, six deaths and two migrations, making a decrease in the band of five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band during the winter was poor, due largely, I think, to their living in very small, badly ventilated houses.

Resources and Occupations.—Attempts have been made at farming with only partial success. The scarcity of hay, which was so plentiful three years ago, prevents the stock increasing, so that hunting and fishing are their only means of support, along with the rations received.

Buildings.—The buildings are small and poorly built. Several sets of logs were taken out last winter, so that these small shanties will soon be replaced by comfortable houses.

Stock.—There is only a small number of cattle on the reserve, which are well taken care of, the Indians taking great pride in being cattle-owners.

Farming Implements.—The department supplies some each year, so the Indians have enough for their present requirements.

Education.—Education has been almost entirely neglected in the past. A day school has now been opened on the reserve, which should give good results, as the parents are desirous that the children should be educated.

Religion.—About one half the band belong to the Church of England, the rest being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very indolent, and it requires a great deal of pushing to get them to do any kind of work. Little progress has been made since they settled on their reserve, but I am in hopes they will now do better, a farm instructor having recently been appointed for this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and few cases of immorality come to my notice.

PELICAN LAKE INDIANS,

These Indians are a part of Kenemotayoo's band, but live separately on the shores of Pelican lake, about sixty-five miles from Mistawasis.

Vital Statistics.—Those in treaty number nine men, fifteen women and twenty-eight children, making a total of fifty-two. During the year there were two births, eight deaths, and three joined the band, making a decrease in the band of three.

Religion.—These Indians are all pagans.

Education.—None of the children have been educated.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living entirely by hunting and fishing.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, No. 96A (SIOUX).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated nine miles northwest of Prince Albert, and contains an area of two thousand four hundred acres. The soil is generally light, but can be successfully farmed in favourable seasons.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-five women and fifty-five children, making a total of one hundred and three.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians of this band cannot be called healthy: living convenient to Prince Albert they receive prompt medical attendance, still the death-rate is high, especially amongst the children. Sanitary measures are carried out carefully by each family residing on the reserve.

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Resources and Occupations.—Only a part of the band live on the reserve and engage in mixed farming. During the winter they cut and sell fire-wood at Prince Albert.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally small, but are kept in a neat and clean condition.

Stock.—A few head of cattle and ponies are all they possess. They take good care of their animals, but can never keep many owing to the scarcity of hay.

Farming Implements.—They have all they require and take good care of them.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is well attended by all the children of school age, with good results.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Presbyterian Church. They have a resident lady missionary on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and in a few instances are becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in these respects is satisfactory.

RESERVE No. 106A.

This reserve is located north of Sturgeon lake on the Little Red river, and is intended for any of the Indians of the northern bands who may wish to settle on it. Only a few families have yet done so; these are making their living by cultivating gardens, freighting, and selling hay to the lumbermen who have camps in their vicinity.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

These Indians live on the shores of Montreal lake, and make their living by hunting and fishing. There is a day school under the auspices of the Church of England, situated at a convenient point on the lake, and several children are attending Emmanuel college at Prince Albert. They all belong to the Anglican Church, and are very sincere and devout Christians.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

The Indians of this band live in the neighbourhood of Lac la Ronge. They nearly all profess religion and belong either to the Anglican or Roman Catholic Church. Hunting and fishing are their chief means of support, and in these pursuits the education of the children is almost entirely neglected. They are moral and temperate in their habits.

PETER BALLENDINE'S BAND.

These Indians, formerly a part of James Roberts' band, occupy the country round Pelican lake, and along the shores of the Churchill river. All are Christianized and are either Anglicans or Roman Catholics.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The agency headquarter buildings are located on the Mistawasis reserve on the trail leading from Carlton to Green lake. Some much needed repairs are being put on the miller's and agent's dwellings, while the fences round the agency headquarters are being rebuilt. During the year there has been no infraction of the law throughout the agency, and the Indians have shown a desire to conform to the rules of the department.

I have, &c.,

W. B. GOODFELLOW,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, July 31, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with agricultural and industrial statistics together with inventory of government property under my charge up to June 30, 1901.

Agency Office.—The agency buildings are situated on the northeast quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The reserves are as follows : Ochapowace's, No. 71 ; Kahkewistahaw's, Nos. 72 and 72A ; Cowesess', No. 73, and Sakimay's and Shesheep's, Nos. 74 and 74A, all lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway, and extending from Whitewood on the east, passing Broadview, and running west nearly as far as Grenfell, bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, from below Round lake on the east, to a short distance above Crooked lake on the west.

There is also Little Bone's reserve, No. 73A, situated at Leech lake, about forty miles north from this agency.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-six acres.

OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, No. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency, and lies northwest of Whitewood, running from a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle valley. It contains fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres. The southern portion is prairie with many hay swamps, and bluffs of poplar and willow. The northern portion sloping to the Qu'Appelle river is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, is much broken by large ravines which are all thickly wooded. The soil is very gravelly, being largely unfit for cultivation. On the southern portion of this reserve the soil is a sandy and clay loam with gravelly spots here and there.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—There are on this reserve thirty-one men, thirty-eight women and thirty-nine children, making a total of one hundred and eight.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians is good, with the exception of the usual cases of consumption. They have been following the instructions of the department in burning up refuse, and have kept their houses fairly clean. There has been no epidemic amongst them, and they are well looked after by Dr. James R. Bird, who lives in their near vicinity.

Resources and Occupations.—The farming on this reserve is not as good as on the other reserves in this agency. The Indians have large quantities of hay, which can be disposed of at Whitewood. They also dig and sell senega-root, do some fishing, sell berries, dry fire-wood and tan hides. The reserve is well adapted for cattle-raising, and I am trying to induce the Indians to devote more of their attention to that particular industry.

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Buildings.—The houses and stables are built of logs, most of which are very old. In a good many cases they were repaired last winter and new logs taken out to replace them.

Stock.—What stock they have is of good quality. It is not increasing very much owing to the fact that the Indians do not like the extra work of building good stables and the necessary work in wintering the cattle, and last winter the feed was scarce and of poor quality. The prospects are bright this year.

Farming Implements.—These Indians have a sufficiency of implements and tools.

Education.—Six of the children are attending the Round Lake boarding school, three are at Cowessess' boarding school, and four are at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, where they all receive the best of care and instruction, according to their ages, in the different industries that are taught. They are making good improvement, although some of the children are, I think, kept too long in the boarding schools before being transferred to the industrial schools.

Religion.—Not much progress has been made during the year in converting these Indians; the children attending the different schools have been baptized according to the denomination into which they enter. As the Rev. Hugh McKay resides at, and is principal of the Round Lake boarding school, in the near vicinity to this reserve, he has done his best to enlighten the Indians in the Protestant faith, being assisted by Jacob Bear, an Indian missionary of the Presbyterians. There are also some few Roman Catholic converts on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are willing to work when they see some result. They have had the misfortune to have had bad crops and hay for the last two or three years, but they have persevered and this year, I have no doubt, will do well. There are three in particular that are progressing well, viz., Pierre Belanger, Little Assiniboine and Kassooquawenum, as well as two or three others that are improving and will soon do as well as the above mentioned.

The farming instructor in his new dwelling, being in nearer touch with them, will no doubt be a help to increased effort, as he can visit them daily when necessary.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no case of drunkenness or immorality brought to my notice, which speaks well for the Indians, as living in the vicinity of Whitewood and Broadview, and visiting these places so frequently with wood and hay for sale, they undergo considerable temptation.

KAHKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, No. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve joins that of Ochapowace's band, on the west side, and lies north of Broadview, on the Canadian Pacific railway; the Qu'Appelle valley is its northern boundary. There is also a small fishing station belonging to this reserve (No. 72A), at the eastern end of Crooked lake, about ten miles distant.

The reserves contain an area of forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres. The land is mostly undulating prairie of a fair quality, interspersed with many ponds and hay sloughs, with bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay lands in the southern part.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of thirty men, thirty-three women and forty-seven children, making a total of one hundred and ten.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; there have been some cases of scrofula and consumption, but no epidemic of any kind. They carry out instructions in reference to having refuse and keeping their houses clean in winter, living in canvas tents in summer. They are also attended by the medical officer, Dr. Bird.

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Resources and Occupations.—They have a good reserve for farming and stock-raising, which they follow with fair success, but in both of these there is room for improvement, and I continue to impress upon them the necessity for doing so. They sell hay and fire-wood, and the older people sell senega-root and berries at the nearest villages. They also fish in Round lake, which helps the food supply. There is no hunting, except prairie chickens and ducks in the fall.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are log, as are the stables; they are comfortable, and have been repaired this year. Some are old, and I expect when replaced they will be of better material. They live in canvas tents during the summer.

Stock.—Their stock is of good grade, but increasing only slowly on account of the bad feed last winter, and using some for their own food, as their crops failed last year.

Implements.—Their supply of farming implements is larger than they make use of, but I expect an improvement.

Education.—Fourteen of their children are at the Round lake boarding school, one at the Cowesses' boarding school, and seven at the Qu'Appelle industrial school; and from reports received and what I have seen, the improvement is as good as can be expected. I would like to see the larger children transferred at a younger age to the industrial schools from the boarding schools, as it would benefit both.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve are pagans, with the exception of those belonging to the Presbyterian Church, which denomination has a very neat and comfortable church on the reserve, where services are conducted by the Rev. Hugh McKay, or Jacob Bear, every Sunday. It is difficult to make much improvement on the older Indians, even though they attend the services.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are doing well, they are willing to work. They are careful of their stock, and wish to get ahead, and seem to take some interest in the future.

They had a very hard winter on account of the failure of crops and hay, but this spring they have done very well, having put in a good acreage, and their prospects are brighter for the coming year.

The following, Louison (headman), Mesahcamapeness and Arthur Wahsacase are leaving the valley and are breaking up new land between the agency headquarters and Broadview, building good houses and stables, and will have the opportunity of having good hay-land in the vicinity, as well as farming-land. Alec is another very good worker, and he has in a very large crop of wheat in the valley. These four are good examples to the rest, both in cattle-raising and farming.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with one exception, have been temperate and moral, as far as brought to my notice. The one exception was an Indian named Sagetassewenin, who, while under the influence of liquor, near Broadview, shot and wounded his mother-in-law, but not seriously. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but he has gone to the United States, it is supposed.

COWESSESS' BAND, No. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific railway on the south and the Qu'Appelle valley on the north, and is west of Kahkewistahaw's reserve. The area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. The Weed creek runs through this reserve, and empties into the Qu'Appelle river, through a large densely wooded and steep ravine, which is very tortuous in its course. The southern portion of the reserve is undulating prairie, with a few good hay marshes.

Tribe.—The majority of these Indians are half-breeds, the remainder being Saulteaux and Crees.

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Vital Statistics.—This band contains thirty-two men, forty-nine women, and seventy-four children, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been about as usual, consumption and scrofula claiming a few victims. They carry out instructions in reference to cleanliness very well, and it is more necessary in their case, as they do not live in tents in the summer, only during haying. They are well attended by Dr. A. W. Allingham, assistant to Dr. Bird, whose advice and medicine is of great benefit to the Indians. There were no epidemics on the reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians keep stock, and keep it in good condition. Their farming is better done than usual amongst Indians, as they are mostly half-breeds, and are better supplied with good machinery and implements to do the work. They have also good heavy work horses, as well as oxen, so that when the season is good they make a good living, and are very little in debt to any one. They also sell hay and fire-wood; the older people sell senega-root, berries and fish. They are very industrious as a rule.

Buildings.—These Indians live in a better class of log houses than most of the other Indians in this agency, and this year are buying more lumber, so as to put in partitions and shingle roofs on some new buildings being erected. They have also a good class of log stables.

Stock.—Their stock is of a very good grade, which they keep in very good condition, as the animals are well taken care of during the winter, and are making a fair increase.

Farming Implements.—The Indians have a good supply of implements, such as binders, mowers, seeders, disc harrows, wagons, and mostly all are paid for. It is likely, if the crops turn out as expected, they will clear off the balance of the debts this year. They require more implement-sheds, which they have promised to put up.

There is a good grist-mill on this reserve for use of all the bands, and I have no doubt, from the present outlook of the wheat crop, that it will be kept busy during the whole winter. There is also a steam thresher; both mill and thresher are under the supervision of Mr. James Sutherland, who is a capable and practical man.

Education.—There are nineteen children attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school; thirteen are at the Cowessess' boarding school, three at the Round lake boarding school, one at the Regina industrial school, and one at the Elkhorn industrial school.

These Indians understand the value of education, and as the Cowessess' boarding school is on the reserve, they send their younger children there and the older ones to Qu'Appelle industrial school. Some few only attend the Round lake boarding school.

The boarding school on this reserve is complete in every way, having modern improvements in water-works, and acetylene lights worked by a gasoline engine, the necessary requirements not yet supplied being suitable fire-escapes, as the building is frame and four stories in height.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and there are two Roman Catholic priests and a brother at the mission, who live at the Cowessess' boarding school, which is adjacent to Crooked lake, of which school the Rev. Father Perrault is principal. There is a good church at the mission, which is well attended. The Rev. Hugh McKay, Presbyterian, holds services on the reserve at stated intervals, but the number of Protestants is small.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious, a number of them having good-sized farms, well fenced, also pasture-fields, so as not to lose so much time in hunting their stock during the busy season. Being mostly half-breeds, their ways of working more nearly approach the ways of white men. The difficulty is to get some of them to put in less crop and cultivate the land better to get rid of the weeds.

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The amount of seeding done this year was very satisfactory, and promises to be a good yield.

I can mention the following as being some of the best workers : Chief Nepah-peness, Alex. Gaddie, Ambrose Delorme, Baptiste Henri, J. B. Sparvier, for farming; and Zac LeRat, for progress in raising cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no complaint to make against this band for intemperance or immorality, their only failing being a fondness for gambling, but not to any great excess.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowesees' reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve, and on the north by Crooked lake and the Qu'Appelle valley, a small portion of the reserve (No. 74A) being on the north side of the lake and river.

This reserve contains twenty-five thousand two hundred and eighty acres. In addition to this, these Indians have the Leech Lake reserve, No. 73A, situated forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres, which, being mostly hay swamps, bluffs and water, is very valuable to them, as the hay crop can be relied upon every season.

Sakimay's reserve is mostly undulating prairie, with some bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part it is much broken by ravines which are heavily wooded. There were formerly large ponds on this reserve, which have been for some years mostly dried up, although now some of them are becoming again filled with water. About one-half of the land is good loam ; the other half is gravelly. There are some magnificent hay-lands at the west end of Crooked lake.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saulteaux, with a few Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-five men, fifty-five women and one hundred and four children, making a total of two hundred and four.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been about as usual ; they suffer from scrofula and consumption a little more than the others, on account, I think, of there being more hay swamps at the western end of the reserve. They carry out the instructions in reference to sanitary arrangements, and are looked after by the medical officer, who has attended several that met with accidents, none of which were fatal. There were no epidemics.

Resources and Occupations.—Three parties occupy this reserve in common, namely, Yellow Calf's, Shesheep's and Little Bones' of Leech Lake reserve. Yellow Calf's party occupy the south part of the reserve and follow farming and stock-raising, as also do the party from Little Bones' band and from Leech Lake reserve. Considerable money is collected every year for permits to cut hay sold to white settlers at forty cents per ton, which is credited to the band by the department and used for purchasing necessary tools and implements.

They also sell hay and fire-wood, senega-root and berries. They also fish in Crooked lake.

Shesheep's party, who occupy the north part of the reserve, depend on fine large hay meadows from which they make a good living by selling hay to settlers and in Grenfell, also in wintering stock for outside parties and Indians that did not have the opportunity to put up sufficient hay.

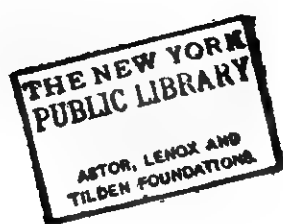
They also sell dry wood and small game in season.

They are very stubborn about farming and raising cattle, but there are two or three of them that were induced to commence farming on a small scale this year.

Buildings.—Considerable improvements have been made in the buildings by repairs this year, and I have no doubt when crops are better that the class of houses



BAND OF THE ST. PAUL'S INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (NEAR WINNIPEG), OCTOBER 10, 1900.



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will improve. They are now log houses and some are very old ones. The neatest houses are at Shesheep's. There are some good log stables on the reserve.

Stock.—Yellow Calf's and Little Bone's parties have a good herd of grade cattle, which are well looked after, and the herd is increasing slowly.

Farming Implements.—Their stock of farming implements is sufficient with the exception of a binder, for which the band has enough money to purchase one for itself.

Education.—Nine of the children are at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, four are at the Elkhorn industrial school and six are at the Round Lake boarding school.

Since last year four children have been sent to the Elkhorn school and one more to the Round Lake school.

There are a number of children of school age at Shesheep's, but the band continues obstinate against sending any voluntarily. I am using every effort and may succeed in getting them to have a day school for a beginning. The trouble is with the older Indians, who strongly object and wish to keep up their old ways.

Religion.—They are nearly all pagans, with a few exceptions who are Presbyterians. The Rev. Hugh McKay has purchased a large building in Yellow Calf's village which he is fitting up as a church and will hold regular services there, and I have no doubt with good results.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians taken altogether are good workers, but need, like most of the others, constant supervision. There has been a marked improvement since last year in the quality of the farming done. Some of the old fields had to be abandoned on account of weeds, and this year it is mostly new land under cultivation.

The crops have a fine appearance of an extra good return.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians compare well with the others, but, being so much more scattered, it is harder to keep such a close supervision over them, particularly Shesheep's party, where some of the younger men are not temperate. I have asked the Northwest Mounted Police at Grenfell to watch them closely.

General Remarks.—I am pleased to state that, although the Indians in this agency passed through such a hard winter, which cost some of them considerable money for wintering cattle, and at times they had great difficulty in getting sufficient food for themselves, this spring they all in the best of spirits started to work, bought seed grain, which cost they will return to the department, broke new land, put in a good crop, and expect to put up large quantities of hay.

I hope the grist-mill on this reserve will be kept busy for six months and that the Indians will have enough surplus flour and wheat besides their seed for next year to pay up their debts and live comfortably next winter.

Although the winter was so severe and long, the loss in cattle was not larger than occurred to some of the white settlers.

There was an attempt to start the 'Give Away' dances, which I stopped after the first one. There was no sun dance, and it was only asked for by some of the very old Indians.

Rations are not given to any person except those too old to work. Hay, fire-wood and work required for the farms, mill and headquarters, is exchanged with the Indians for food and clothing at regular prices, with which they are satisfied.

It is greatly on account of the efficient help I receive from the staff here that I consider such good work has been done in this agency.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, July 20, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on the east side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, four miles east of Batoche, having an area of sixteen square miles.

The soil is generally sandy (excepting a small portion of sandy light loam) and during a dry season could not be depended upon to produce a crop.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain Crees ; the older ones are a miserable lot, physically weak, prejudiced, standing where they are until the end. Some of the younger ones are quite the opposite and will get on.

Population.—The population is seventeen men, twenty-eight women, twenty-seven boys, and twenty-two girls, in all ninety-four souls.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, Nos. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are at Duck lake, the total area making forty-four square miles. The soil on Okemassis' reserve is sandy and not to be depended upon ; on Beardy's the south and west portions of the reserve are good, being a clay loam and just the soil for wheat.

Tribe.—These Indian are Plain Crees.

Population.—The number in Okemassis' band is seven men, nine women, three boys, and four girls, in all twenty-three souls ; in Beardy's band there are thirty-two men, forty women, twenty-seven boys, and thirty-seven girls, in all one hundred and thirty-six Indians.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about fourteen miles southeast of Prince Albert, the south branch of the Saskatchewan river running through it, and contains thirty-seven square miles. The soil is particularly good, being a rich clay loam, having plenty of hay meadows. These Indians are most fortunate in having such a splendid reserve.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds, Plain Crees, and a few Swampy Crees ; they have the knowledge to earn a living, but some of them are rather lazy.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and thirty-five souls, consisting of thirty-eight men, thirty-three women, thirty boys, and thirty-four girls.

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JAMES SMITH'S AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, NOS. 100 AND 100A.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are on the Big Saskatchewan at Fort à la Corne, fifteen miles east of the junction of the north and south branches, and contain ninety-two square miles. A small portion of the soil is sand, but the rest is a rich clay loam interspersed with hay sloughs and lakes. It is a splendid property.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Cree.

Vital Statistics.—James Smith's band consists of one hundred and seven souls, viz., twenty-four men, twenty-two women, thirty-four boys, and twenty-seven girls.

The population of the Cumberland band is twenty-eight men, thirty-six women, thirty boys, and twenty-six girls, in all one hundred and twenty souls.

The total population of this agency is six hundred and fifteen souls. The number of births was forty-one, and the deaths, thirty-three; eight Indians are absent.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—I am glad to say that the general health in this agency has been very good; we have had no severe epidemics, although other districts joining us have been so afflicted; the scrofula affliction has been considerably checked in the up-growing Indians due to sanitary precautions, the dying out of the use of Indian medicines and these Indians following the directions of the medical officer.

Resources and Occupations.—A number of the Indians follow farming and the raising of cattle, but they do not do nearly as much as they should. A persistent and constant supervision and help by the respective farmers is necessary to advance them in this. An Indian is a moral coward, still susceptible to shame, and if you keep at him, giving a helping hand now and again, you can get him to do what you want. Again, quite a number are hunters, leading a desultory life, never advancing or acquiring any property about them; in the summer they dig roots. Now, this 'wolfing' life is wrong, if we can only get them to acquire cattle, and the resource in due course of time from them with a crop of grain would keep the Indians on their reserves occupied and interested in their own affairs, possibly a month off in June would do no harm; in fact otherwise.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves have decidedly improved and the Indians now have the inclination (if pushed on) to continue this.

Stock.—The stock is doing better, and it should. The department is generous in giving us all the thorough-bred bulls we require. This, with lots of feed, warmth and care of young stock, will make our cattle the best in the district.

Farming Implements.—We are fairly well supplied with farming implements. They require constant repairing (on the principle that a stitch in time, &c.).

Education.—In this agency we have one industrial school, Emmanuel College at Prince Albert, under the auspices of the Church of England, as also one day school on John Smith's reserve, and one on James Smith's reserve; there is also at Duck Lake a large boarding school, one hundred in attendance, under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church. The industrial and boarding schools are doing splendid work, keeping up their full number in attendance. The day schools are doing very well in their respective ways, being as it were feeders for the advanced schools.

Religion.—In this agency the larger portion of the Indians are Christians, those at One Arrow's, Okemassis' and Beardy's chiefly attending the Roman Catholic church at Batoche and Duck Lake, while those at John Smith's have a resident clergyman of the Church of England and a very neat church, also those of James Smith's and Cumberland have a very nice church, a resident lay reader of the Church of England and a visiting clergyman. All the Indians are very regular in attending.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians make a good living by their farming industries and realize very much what it is to have cattle and grain, to sell so as to get ready cash. Quite a number this spring have increased their crop

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area. To mention a few, Charles Sutherland has thirty-four acres of wheat, also barley, roots, &c. ; Joseph Gardapie has forty acres of grain ; Thomas Sutherland, thirty acres, and many others through the agency have ten, twenty and twenty-five acres all looking in splendid condition, making them hopeful for the future. Then the Indians have from fifteen to forty head of cattle each. Such men as these have enough property to live from, and above all, to keep them contented and at home on their respective reserves. A number are ex-pupils of the industrial schools, returning here with a good deal of money, acquired from their annuity money that was funded for them, also from their earnings at the schools. Walter Little Pine returned here from the Regina industrial school having over \$80 ; out of this he bought a work ox. I gave him one on loan, so he began work at once, putting in a fair crop and also breaking some ten acres of sod. Napoleon Sutherland had on his return from school \$128. This he invested in stock and has now ten head. All of these boys will do well if they have some help in the shape of food so as to allow them to acquire property about them. During June and July a number have been summer fallowing and breaking sod.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole the behaviour of the Indians is very fair, a few of them do get liquor and some of these have been punished as well as those outsiders who procured liquor for them or gave it to them ; with some it is a disease or a weakness they cannot resist.

I took charge of this agency last November, being, as it were, the tail end of the fiscal year. I hope the coming year will see a greater advancement in the Indians' welfare.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY, ..
STONY PLAIN, July 31, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the third annual report of my agency, for the year ended June 30, 1901, together with the usual tabular statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz. : Michel's, No. 132 ; Joseph's, No. 133 ; Paul's, No. 133A ; Alexander's, No. 134 ; Enoch's, No. 135. The total area of the five reserves is one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and twenty acres, about seventy thousand of which are covered with good timber, such as spruce, pine, birch and poplar, a great portion of which is valuable for lumber and building. All of the reserves are well watered, several of the large lakes therein contain an abundance of fish ; while the soil is unsurpassed in any part of the Territories.

MICHEL'S BAND, No. 132.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Iroquois tribe and came originally from near Montreal, about one hundred years ago.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in townships 53 and 54, range 27, about twenty-two miles northwest of Edmonton, and comprises forty square miles, or twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The correct census of this band taken at the annuity payments just completed, was ninety-six, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-one women, twenty-nine boys and thirty-one girls. There were three deaths and three births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—This is the banner farming reserve of the agency, and the Indians make a good living growing grain and cattle-raising; they are practically self-supporting.

Education.—The children of this reserve attend the St. Albert boarding school, which is within fifteen miles of the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Buildings.—Their houses are warm and comfortable, many of them are well furnished.

JOSEPH'S BAND, No. 133.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Stony tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in townships 55 and 56, range 4; it is sixteen miles south of Alexander's reserve. It covers about twenty-three square miles, its exact area being fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Population.—There are one hundred and forty-seven souls in this band, consisting of thirty men, thirty-six women, thirty-nine boys and forty-two girls. There were twelve births among them during the year and no deaths.

Resources and Occupations.—These people live entirely by hunting and fishing, and make a comfortable living, if one may judge from their appearance.

Education.—The day school on the reserve continues open, with a fair attendance, which varies from two to eighteen according to the season of the year.

Religion.—These people are Roman Catholics.

Buildings.—Their houses are warm and comfortable, and are kept clean and tidy.

PAUL'S BAND, No. 133A.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 52, ranges 3 and 4; it lies sixteen miles south of Joseph's reserve, and twenty-three miles due west of the agency headquarters. It contains about thirty-three square miles, or twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and forty-six, consisting of thirty-two men, forty-two women, forty-five boys and twenty-seven girls. There were nine deaths and seven births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—As yet the members of this band do not farm, with the exception of raising potatoes, turnips and carrots for their own use; but I have to report very favourably upon the care they have taken of their cattle, which under the watchful eye and energetic care of Farmer Blewett are increasing into a fair-sized herd. It must be remembered that it is only within the last few years that this band settled on its reserve, and with present indications, I look to it to prove ultimately one of the most successful bands we have.

Education.—The day school has not yet been reopened. Some nine of the children attend the Red Deer industrial school.

Religion.—At the census just taken twenty-five of these people gave their religion as Roman Catholics, one hundred and twenty as Methodists and one as a pagan.

Buildings.—Their houses are warm and comfortable, and are improving gradually in size.

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ALEXANDER'S BAND, No. 184.

Tribe.—These are chiefly Cree, although a few claim to be Stonies.

Reserve.—This reserve, which is four miles north of Michel's and forty by road from Edmonton, is situated in townships 55 and 56, and ranges 27, 28 and I, the last-named range being west of the 5th initial meridian. This reserve contains forty-one square miles, or twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty acres.

Population.—There were one hundred and ninety souls in this band on the 19th of this month, consisting of forty-eight men, fifty-nine women, forty-seven boys, and thirty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—These people are supposed to be farmers, but at present they are doing worse than any other band in the agency. Although urged to save it, they let one hundred and fifty acres of crop lie without trying to harvest it last fall, because it was beaten down with snow; consequently, these Indians had no seed, and have little, if any, crop, this year. They let a number of their cattle die of starvation, being too lazy to go for and feed the hay they had in stack out on the prairie for them. Some evil influence is at work corrupting their minds, as they used to be good farmers. I have to supply them with a great deal of rations, and they make considerable out of hunting and fishing.

Education.—The children are educated at the St. Albert boarding school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of two Methodists.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are fairly good, but there is much room for improvement.

ENOOH'S BAND, No. 185.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve, upon which the agency headquarters are built, lies in township 52, ranges 25 and 26, twelve miles west of Edmonton. It has an area of about forty-four square miles, or, correctly speaking, twenty-seven thousand and sixty acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-two, consisting of thirty-eight men, forty-two women, twenty-two boys and twenty girls. There were three births and eighteen deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief means these Indians have of making a living, but they also make a good deal from the sale of fire-wood and building timber, besides a number of them work at times in town and for outsiders.

Education.—The children from this reserve attend the St. Albert, Hobbema, Red Deer and Regina schools. I have seen none of the large schools mentioned herein, except the one at St. Albert. Of this institution I cannot say too much in regard to the care and comfort given to the children, who number some seventy-six, the thorough cleanliness and order that prevail throughout, which condition is due to the capable and energetic management of that most kind and courteous principal, the Rev. Sister Dandurand, and her staff.

Religion.—At the census-taking, twenty-one gave their religion as Methodists; the rest, one hundred and one, are Roman Catholics. The more I study the Indian the more I am convinced that, except to the better class of half-breed, religion in the undeveloped and dormant condition of their minds is simply a myth, a something that they hope to gain something out of. I know one smart squaw who is a good Methodist, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian, and works the three successfully, to the tune of numerous blankets, quilts, clothing and other presents; and no doubt,

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if there were an Anglican clergyman that she knew, she would be a good member of that Church.

Buildings.—The houses are of an inferior kind, only five having shingled roofs, but the Indians have their saw-mill now running, and I hope shortly to see great improvement in their dwellings.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—If we had no winter to force the Indians from their teepees into, generally speaking, their little log huts, their health would be fairly good, for it is a well-known fact that when they are living practically in the open air, during spring, summer and autumn, their health is very much better. Is it to be wondered at? Take the white race, and for five months of the year, let them live in a cabin, where huge fires are kept up in the open fireplaces, which, with the heat from them and the perspiration and odours from the unwashed bodies of the Indians, make the atmosphere poisonous. When we consider this evil, coupled with their mode of living, their feast and waste one day, compulsory fast the next, wet feet and often wet clothes, which are slept in, and their immoral lives, can we be astonished that scrofula and consumption, the bane of the Indian, soon appear, and that under the above circumstances, and their utter want of thought in providing for the adaged 'rainy day,' free scope is allowed for these diseases to develop and do their deadly work. All necessary precautions are taken by the employees to carry out sanitary conditions, such as whitewashing, cleaning up and burning refuse, using disinfectants, &c., and vaccination. The use of this latter was very marked in this agency during the past six months, when a disease, called by several of the doctors small-pox, at least a mild form of that scourge, swept over the country, and yet only three families on the same reserve, or thirteen souls, contracted the disease. The Indians are very much afraid of small-pox; a number of them would never be vaccinated, yet when they heard of the outbreak, they came begging to be operated upon. The influence of the old-time medicine man is rapidly dying, and the Indians are fast becoming willing to be treated by our doctors, and take their medicines. I was, therefore, very pleased when the department appointed Dr. Harrison, of Edmonton, to make regular visits, every two months, to all the reserves. Yet, in some cases, their belief in their medicine men is very great. One case in particular came to my notice this spring. An Indian, who was dying, was persuaded by the doctor to go into the hospital, to be operated upon for scrofula, which operation he was promised would cure him; he went under it successfully, but two nights afterwards he stole out of the institution and made his way home, to be treated, he said, by his own doctor. He died.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to be able to report that during the past year I have found a marked decrease in the use of intoxicants amongst these people, especially in Enoch's band, only one case having come to my notice; not that I for a minute believe that they are not often quietly used; and is it to be wondered at, with the evil influences all around them? Regarding their morals, I wish I could report as favourably.

Progress.—I cannot but report favourably of the advancement made on Paul's, Michel's and Enoch's reserves. Although all farmers laboured last fall against great disadvantages, owing to heavy falls of snow in August and September, which beat the grain down flat, yet the farming members of Michel's and Enoch's bands did their best to save their crops, and had fair returns. Neither of these bands was discouraged, and they put in fair-sized areas of oats, wheat, barley and roots again this spring; one man having in over one hundred acres. I wish I could report as favourably of Alexander's band. As already stated, the members of Joseph's band live by hunting and fishing; they have proved unworthy to have cattle given to them, as they failed to care for those they had given to them.

Saw-mill.—Enoch's band decided to pull down the old useless forty-foot wheel windmill and move the building to the lake, near the agency headquarter buildings,

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and there re-erect it; and purchased from the Waterous Engine Company a twenty-horse-power engine, which work and machinery was all paid for out of their own interest money, the proceeds of the sale of the lands in Passpasschase's reserve. This work was completed late in the spring, yet the band got out some five hundred logs, which upon being sawn turned out some twenty thousand feet of lumber. The shingle-mill has not yet been used. Besides the sawing, five hundred bushels of wheat has been gristed, which made one hundred and ninety-seven sacks of flour of good quality. The band hope shortly to be able to put in a planer and machinery for making flooring and drop-siding. To help to pay the wages of Mr. Thomas McGee, who also runs the Saddle Lake agency grist-mill, every fifth log is taken, the lumber from which will go towards making improvements on the several reserves. The band is to be congratulated on its enterprise, from which before long I hope to see, as one result, a much better class of houses erected than the huts the majority of the Indians live in.

Fence.—The next large work that the members of Enoch's band are figuring on, to be paid for by themselves, is to fence the whole of their reserve, which will take seventy-five miles of wire; this work we hope to have completed before winter.

Stock.—The cattle on the several reserves, which number five hundred and forty-five, with a few exceptions, were well wintered, considering the very wet haying season we had last year; but I regret to say that these people in many instances still follow a very evil practice of killing their calves, especially the males. It is this habit that prevents them from seeing any profit from the keeping of cattle, and thus discourages them. The Indians of Enoch's band have purchased for themselves, out of their interest money, seven heavy mares and a Cleveland bay stallion, for breeding purposes. This is another step made by this band toward success.

Agency Buildings, &c.—The Indians built a blacksmith's shop, which I had fitted up with tools, &c., a place that fills a long-felt want and is very handy and saving for these people, as broken articles are now repaired that in the past would have been cast aside as useless. Dio Callihoo, an Indian boy who learned his trade at Dunbow industrial school, acts as blacksmith. I had also the office and the interpreter's house willowed and lime-plastered outside, which now makes them warm and comfortable; besides this, the Indians cut during the winter some eight thousand rails, with which I had them fence in about one hundred and fifty acres for a paddock for the agency horses and cows, another long-felt want, all of the above work being done for their rations.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Last summer was a remarkably wet one, followed by a very mild and short winter, which no doubt accounts for the large number of non-infectious cases of sickness that were on all the reserves.

Half-breed scrip was given out in this district last year by Commissioner J. A. J. McKenna, of this department, and caused a good deal of excitement, unrest and amusement, the last by numerous pure-bred Indians going back for generations to try and prove themselves half-breeds.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA,

QU'APPELLE AGENCY, August 28, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of government property for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Since writing my last annual report, the File Hills and Muscowpetung agencies have been amalgamated, and the new agency, which is now known as the 'Qu'Appelle agency,' consists of eight reserves, over which I assumed charge on April 1, of this year.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band comprises township 20 and a portion of 21, in range 18, west of 2nd meridian, and contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

The reserve is not particularly adapted for grain-growing, the soil on the uplands being very light, but it is noted for the abundance of hay that grows in the bed of the valley along the Qu'Appelle river, which makes it an excellent reserve for stock-raising.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band, with one or two exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-six, consisting of forty-four men, fifty-five women, thirty-four boys and twenty-three girls. There were four deaths and seven births during the year. The decrease in the population since last year is caused by Indians leaving the reserve and living in the United States.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians of this band for the year has been fairly good, considering that quite a few of them are afflicted with pulmonary and scrofulous diseases. An epidemic of whooping-cough broke out among the children early in the spring, and Dr. Kalbfleisch gave them medical attention. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out as far as possible. Many of the Indians were revaccinated this spring.

Resources.—The Indians of this band put up quite a quantity of hay every year, for which they always find a ready market in Regina and elsewhere. They also sell a large quantity of fire-wood, but the supply of the latter is rapidly diminishing. Owing to the Indians being able to make a living out of the sale of hay and fire-wood, they have not in the past gone into cattle-raising and farming very extensively; however, they realize that the wood supply will soon give out and that they will have to depend more on mixed farming in order to earn a livelihood. The land on this reserve is light, and in a dry season it is difficult to raise grain, but in a season like the present one the soil produces a heavy crop. These Indians have a splendid crop this year, some one hundred and thirty acres, which will provide them with flour for the coming winter as well as a quantity of wheat for sale. Four or five of the Indians have purchased ploughs for themselves and are now preparing quite a bit of land for next year. I am satisfied that the encouraging crop of this year will assist me greatly in working these Indians up to go more extensively into farming.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indian buildings on this reserve are of an inferior class, which is largely due to the fact that the Indians are unable to procure suitable building timber on the reserve. The stables are small, but warm.

The cattle on the reserve, which are of a very good quality, are increasing slowly. The Indians own about two hundred and forty-three head of ponies, many of which are of little, if any value, being altogether too small for work.

Education.—A few children from this reserve attend the Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools. The Indians here are chiefly pagan, and they have in the past always shown great opposition to having their children educated. During the last three months, however, some four or five children have been placed in schools, and I am hoping that the strong opposition shown in the past is being overcome.

Religion.—As before stated, the majority of these Indians are pagans. The reserve is visited periodically by missionaries of the different denominations.

Temperance and Morality.—Since taking charge of this band, I have had no reason to suspect any of the Indians of being intoxicated, and no cases of immorality have come to my notice.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Qu'Appelle river, between Piapot's and Pasqua's reserves, and contains some fifty-eight square miles. What is known as the 'valley section' of the reserve is very valuable for the hay it produces every year, while the uplands are well adapted for farming. There is very little timber on the reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band consists of twenty-three men, thirty-two women, twelve boys and fifteen girls, making a total of eighty-two. There was one birth and two deaths during the year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians in this band has been fair throughout the year, scrofula and pulmonary diseases being the main cause of what sickness they had.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources and occupations of these Indians are about the same as those of Piapot's band.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables on this reserve are much the same as those on Piapot's reserve, the same difficulty in obtaining suitable building timber existing. The Indians of this band have a good herd of cattle, and as they have an abundance of hay and water close at hand, there is no reason why their herds should not increase. These Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers and rakes, which were purchased with their own funds.

Education.—Few children from this reserve are attending school. The opposition to schools is very strong.

Religion.—Almost all these Indians are pagans.

Progress.—These Indians are not good workers, and any work that has been done in the past has required a great deal of urging on the part of those in charge. They have this year about sixty-five acres of wheat, twenty-four acres of oats, and three acres of roots. I expect they will have three thousand five hundred bushels of grain, which will be ample to supply them for the coming winter.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, from all I can observe, are temperate, and fairly moral in their habits.

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PASQUA'S BAND, NO. 79.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about six miles west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, and has as its northern boundary the upper Qu'Appelle lake. It extends back from the lake about eight miles, and covers an area of sixty square miles. As in the case of Piapot's and Muscowpetung's, part of the reserve lies in the Qu'Appelle valley and the rest on the uplands. The reserve contains more timber than either Piapot's or Muscowpetung's, some of the timber being of a good size and suitable for building purposes. The land on the south and east of the reserve is open prairie and the soil is of the very best for grain-growing.

Tribe.—The Indians of the band belong to the Saulteaux tribe with a slight admixture of Cree.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-four souls, made up as follows : thirty-six men, sixty women, sixteen boys and twenty-two girls. There were three births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians of this band throughout the year has been fairly good, a slight epidemic of whooping-cough broke out among the children during the early part of the spring. As a rule the Indians of this reserve are far more cleanly in their mode of living than either of the two reserves above referred to. The women generally are cleaner and more industrious, in fact, many of their houses will compare favourably as to cleanliness with those of the average white farmers' wives, and I have always noticed with pleasure the particularly neat and clean appearance of their children. The sanitary regulations of the department are always carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are principally engaged in mixed farming, at which they have been fairly successful, in fact, this band has been self-sustaining for a number of years. Some of the more advanced Indians have from twenty to sixty acres of crop this year, and the present outlook is very bright for them. During the past summer they have broken over one hundred and fifty acres of new land and ploughed about one hundred and forty acres of summer-fallow, and the increase in the area for next year will be considerable. Very little hay grows on this reserve, and as a consequence, the Indians cannot have a large herd of cattle. However, some of them have from eight to ten head each, and straw is used to help out the feed. A few of the more advanced Indians on this reserve possess good work horses, and the improvement in the class of horses generally on this reserve is noticeable each year. These Indians possess very few ponies compared with their neighbours on Muscowpetung's and Piapot's reserves.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indians on this reserve are divided into two groups, viz., those living in the valley and those who have removed therefrom and now reside on their different farms on the table-land. A few years ago most of the Indians lived in the valley, miles away from their fields ; but many of them now see the disadvantage they were labouring under in living so far away from their work, and each spring new houses are being built on their different farms on the bench, and I feel that in a very short time all the Indians on this reserve will be residing on their own farms and in good houses. Most of the houses built on the bench are of a superior class to those in the valley, being in most cases one and a half stories high, with up-stairs, with shingle or thatched roofs, in fact, they are quite comfortable. The stables throughout this reserve are good and they are kept in good repair. These Indians are well equipped with farm machinery, all of which has been purchased with their own earnings, and this spring a number of new ploughs and disc-harrows were added to their plant.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve are not opposed to sending their children to school, in fact all children of school age are attending either the Qu'Appelle or Regina industrial schools.

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Religion.—Most of the Indians of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church, which has a very neat stone building on the northeast quarter of the reserve. Services are conducted regularly by a priest supplied from the Roman Catholic mission at Lebret. The Presbyterians have a nice little stone church on the reserve, but there has been no service held in it for some time.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are progressive, but, as in all communities, there are a few who are opposed to work and live by sponging on others, but I am pleased to say that this element is dying out on this reserve, and if a man does not work, he fares badly.

There has been no dancing on this reserve for the past five months, and I have used every effort in my power to discourage this round dance which the Indians often carry to excess. The dancing-house which they built a few years ago has been torn down, and I am satisfied that another will not be built.

STANDING BUFFALO'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians covers an area of seven square miles, lying in townships 21 and 22, in range 14, west of 2nd meridian. The soil is very light for grain-growing, except when there is plenty of moisture, but root-crops grow exceptionally well. The reserve is deficient of hay, and what is required for stock is procured under permit on Dominion lands and from Muscowpetung's reserve. Wood is also very scarce and the Indians have to go off the reserve to secure a supply for their own use.

Tribe.—These Indians are known as the Sioux, or Dakotahs, and were formerly resident in Minnesota, in the United States.

Population.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, composed of seventy-nine males and ninety-three females.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians are remarkably healthy. The sanitary regulations of the department are well observed. The houses throughout the reserve are exceedingly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have to depend entirely on farming and working out for a living, as they have no wood or hay to sell and not a sufficient quantity of the latter to feed many cattle. However, with these disadvantages they are not behind the Indians of Pasqua's reserve, as many of them are good workers and earn fair wages working for farmers, besides having small farms and gardens of their own at home, which always produce sufficient grain and roots for their own consumption. The members of this band are entirely self-supporting and have worked well this year to enlarge their fields by breaking about one hundred acres of new land.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of a fair class and are kept in good repair.

The cattle are of a very fine class.

The implements are well kept and the Indians have a good supply of them, which were purchased with their own earnings.

Religion.—The most of the Indians of this reserve profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Education.—Most of the children of this reserve of school age are attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—Since taking charge of this band only one case of intoxication has come to my notice.

I have heard nothing of immorality among the Indians.

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FILE HILL INDIANS.

These Indians occupy four reserves, situated about twenty miles northeast of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Tribe.—The Indians of the four bands belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There were seven births and thirteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—I am pleased to report that I have noticed a great improvement in the general health of these Indians during the past twelve months. The sanitary regulations of the department are well observed, particularly on Okanees, Little Black Bear and Peepeekeesis reserves.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources of these reserves are hay and wood, of which there is a large quantity. The principal occupation of these Indians is stock-raising and mixed farming. During the year they sold quite a number of cattle to buyers as well as having a sufficient number to kill for beef for their own consumption during the past winter. This spring a large acreage was broken up by the Indians of Okanees, Peepeekeesis and Black Bear's bands, and the area for crop next year will be increased considerably over last year. In addition to putting up hay for their own cattle, the Indians always put up a large quantity for sale, and the prices obtained for this hay during the winter amounts to considerable. Last spring the Indians of Star Blanket's band sold some hundreds of dollars' worth of senega-root, and with the proceeds purchased sufficient provisions, &c., to carry them through the summer. These Indians have worked hard during the past twelve months, they have been constantly employed and as a result of their labours they have a large area under crop which promises an enormous yield. Several of the fields were fenced with wire this spring, which was purchased with proceeds of grain sold last fall.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The agency buildings at File Hills are in good repair. Those of the Indians are in most cases well kept and whitewashed regularly in spring and fall.

The cattle are improving in quality each year. Last year two thorough-bred shorthorn bulls were added to the herd. The Indians will have more cattle to dispose of this year to outside buyers than any of the previous years. This, together with what grain they will have for sale, will place them in a very good condition.

During the year these Indians purchased a new self-binder, a new seeder, six new wagons, and seven new ploughs, all of which were paid for out of last year's crop. They are well equipped with farm machinery.

Education.—All the children of school age on the four reserves here are attending school. The File Hills boarding school, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Farrar, who is painstaking in the discharge of his duties, and good work is being done in this institution. A large number of children from these reserves attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that I have had few liquor cases during the past year. No cases of immorality have come to my notice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year, four pupils (boys) were discharged from industrial schools. These boys have set to work in earnest, they have already broken one hundred and twenty acres of new land, which will be ready for crop next spring. The ex-pupils residing on the reserves are doing well.

On the whole, the Indians here have had a very prosperous year, and I am looking for further advancement next year.

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Our third annual Indian fair took place on June 27, and the number of entries was considerably increased over last year. Quite a few articles were exhibited by the Indians whose reserves were added to the agency.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOLLERKE, July 5, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Agency Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are situated on Samson's reserve, near the Battle river.

The following reserves are comprised within this agency:—No. 137, Ermineskin's, thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres, situated in the Bear or Peace hills; No. 138, Samson's, thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres, situated on the Battle river; No. 140, Louis Bull's, in the northwestern part of Ermineskin's reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them; No. —, Montana, or Little Bear's band, twenty thousand one hundred and sixty acres; this was originally the Bobtail's reserve, on the south side of Battle river, near Ponoka station, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

There is also a fishing reserve at Pigeon lake containing four thousand nine hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are Crees, with the exception of a few Stonies, who have joined them by marriage.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-three men, one hundred and seventy-one women, and three hundred and three children, or a total of six hundred and seventeen souls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the various bands has not been altogether satisfactory; there are many old cases of scrofula and consumption, some of whom have died during the year; this spring brought us that dreadful disease, small-pox, both on the reserves and at Pigeon lake, amongst our Indians fishing there; all the cases were mild and no deaths occurred. The medical officer visited the reserves and fishing lake, and vaccinated men, women and children. The Indians are now living in tents and teepees, and at the present time are in fairly good health. Spring and fine weather seem to be beneficial to their health, after living close in houses all winter. Premises are clean, and all refuse removed and burnt. Houses are whitewashed in the fall, ready for winter occupation.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and a little freighting. A few houses and stables have been built during the year to replace old ones pulled down.

Cattle are now in splendid condition and feed excellent. The loss this spring was rather heavy, which I cannot account for, as they had sufficient feed during the winter, but as soon as they commenced to feed on grass they dropped off. At the

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June round-up the stock numbered nine hundred and twenty-eight head, viz. :—twenty-four bulls, twenty-eight oxen, two hundred and ninety-two cows, two hundred and thirty-three steers, two hundred and thirty-four heifers, and one hundred and seventeen calves, with several cows still to calve.

Education.—There are one hundred and thirty-two children of school age in this agency. The Roman Catholic boarding school on Ermineskin's reserve has forty-eight pupils, who are making excellent progress, under the able management of the sister superior and her assistants, who are much appreciated by the parents of the children. The buildings are kept clean and neat. There were a few mild cases of small-pox this spring, but all recovered, and the school at present is in a very healthy condition.

The day school on Samson's reserve, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, is not appreciated by the parents as it should be, the attendance on the whole being much below what it ought to be. The parents travel about, and in winter a great many go to Fishing lake to earn a little by fishing, taking their families.

Religion.—The Indians on Samson's and Louis Bull's reserves are principally Methodists. The members of Ermineskin's band are almost all Catholics, while those of the Montana band, with three or four exceptions, are pagans.

Three buildings are used for divine service, which are regularly held and fairly well attended.

Samson's and Louis Bull's school-houses were properly repaired last fall, and are now very comfortable in every respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, with a few exceptions, are law-abiding and fairly industrious ; some are certainly improving.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grain crop last year would have been very good had it not been for the heavy snow storm in September last, which caused a good deal of havoc. However, some of the working Indians had sufficient wheat to provide themselves with flour until spring. They also supplied the beef contract for destitute Indians, thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventeen pounds, besides having killed about twenty-five thousand pounds of beef for the use of their own families.

The money received for beef was judiciously expended in the purchase of wagons, mowers, bob-sleighs, clothing and provisions.

The grist-mill was kept running well into January, and again this spring, grinding Indians' flour. The river this spring, on account of so much rain, has been so extraordinarily high that we cannot saw lumber yet, but trust to be able to do so before long.

About this agency there is a good deal of unforeseen work repairing the banks of the reservoir and waste-water gates, which continually need attending to ; also the trails on the reserves. All this work is done by Indian labour, under the supervision of myself and farmers.

There has been plenty of rain, and the crop prospects at the present time are bright.

In conclusion, I beg to state I have received great assistance from the members of the staff, who have performed their duties in a most cheerful and satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CANNINGTON MANOR, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901, together with statistical statement, and inventory of government property under my charge.

Since my last report the three bands in this agency, namely, Pheasant Rump, No. 68, Striped Blanket, No. 69, and White Bear's, No. 70, have been amalgamated, and all are now living on the reserve of the last-named band, the reserves that were formerly occupied by Pheasant Rump and Striped Blanket's bands having been surrendered to the department in March last, when the Indian Commissioner visited this agency. I will therefore include all three bands in my report on White Bear's reserve.

Reserve.—White Bear's reserve No. 70, is situated in the southeast part of Moose mountain, with an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, of which a large portion is covered with poplar woods and lakes, in some of which pike and pickerel are caught, the southeastern part being more level and having a sufficient quantity of arable land, and many pretty bluffs of poplar and willow, and small lakes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is at present one hundred and ninety-four, being an increase of one since my last annual report.

Tribe.—Three tribes are represented in the agency, namely, Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboinés.

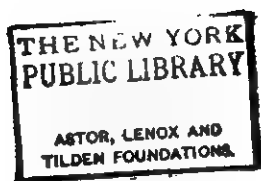
Health.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been fairly good. The sanitary regulations laid down by the department are attended to, and the homes of the Indians are in most cases kept clean and tidy. They give more attention to cleanliness, both of their persons and premises, than formerly, and appear to realize the necessity of cleanliness in their homes, which no doubt assists to ward off disease of a contagious nature. At the same time there is much room for improvement. I am glad to state that no epidemic visited these Indians during the year. Dr. J. G. Hardy, of Cannington Manor, is the medical officer for the agency, and he spares no pains and trouble to relieve those who are suffering. All who required vaccination were operated upon by him during the past year, and though small-pox has been in the vicinity of the reserve for some time, there have so far been no cases among the Indians, and the doctor informs me that the Indians are in a much better position with regard to small-pox than the majority of the white settlers, most of whom are not, or were not, until lately, vaccinated. I do not think two per cent of the Indians in this agency remain unvaccinated at the present time.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians depend a good deal for their living in the winter upon the sale of dry fire-wood, logs and poles cut from timber killed by fire, which has swept the reserve at different times in past years.

Cattle-raising and mixed farming is the principal occupation of these Indians. They also derive much of their support from the tanning of cow robes for the white settlers. During the berry season the women gather and sell large quantities of wild fruit, and the fish in White Bear's lake form an additional food supply. Some fur is caught during the winter, but this is not of much importance now.



LOUIS O'SOUP AND THE "GAMBLER," TWO WELL-KNOWN INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST.



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Crops.—The crop of grain last year was a failure on the reserve, as well as with the majority of the white settlers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Stock.—Our cattle are doing well, and are in good condition; the losses were few during the past winter. The number of calves this season has been above the average.

Education.—There is no day school on the reserve, and it is difficult to get the parents to send their children to any of the industrial schools. There are thirty-one children of school age in the agency; of these nine are attending the industrial school at Qu'Appelle.

When here last March, the Honourable the Indian Commissioner promised these Indians a day school on the reserve, and all the Indians are looking forward to being able to get their children educated without sending them away from home.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all the necessary farming implements. Mr. Murison, who is getting to be a capable blacksmith, keeps the tools in good repair. Binders were stored in the implement-shed during the winter.

Religion.—The Presbyterian Church has a mission on the reserve conducted by Mr. F. T. Dodds. The Indians are always respectful to the missionary, and appear glad to have him visit them in their homes, where he reads to them out of the Bible in their own language; but most of the Indians are pagans, and do not even pretend otherwise, and attend all the different Indian dances that take place on the reserve.

Buildings.—Every year there are old houses pulled down and new ones of a better quality built in their places. After the death of the old chief, White Bear, last year, all the Indians moved to another part of the reserve, away from the place where the chief died, and put up sixteen new dwelling-houses, and as many stables. Most of the houses are of a better class than the ones they formerly occupied, though there is still much room for improvement. The crop being so poor last fall, the Indians were unable to purchase lumber for floors for their houses, and many of them had to go without in consequence. Should our crop be good this fall, there will not be many of the houses on the reserve without a lumber floor.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are improving in many ways, as, for instance, much of the money they earn, and derive from the sale of cattle, is spent in the purchase of wagons, mowers, rakes and other articles of use; clothing, lumber and shingles are also purchased and many articles which increase their household comfort. As a rule these Indians are a very law-abiding class of people. There was only one case during the year where the law had to step in and take away one of our young men for a term in jail at Regina, and I regret to say that this man was our only graduate from the Regina industrial school.

Some of these Indians who had nothing a few years ago have now a considerable number of cattle and horses and other personal property in the shape of wagons, sleighs, mowers and such like. The majority of these Indians are less indolent than they were, and they find that they must work on their reserve if they want to get along, for the hunting of fur-bearing animals is a thing of the past in this agency.

The Indians are becoming better off each year, and are making steady progress in farming by increasing their fields and herds of cattle.

I can say the Indians of this agency, as a whole, are industrious and law-abiding, and many are becoming better off each year, and had last season's crop not been a failure, we should not have required much assistance from the department this spring.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no trouble in preventing the introduction of intoxicants among these Indians, and have had to deal with only one case of drunkenness in four years. The Indians in the agency are moral, so far as white men are concerned, but I am afraid among themselves they are not so strictly virtuous as the department would wish.

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General Remarks.—The crops were all well put in this spring, and the weather has been most favourable, so that the prospects are bright for a bountiful harvest. The agency was visited in March last by the Indian Commissioner, and during this visit the Indians of the western reserves surrendered their lands to the government and all are now living on the eastern or White Bear's reserve. All the Indians seem to get along without any friction, and all have worked well, and every available bit of land has been put under crop.

No attempt was made to hold a sun dance last year, nor has such a thing been even mentioned this season. This I consider a great stride towards civilization.

The earnings this year, apart from the sale of cattle, were much above the average, and though, as I said before, our crops were a failure, the Indians did not suffer from want of either food or clothing. I trust that each year will show greater advancement towards self-support on the part of these Indians, and now that they are all together on one reserve the progress should be marked.

I have, &c.,

H. R. HALPIN,

Farmer in Charge.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,

ONION LAKE, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, also a statistical statement and an inventory of the government property under my charge.

The following are the reserves included in this agency : Seekaskootch, No. 119 ; Weemistikooseahwas, No. 120 ; Oonepowhayo, No. 121 ; Puskesahkeewin, No. 122 ; Keeheewin, No. 123 ; Chipewyan, No. 124.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated to the north of Fort Pitt and contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres. The northern portion is hilly and sandy, interspersed with poplar and pine. The centre has the appearance of being an old lake bottom and contains several good hay marshes. The soil varies from sand to loam, and poplar groves are numerous. To the south hay is more plentiful and the grazing is good.

Vital Statistics.—Ten births and thirteen deaths occurred on this reserve during the year, and the population is two hundred and sixty-nine, made up as follows : sixty-six men, seventy-nine women, and one hundred and twenty-four children.

WEEMISTIKOOSEAHWASIS BAND, No. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve abuts Seekaskootch reserve on the western side, and contains an area of fourteen thousand and eighty acres. The surface is rolling, the soil is light; there are a number of poplar groves and in wet seasons hay is plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—There were three births and seven deaths, making the population one hundred and eight, consisting of twenty-five men, thirty-two women and fifty-one children.

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OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, No. 121.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated round a spur of Frog lake and forms the southern and a portion of the east and west boundaries of the lake. It contains an area of twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The southern portion is hilly and partially wooded with poplar and some spruce; towards the north it is not so hilly and not so thickly wooded. The soil is sandy loam and hay is plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—Four births and one death occurred among the Indians of this reserve, and the population stands at eighty-six, made up as follows: twenty-four men, twenty-seven women, and thirty-five children.

PUSKERAHKEEWEIN'S BAND, No. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve forms the northern boundary and a portion of the western boundary of Ooneepowhayo's reserve, also a part of the western boundary of Frog lake. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand six hundred acres. The surface is hilly, studded with poplar groves. Hay is not plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—One birth occurred, increasing the population to twenty-seven, which is made up of four men, ten women and thirteen children.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, No. 123.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated to the northwest of Frog lake, and contains an area of seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. It is wooded with poplar and spruce. Hay is plentiful and the soil is rich loam. A large alkaline lake forms a part of the northern boundary.

Vital Statistics.—Eight births and five deaths occurred in this band, and the population is one hundred and nineteen, made up of twenty-nine men, thirty-four women, and fifty-six children.

The most industrious of the preceding five bands have been collected on Seekaskootch and Weemistikooseahwas reserves, which adjoin one another, and on the former of which the agency headquarters is situated. The rest of the Indians earn their living hunting, fishing, and working for traders and settlers. All these Indians are treated as one band under the head of Seekaskootch band, No. 119.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Cree nation.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has, generally speaking, been good. A very mild form of small-pox, which prevailed throughout the country west of this, attacked three families at Frog Lake and a number of children in the vicinity of the agency headquarters. Quarantine was established and, principally through the Indians obeying the rules remarkably well and paying stricter attention to cleanliness, the spread of the disease was checked. A number of Indians have been successfully vaccinated, and this precaution will again be attended to by the health officer who is at present residing in the district.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising is the industry to which the attention of these Indians is principally directed, the district being more favourable for this pursuit than for farming. However, they were unusually successful with the harvest of a small acreage of oats and barley, and the yield of about seven acres of potatoes.

In addition to about \$2,300 derived from the sale of cattle and beef and about \$380 from the sale of grain, these Indians earned a considerable amount transporting sup-

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plies for the Hudson's Bay Company, the respective missions and other residents, also for the department. They are very willing to work when they can earn a reasonable remuneration. The women of the band are industrious, their chief employment beyond their ordinary house or camp work being tanning hides, making moccasins, mending clothes and in many cases making clothes. In the proper season they earn a little by the sale of wild fruit, and they also receive employment, washing, scrubbing and such work from the residents.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs, small but warm and comfortable. They are remudded and whitewashed every fall. The majority of them have stoves as well as the characteristic mud fireplace and chimney.

Stock.—The natural increase has been satisfactory. Proper attention is paid to feeding and watering in winter, and in summer during the fly season smudges are kept burning. The cattle are of a good breed and sell readily.

Implements.—Two mowers, two horse-rakes and three wagons have been purchased out of Indian earnings. Some of the old implements are nearly worn out and frequently require repairing.

Education.—There are two boarding schools close to the agency headquarters—one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other under that of the Church of England. In many instances the parents take a proper interest in the education of their children and are willing to leave them at school for the full term; others again wish to remove their children, not being able to comprehend the advantages of education. The progress made by the more intelligent pupils is very satisfactory, but others are very slow to learn.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Roman Catholic, the other Church of England. Services are held every Sunday, and at times are well attended by the Indians, but beyond attending service I do not know that they take much interest in religious affairs.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are but few indolent Indians to be found in this band: the majority are active and try to improve their condition and are gradually succeeding; none, I can say, are becoming poorer. They spend their treaty money judiciously and have almost entirely adopted the style of dress of white people, which, however, they sometimes decorate with bead-work and other trimmings of their own devices. Some of the young men have their hair cut short, but the majority pride themselves on their long hair, not unkempt as formerly, but combed and neatly plaited.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the situation of the reserves, the temptation to use intoxicants is not thrown in the Indians' way, so that no cases of intemperance have come to my notice. Morality cannot be so favourably reported upon, but otherwise their behaviour is good.

CHIPLEWYAN BAND NO. 124.

Reserve.—The district occupied by these Indians is divided by the Beaver river and extends to the shores of Cold lake. No reserve has yet been surveyed.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Chipewyans.

Vital Statistics.—Fourteen births and six deaths have been recorded in this band and the population is two hundred and thirty-nine, composed of forty-five men, seventy-four women and one hundred and twenty children.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the band has been good, but many suffer from sore eyes, and a number are blind. The epidemic already referred to did not attack any of these Indians. However, the precaution of vaccinating was taken with them as well as with the Crees, and will again be attended to at the coming treaty payments.

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Resources and Occupations.—The Chipewyans make a fairly good living, hunting and fishing, and they earn a little, working for traders and the Roman Catholic mission, which has been established there for many years. Cattle-raising is followed to no small extent, but the stock is not of a particularly good class. Potatoes and other vegetables are successfully grown, but grain-raising is rarely attempted. The assistance necessary to be given these Indians is so small that they may be called self-supporting.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs and are larger than the generality of Indian houses. The roofs are nearly all gable, and good workmanship is displayed in the buildings.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have sufficient for their requirements. Four mowers, three horse-rakes and two wagons were purchased by them during the year. They also have some old mowers and rakes which are almost worn out.

Education.—There are no schools in the district, but eleven of the children attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion lake, about sixty miles south; but the parents are not too ready to be separated from their children by such a distance. The pupils are moderately intelligent.

Religion.—All the Indians in this Chipewyan settlement belong to the Roman Catholic Church and attend service very regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people live happily and peacefully together, and only the aged in the band, when the younger ones are off hunting, find it hard to make a living; it is for them the occasional assistance is given by the department.

The hunt has been more successful than for several years past.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to believe that any of the Chipewyan band have a weakness for alcoholic liquors, and I understand they are fairly moral in their habits.

General Remarks.—The government herd numbers six hundred and twelve head, with a number of cows still to calve. The respective ranches are situated at Long lake and Long swamp, where hay is plentiful. However, the wet season of 1900 and cold weather setting in so early retarded hay-making, but enough was secured to bring the cattle successfully through the winter, and in spring they returned to their ranges in good condition. The rains of this season have flooded the swamps at the winter ranches to such an extent that it is very possible that hay will have to be found elsewhere this year.

The beef supplied to the working and destitute Indians is derived from this herd, and thirty-nine head of cattle were sold for \$1,064.

Many of the Indians understand English, but the older ones are backward in speaking; the younger ones are not so shy in this respect and can speak fairly well, and as the older pupils are discharged from the schools, English-speaking will become more general.

Tea dances are not uncommon on the reserves, but the old custom of 'giving away' is not indulged in to any such extent as it was in former years.

On July 1, a programme was got up for an afternoon's sport, and prizes amounting to over \$50 were given away, nearly all the competitors being members of the respective bands, including the Chipewyans.

Treaty payments commenced on July 16 at the agency headquarters and were concluded at Cold lake on the 19th. There were no complaints made and the time was pleasantly spent.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY,

MACLEOD, August 24, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man's river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Peigans have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The lately constructed Crow's Nest railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southwest corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

This reserve is composed of undulating prairie-land and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water, to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year, while the Old Man's river, which flows through the reserve, and Beaver creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open seasons.

Tribe.—The Peigans are a portion of one of the three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans—that form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Peigans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the 'North Peigans,' in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe—the 'South Peigans'—who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is five hundred and thirty-seven, of which number one hundred and fifty-one are men, one hundred and sixty-seven are women, and two hundred and nineteen are children under sixteen years of age.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the Indians could have been considered good throughout the year but for the prevalence during the winter of grippe, which left in its path much lung trouble, with fatal results. These cases were most numerous amongst the young children. The epidemic of small-pox that swept over the country in February and March caused some alarm, but stringent measures were adopted in order to keep the Indians at home on the reserve and to discourage the visits of outsiders. With the valuable co-operation of the Macleod division of the Northwest Mounted Police, the endeavours to isolate the tribe were so successful that no case of small-pox appeared on the reserve, though the disease was under treatment at all of the adjacent towns.

Crow Eagle.—It is with regret that the death is reported of Head Chief Crow Eagle, who, at the age of sixty-seven years, passed away on March 25, a victim of pneumonia following grippe. Crow Eagle was a kind-hearted and level-headed chief, whose great influence was always exerted in support of the department and in the best interests of his people. It is much to be hoped that a man of equal wisdom will be chosen as his successor.

Resources and Occupations.—Many years of fruitless efforts having demonstrated the fact that on account of climatic conditions and the quality of the soil, this reserve is unsuitable for farming, no further attempts in that direction are being made. Root

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crops, however, do fairly well when unmolested by gophers, a good crop of potatoes being the general rule. The reserve being favourable for stock-raising, and its inhabitants naturally inclined to that occupation, special attention is being directed to the cattle industry.

Cattle.—We are again in a position to record a successful year in the management of the cattle owned by the Peigan Indians, whose herd now numbers twelve hundred and six head, as compared with nine hundred and fifty-seven last year, seven hundred and seventy-four in 1899, and five hundred and sixty-seven in 1898; thus, in three years the cattle have doubled, and when it is noted that during that period no less than two hundred and seventy animals have been butchered for beef, for which the owners received about \$12,000, it will readily be seen that this important branch of our work has encouraging results. A further cause for satisfaction lies in the fact that in 1898 the scrub bulls previously in use were replaced by thorough-bred shorthorns, the number of which, proportionate to the growth of the cow herd, was increased during succeeding years by the importation of more pedigreed bulls from Ontario and Manitoba; therefore, an improvement in quality due to breeding is added to a large numerical increase.

Buildings and Implements.—A marked improvement is observable in the Indian houses. Seven frame dwellings are now built, and three more planned for erection in the fall, while a large number of log houses have been made more habitable by removing the dirt roofs and substituting lumber and shingles.

Eight new mowers, a like number of horse-rakes, twenty sets of harness, and six more wagons were added to the working equipment of the tribe, who, in the item of wagons, have purchased with their own money some fifty-two in three years.

Education.—The Church of England and the Roman Catholic boarding schools, in which are forty Indian pupils, still continue with commendable zeal their efforts to elevate the mental and moral standard of the children entrusted to their care.

Saw Mill.—Three thousand seven hundred logs were cut this year at the mill, from which over three hundred thousand feet of lumber was manufactured. The saw-mill continues to do good work, and the advantages arising from its possession are to be observed in all parts of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—PELLEY AGENCY,
COTE, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1901, with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserves.—This agency is made up of Côté's band, No. 64; Key's band, No. 65; Keeseekouse band, No. 66, also a portion of Key's band living on a fishing station at the mouth of Shoal river, Lake Winnipegosis. Côté's reserve is on the east side of the Assiniboine river close to the Duck mountains, having an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres. Key's reserve is on the Assiniboine river, sixteen miles northwest from the agency headquarters, and has an area of nineteen thousand

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five hundred and sixty acres. Keeseekouse reserve adjoins Cote's reserve on the Assiniboine river, and has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and ten acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of Cote's and Keeseekouse bands are Saulteaux and those of Key's band are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Cote's band consists of sixty-two men, seventy-one women, sixty-nine boys, fifty-seven girls, total, two hundred and fifty-nine. Key's band consists of fifty-two men, sixty-two women, forty-seven boys, fifty-seven girls, total, two hundred and eighteen. Of this number one hundred and forty-eight reside at the fishing station at the mouth of Shoal river. Keeseekouse band is made up of thirty-six men, fifty women, thirty-four boys, and thirty girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty in this band.

There were during the year twenty-nine births and fifty-three deaths, making a decrease of twenty-four since last year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has not been as good as in former years, the cause being traceable to pulmonary troubles, and a good deal of mortality amongst children, the result of measles. A certain number of chronic cases suffering from scrofulous tuberculosis are attended to by the medical officer, Dr. Cash, on his several visits; however, but little can be done for this class of patients towards a permanent cure, although the doctor is very earnest in his work and gives a great deal of care to those he attends. All garbage and refuse has been gathered up and burned. Houses have been whitewashed, and all Indians not previously vaccinated were attended to at the annuity payments.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians here are hunting, fishing, freighting, stock-raising, and farming. The last-mentioned consists of growing oats, barley and root crops, which, I am sorry to say, was a total failure on account of the drought and midsummer frost. Seventy-nine head of beef cattle were sold for the benefit of the Indians, and the proceeds were distributed amongst the several owners, amounting to \$3,039.85. The sum of \$1,573.50 was realized by the sale of beef and including the value of beef consumed, making a grand total of \$4,613.35 derived from the cattle industry alone.

Owing to the demand for labour and fish by the large concerns doing business on Lake Winnipegosis, the Indians at Shoal river have earned a good deal through this source.

Education.—The Presbyterian boarding school, under the able management of Rev. Neil Gilmour, has forty-one pupils on the roll. The church at a very great expense has built a large commodious building, where the children are now all living under one roof, and the old stone building has been torn down. The buildings and premises are kept in splendid order, everything is neat and tidy.

On Key's reserve they have a day school managed by the Rev. Owen Owens, under the direction of the Church of England. The school-house is well kept and the children look clean and tidy. The number on the roll is fourteen, with an average attendance of six. The school at Shoal river is looked after by the Rev. A. T. Norquay. There are twenty pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of fourteen. This school is doing very well.

The day school on Keeseekouse reserve is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. W. A. Tucker, teacher. It has eight pupils on the roll with an average attendance of two. The attendance at this school is very irregular and it is now closed in consequence.

Buildings.—During the year there have been erected five dwellings and nine stables; but as they have in most cases taken the place of old buildings, the number remains about the same as it was last year.

Stock.—The live stock is in splendid condition and came through the winter in good order with the exception of the usual percentage of casualties, which is inevitable in a large number of cattle. Eight thorough-bred pedigreed shorthorn bulls have

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been purchased to replace old and useless bulls. The number of calves will be small this year on account of these old bulls having been kept too long on the reserves here.

At the last round-up the total number of cattle in the agency was eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Religion.—The Indians of Cote's band are Presbyterians. They have a church on the reserve which they attend with regularity. On Key's reserve and at Shoal river the Indians are under the auspices of the Church of England, and divine worship is well attended.

The Indians of Keeseekouse band have a church on the reserve of the Roman Catholic denomination. There is a very good attendance.

Of course there are still a large number of pagan Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians here appear to be quiet and law-abiding; they are neat in their personal appearance, and their dwellings are clean and tidy. I observe a tendency to improve the condition of their houses by the addition of tables, chairs and cooking utensils, also stoves. This in itself is a sign of progress. I find the sons of old Singush, head man on Cote's reserve, very willing and anxious to get on, and I must say I have always found Chief Côté of great assistance to me in trying to carry out the department's instructions.

The Indians have put in a crop of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. They have also broken up some new land, but owing to the close proximity of the Duck mountains, I fear that it is a source not to be depended on. The Indians on this account do not seem very eager to put in large crops, but rather to direct their energies towards stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases have come to my knowledge of Indians obtaining intoxicants, but this being through the medium of half-breeds, it has been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute. The morals of the Indians compare favourably with those of other bands.

General Remarks.—Having been transferred from Duck Lake to this agency, where I took charge on November 8 last, my knowledge of the individual Indians or their resources is too limited to enable me to furnish an extensive report as to their progress, but I cannot help thinking that, with the hunting facilities they have here, together with an earnest effort on their part, in the direction of mixed farming and stock-raising, I should say, with the practice of a little economy, these Indians should be able to make a very comfortable living with the exception of the sick, aged and destitute; these we always have with us.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901, with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fourth meridian. The area, inclusive of Blue Quill's reserve, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

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The surface to the north and west is rolling prairie land, while to the southeast it is comparatively level. There are numerous small hay swamps scattered over the reserve, some of which produce a good supply of hay; of timber, poplar groves abound all over, with an occasional clump of spruce. One of the most attractive features of the reserve is its adaptability for stock-raising. Saddle lake is situated close to the northern boundary, about midway between the northwest and northeast corners.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, numbers two hundred and sixty-seven souls, consisting of sixty-four men, sixty-one women and one hundred and twelve children. There is a decrease of five persons as compared with the previous year. The births numbered twelve, while the deaths amounted to eleven during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these people has been good, with the exception of a few suffering from scrofula and consumption. The sanitary precautions, regarding the cleaning of houses and premises, and the burning of refuse matter, are carried out. About three hundred of the Indians of this agency were vaccinated during the spring.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal industry followed by these Indians is stock-raising, and from it they derive a considerable portion of their earnings. But it entails a great deal of work in summer, securing a sufficient quantity of hay, and in winter, the hauling of it from long distances, and attending the cattle keep stockholders well employed until spring.

Farming operations are also carried on, but with no great success. Last year's crop was a failure, owing to the continuous wet weather.

When not engaged in farming pursuits, some of the Indians get work freighting.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses are of log and well built. One new house with a shingle roof was erected, and shingle roofs put on two others this spring. In summer the Indians prefer living in tents, finding them more conducive to health and comfort during the warm weather. The cattle on this reserve are in excellent condition.

Farming Implements.—This band has a good supply of mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, most of which have been procured with proceeds derived from the sale of cattle. These Indians also own a fair number of ploughs and harrows, all of which are kept in good repair.

Education.—The Saddle Lake day school is situated on the Saddle lake portion of the reserve, and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Good progress is being made at this school.

The boarding school is located on the portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's band, and is in connection with the Roman Catholic mission. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their educational and industrial studies. The most perfect order and discipline prevail in the institution.

Religion.—The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve are principally Methodists, the remainder Roman Catholics. Services are held every Sunday in the school-house.

The members of Blue Quill's band nearly all belong to the Roman Catholic faith. The Rev. Father Grandin is in charge of the church on this reserve. The Indians all take a great interest in the Sunday services, and their attendance is regular.

Characteristics and Progress.—This year the Indians have shown more desire than usual for work. They are peaceable and law-abiding, and I have noticed that they show a disposition to keep their dwellings clean. They are also neat and tidy in their personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that no cases of intemperance came to my notice during the year. General morality of the Indians is fair.

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WHITEFISH LAKE, OR JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, No. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and occupies an area of eleven thousand two hundred acres. It is a long strip of land of about twelve miles in length, running north and south along the shores of Goodfish lake and Whitefish lake.

The greater part is undulating and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. The land is very stony in parts, but grain and roots can be successfully grown in favourable seasons. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is an extensive sheet of water, and abounds with whitefish and jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This reserve has a population of three hundred and twenty, made up of seventy-three men, ninety-five women and one hundred and fifty-two children. There were ten births and fourteen deaths, the chief mortality being amongst the infants.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the year the general health of these Indians has been much better than in previous years, and the reserve has been free from epidemics. Most of the houses are clean and well kept.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries followed by these Indians are mixed farming and stock-raising; the latter, however, is the principal source of livelihood for them. Owing to the unfavourable season last year, the grain crops were not a success. About one hundred and forty-five sacks of flour were produced from the wheat crops owned by the Indians, and ground at the grist-mill on this reserve. Outside of their usual routine labour on the reserve, a few of the men engage in trading and working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats in the north. A good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, and proves a valuable assistance to the people, especially during the winter-time.

Stock and Implements.—The live stock belonging to the Indians of this reserve is in good condition and the increase satisfactory. These Indians are well supplied with mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which they purchased chiefly with money derived from the sale of beef.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish lake, towards the south end, and the other at Whitefish lake, towards the north end of the reserve. Both schools are under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and throughout the year there has been a very good attendance at both. They are doing good work and the progress is satisfactory.

Religion.—The Methodist church is situated at the north end of the reserve, and regular services are held there by the resident missionary, the Rev. E. B. Glass. The majority of the Indians belong to this denomination. A new Roman Catholic church has been erected during the year and located near Goodfish lake, about the centre of the reserve, where services are conducted regularly by the clergy of the Saddle Lake mission.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, generally speaking, are industrious, and of rather an independent character. They are law-abiding and always anxious to improve their mode of living. During the past year Arthur Steinhauer purchased a binder, Thomas Sinclair and Moise Jackson a wagon each.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This band consists of sixteen persons,—three men, seven women and six children. They make their living by hunting and trapping, and do not receive any assistance from the department beyond their treaty money.

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CHIPWEYAN BAND No. 180.

This band of Chipewyan Indians live in the neighbourhood of Heart lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency headquarters. They number sixty-nine persons, made up as follows : fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-seven children. The band has increased two by births during the year. Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief means of making a living, and no assistance was rendered them by the department with exception of their treaty money, also a little food, ammunition and twine, issued to them during the treaty payments.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 181.

The population of this band at the last treaty payments was one hundred and two, composed of twenty-three men, thirty-two women, and forty-seven children. These Indians make their homes at Beaver lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche, and live by hunting and fishing.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year three new frame buildings, 40 x 22 feet each, were erected at the agency ; a storehouse, driving-house and stable. The lumber for these buildings was sawn at the mill here, and the work of putting them up was performed by Indians. All the agency premises have been well fenced.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve lies between the Elbow river and Fish creek, and comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3, and 4, west of the 5th initial meridian, with an area of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

The agency headquarters are situated in the valley of the Fish creek some nine miles southwest of the town of Calgary.

The land is rolling, and in the western part of the reserve well wooded with pine, spruce and poplar. It is watered by the Elbow river and Fish creek and numerous other streams, and is well adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sarcees, originally belonging to the Beaver tribe from the far north.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is two hundred and five, being an increase of two over last year. Although the increase is small, it goes to show that

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these Indians are more than holding their own ; and as a tendency is noticed on the part of some of them to take more interest in the sanitary measures the department is trying to enforce, it is only natural to expect that the Sarcees will increase more materially in the future.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the band has been good. No epidemic visited the reserve during the past year, and we were most fortunate in escaping the small-pox which was all around us during a part of last winter and spring. Dr. Lafferty, the medical officer, vaccinated every man, woman and child who required it. The prejudice against vaccination has quite died out and all came forward eagerly to have this operation performed. Other sanitary precautions, such as keeping premises clean and isolation of those suffering from infectious diseases, are observed as much as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Cattle-raising, farming, haying, working for white settlers, such as herding stock, selling wood to townspeople, and sale of hay and other produce, keep these people pretty well employed, and from these industries many of them make a good living.

Buildings.—Several new dwelling-houses and stables have been erected by the Indians ; they are an improvement on former years. These buildings have been all put up by the Indians themselves and at their own expense, from proceeds derived from sale of beef, grain and other produce.

Stock.—This is the most important industry we have, and I am glad to report that although our herd is yet a small one, comparatively speaking, our Indians are taking better care of their cattle and are more interested in them than formerly.

Farming Implements.—Several wagons, mowers, rakes, sets of double harness and smaller implements, also a few teams of work horses have been added this year to the personalty of the Indians by private purchasing, all of which tends to show advancement.

Education.—On this reserve and in connection with the mission there is a boarding school under the auspices of the Church of England. At present there are only eleven pupils on the roll. Five male pupils were drafted to the Calgary industrial school, one male pupil was added to the roll, and one female pupil died of consumption during the year.

The pupils have made fair progress in their class-work and the various industries taught in the institution.

Religion.—Some of these Indians are members of the Church of England, which has a nice little church near the mission. The Venerable Archdeacon Tims is the incumbent. Services are held regularly on Sundays, which all the pupils and some of the parents attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are progressing and becoming better off, while others who are lazy and lacking in ambition eke out a precarious livelihood. Several have well-built houses and well furnished and are quite as comfortable in this respect as many of their white neighbours.

Temperance.—These Indians are passionately fond of strong drink, but I am glad to report that through the vigilance of the Northwest Mounted Police the traffic in liquors is on the decrease. I have not had a case for the past six months.

General Remarks.—The visit of their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Minto and party in September was much appreciated by the Indians. Chief Bull's Head's greeting to their Excellencies was most cordial and I might say quite characteristic. He said : ' I have been sick ; I am troubled with my head and my heart. I was pretty sick yesterday, but this morning as soon as I heard you were coming, I felt better, and now you are here, I feel all right, and my heart beats as it did when I was a young man.'

Much to the amusement and pleasure of their Excellencies and citizens of Calgary who accompanied the vice-regal party, some horse-racing and other games were

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indulged in by the Indians, and before leaving His Excellency addressed the Indians and congratulated them on their progress and gave them some excellent advice and thanked them for their entertainment. In addition to distributing some prizes for horse-racing, he made the band several presents before leaving.

Her Excellency Lady Minto has since sent a prize to the Indian who had the best kept farm and to the Indian woman with the best flock of poultry.

All this, I need hardly say, has had a beneficial effect and has been an encouragement to those who are trying to improve their condition.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—STONY AGENCY,

MORLEY, July 27, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve is situated in central Alberta in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary, and the Bow river divides the reserve in two, Bears paw's and Chiniquay's bands on the south side, and Jonas's band on the north side.

The area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of this is covered with timber, spruce, Douglas pine, jack-pine and poplar. The land back from the river benches is very hilly.

The Canadian Pacific railway follows the Bow river, and Morley station is within half a mile of the agency headquarters.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux nation; they have intermarried largely with the northern Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is six hundred and thirty-seven, made up of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and eighty women, one hundred and sixty boys and one hundred and fifty-two girls.

This is an increase of eleven for the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—With the exception of consumption and scrofula, there has been no sickness among these Indians.

The sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been observed as closely as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—As the reserve is too close to the mountains to be a good farming country, no grain is grown except for green feed.

The Indians have small patches of potatoes in the hills, which yielded a very good crop last year.

Stock-raising is the principal industry of the Stony Indians.

The sale of dry fire-wood through the winter months is a great help to them.

Fish are plentiful in the lakes and streams around the reserve, and in certain seasons they supplement the government rations considerably.

The seam of coal has been opened out and a considerable quantity of coal has been taken out. The seam is five feet thick and is a good coking coal.

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Buildings.—Quite a number of the Indians have taken the sod roofs off their houses and replaced them with shingled roofs, while others have built new ones.

Stock.—There have been considerable losses owing to a very bad spring, but I am glad to say that some of the Indians are taking more interest in their cattle than they previously did, and I hope with the fencing of the reserve and the extended breaking of land for green feed, to increase the herd greatly.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are not very well supplied with implements, but are getting a good number of wagons out of the proceeds of their cattle, also mowers and rakes.

Since the wood industry has commenced, they find the need of feeding their horses properly.

Education.—The McDougall boarding school has been accommodating an average of forty-five pupils during the year.

Mr. J. W. Niddrie, as principal, has proven himself thoroughly acquainted with his work.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists.

The Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., is the missionary in charge. His services are very well attended, as the majority of these Indians are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are noted mountain hunters and in the fall and first part of the winter kill quite a lot of game, which makes them very indifferent about working ; but there is a marked advance amongst the younger people, as they find more money in working than hunting.

They work very well when given contracts, but are opposed to working for wages. In nearly all cases they will not work more than a month in one place.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intoxication have come under my notice.

With the exception of a very few, the Indians lead very moral lives.

General Remarks.—During the past year I have made considerable improvements to the agency buildings in the way of moving them to more suitable places and also putting stone foundations under them, and in the erection of a cottage hospital, which is to be used in stamping out consumption and scrofula amongst the tribe.

Dr. Lafferty has taken great interest in this enterprise and it is hoped it will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOLA—TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

KUTAWA, August 29, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Reserves and Tribes.—There are seven reserves in this agency, viz. :—Muscowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux ; George Gordon's, No. 86 ; Poor Man's, No. 88 ; and Day Star's, No. 87, all Crees ; and Fishing lake, No. 89 ; Nut lake, No. 90 ; and Kinistino's. These last three reserves belong to Yellow Quill's band, the members of which are Saulteaux.

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The reserves immediately around the agency headquarters are situated in townships 26 to 29, and ranges 14 to 17, while the Indians of Yellow Quill's band reside at a distance. They consist of three small bands, viz. : Fishing lake, residing fifty miles away ; Nut lake, one hundred ; and Kinistino, one hundred and sixty miles north from the agency headquarters, and all situated in townships 28, 29 and 30, ranges 12 and 13, excepting Kinistino's reserve of fifteen square miles in townships 41 and 42, range 15, all west of the second initial meridian.

Gordon's and Muscowequan's reserves are located in the Little Touchwood hills ; Day Star's and Poor Man's in the Big Touchwood hills. The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, alongside the old main trail leading to Duck lake and Prince Albert. The agency headquarters are sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, and eighty miles from Qu'Appelle station, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and seventy-five miles from Regina.

The Dominion telegraph office is about three hundred yards from this office, and the same from the post office, where we receive our weekly mail. The mail comes here on Saturday and leaves on the next Wednesday, every week.

The total area of the seven reserves is one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand of this is covered with willow scrub, small bluffs and timber. Our nearest stream is the Qu'Appelle river, fifty miles away at the nearest point. On the reserves are numerous ponds, creeks and rivers and small lakes. The Fishing and Nut lakes and Barrière river are the only ones that contain fish.

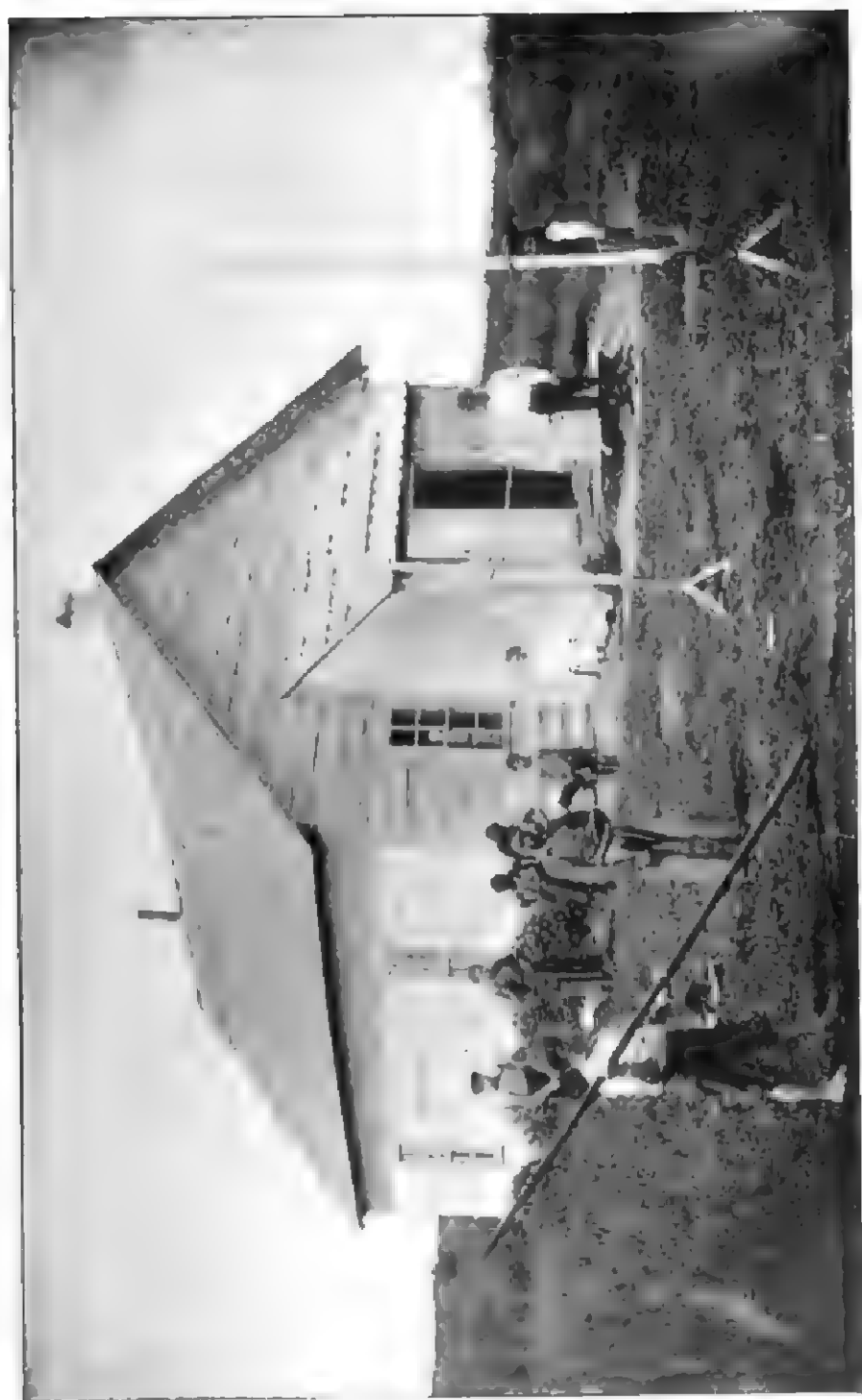
Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is as follows : two hundred and forty-three men, two hundred and sixty-nine women, and three hundred and thirty-eight children, making a total of eight hundred and fifty souls. There were twenty-four births and forty-two deaths during the year in the seven bands, being a decrease of eighteen souls.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of all the seven bands has been fairly good, consumption being the cause of what sickness we had. The sanitary regulations of the department have been strictly carried out.

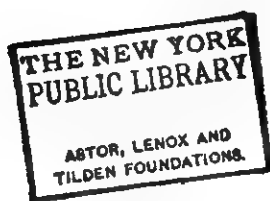
Resources and Occupations.—The Indians in this agency have very few chances of earning money, as all work done for traders, freighting, supplying wood and hay must always be taken out in trade, and the freighting of supplies for the agency, the supplying of what little hay and wood is required at the agency headquarters is paid for in rations from the department supplies.

Cattle-raising is the most reliable occupation at present, although some of the reserves are well adapted for mixed farming, and in the near future, when we have a mill and market within reasonable distance, I have no hesitation in saying that large quantities of all kinds of grain could be profitably raised, and the more advanced Indians see this and are steadily preparing themselves and advancing with the times.

Characteristics and Progress.—Amongst many improvements on the different reserves I may mention one or two cases : on Gordon's reserve, a young man, Josiah Anderson, a graduate of Elkhorn school, and a blacksmith by trade ; this young man has fifteen head of cattle, two teams of good heavy work horses, a half share in a binder, a mowing-machine and rake, a good house, story and a half, shingle roof, dormer windows, a verandah in front, good kitchen at the back, a nice neat fence around the house, together with all the necessary small tools for doing his work. He will have, at a low estimate, over eight hundred bushels of oats and he has an ample supply of vegetables. He erected a blacksmith-shop 20 x 24 feet, double slide windows, double door, in fact a most complete building. He is also in charge of the threshing-machine which does the threshing of all grain in the agency. I may mention that this machine is the private property of the Indians. I have given him the use of a set of blacksmith tools, and he attends to all blacksmithing and repairing for the agency here, his own reserve, and some of the other reserves that have no blacksmith-shop.



METHODIST DAY SCHOOL, SADDLE LAKE, N.W.T. 1901.



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He is to be married this fall to a good, respectable, smart, hard-working girl, who I think will make him a good wife. She is also a graduate of Elkhorn industrial school. The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting better off.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings at the agency headquarters are in good repair. The cattle are improving in quality, the result of thorough-bred bulls. We have a number of good heavy horses. These are purchased by Indians from proceeds of beef sold. The Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers and rakes. These are their own property.

Education.—The day school at Day Star's reserve is well attended, fourteen on the roll, which is all the children on this reserve of school age. Progress good, attendance regular. The parents are greatly interested in the education of their children. Mrs. Sarah M. Smythe is in charge of the school, and gives good satisfaction. On Gordon's reserve there is a large stone boarding school, conducted by the Church of England, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Williams being respectively principal and matron. The government grant is for thirty children, and they have the complement. The children are well looked after, are happy and contented, and the progress made is most favourable. The buildings inside and out are kept scrupulously clean and tidy. The pupils are well dressed and clean at all times. The boys are taught farming, gardening and stock-raising. The girls are taught all the duties in connection with keeping a house properly, so when discharged they are thoroughly competent to take charge of a house and manage it economically. At Muscowequan's reserve there is another boarding school; this is also a very large stone building, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is Father Jacob. The work of a matron is looked after by three Sisters of Charity, the school by Sister Valade, and the outside work by a lay brother. There are thirty pupils at school. The same remark as to the different branches taught, the cleanliness of the children, the good condition of the buildings and surroundings in Gordon's school, applies here.

Religion.—There are two denominations here working amongst the Indians, the Church of England and the Roman Catholic. However, the majority are still pagans—although they have abandoned, to a great extent, many of their old pagan ceremonies.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that I have not had one case of intemperance or immorality come under my notice during the past year.

In conclusion, I am most happy to report that the staff under me have worked conscientiously, and performed their duties satisfactorily to me.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, September 25, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in June and July, 1900.

In October Mr. R. S. McKenzie, who had been in charge of this agency for some fourteen years, was transferred to the Pelly agency, and was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Jones, who had been for a number of years in charge of the latter agency.

The general condition of these bands shows a steady improvement. Their industries have been moderately productive, and they are able to live comfortably with very limited assistance.

Indians' Dwellings.—Several new houses of a better class have replaced poorer ones, especially on the reserves at La Corne, where in the spring of 1900 the Indians had the use of a saw-mill for a few weeks, and as a consequence several were put in possession of a fair supply of lumber.

Hay Supply.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable season for haying, owing to the depth of water in the sloughs, a sufficient supply of hay was procured throughout the agency.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—The agency and farm dwellings, storehouses and outbuildings have been kept in good repair.

Office Records.—The cash-book, store ledger and stock records were found to be in good order and accurate at the date of the transfer of the agency.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in October and December. It is in charge of W. B. Goodfellow, with the assistance of T. Eastwood Jackson as clerk.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—At the agency headquarters on Mistawasis' reserve are located the dwellings of the agent, clerk, miller and interpreter, the office, storehouse, blacksmith-shop and a granary. The two last mentioned were built recently. They are suitable buildings, conveniently located, and were much needed.

Grist-mill.—The grist-mill was in excellent running order and was doing good work. The return of flour varied from thirty-five to forty-five pounds per bushel, and from first-class wheat the sample of flour made was equal to Strong Baker's.

Saw-mill.—The saw-mill and shingle-machine are portable and were operated during the year on Mistawasis' and Ahtahkakoop's reserves. A portion of the product was used for the improvement of the Indians' houses and a portion for repairs to the agency and farm buildings.

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Grain-growing.—The season of 1900 was favourable for grain. The yield was accordingly fair and the quality good, except that in some instances there was too great a quantity of smut and weed-seed, indicating some fault in the seed or in the cultivation. There are a few specimens of noxious weeds, but the most injurious kinds are not found. The crops of the present season, though not extensive, are very promising.

Hay Supply.—For the past three seasons, including the present, it has been found very difficult to procure a sufficient supply of hay. The sloughs which furnished the supply of former years are full of water, and the prairie on some of the reserves, particularly Ahtahkakoop's, is covered to such an extent with bluff and scrub that ridge hay is scarcely to be had. A few who raise considerable grain have been able to utilize their straw to good advantage as fodder.

Indians' Herds.—Owing to the precariousness of the hay supply, it has not been thought advisable to allow the Indians' herds to become too large. An undue increase has accordingly been prevented by larger sales. The number of cattle on hand in December last was eight hundred and fifty head, which shows a slight decrease in the past two years, but an increase of ninety-four head in the past five years. The older reserves of this agency are plainly adapted to mixed farming and to grain-growing. There must be attached an importance at least equal with stock-raising.

Hunting and Fishing.—Hunting and fishing as a means of subsistence have been abandoned by most of the inhabitants of the older reserves, but these pursuits still afford a livelihood to nearly all the Indians of the Big River and Meadow Lake reserves, as well as to a considerable proportion of those of the Sturgeon Lake and Sandy Lake bands.

Reserve No. 106A.—On reserve No. 106A, situated north of Sturgeon lake, some twenty Indians are located who have come from the hunting regions farther north and settled down to civilized pursuits. During the past year they have been able to live comfortably and almost entirely by their own efforts. They raised but little grain, but had a good crop of potatoes, for which they found ready sale to the lumber camps. Their surplus hay also they were able to dispose of to good advantage. These as well as the Sturgeon Lake Indians earn a part of their livelihood from freighting and day labour in connection with the lumber industry.

Meadow Lake and Big River Indians.—On Meadow Lake reserve, No. 105, and Big River, No. 118, the Indians are now being located and initiated in the white man's modes of life. With this in view, a farming instructor has been placed in charge and a day school opened on each reserve. At the date of inspection there was little further to be reported. One of the first and most important matters to engage the attention of the agent and instructor in this connection was to induce the Indians to build comfortable houses in locations suitable for their industries and convenient for school purposes. The services of the agency saw-mill will be turned to good account for the benefit of these new bands, provided the difficulties of transporting the heavy engine over miry roads can be overcome.

Sioux.—The Sioux on reserve No. 94A, number about twenty-five. They have had a year of moderate success with their grain, gardens and hay, and are living comfortably and making some progress in civilization. The remainder of the Sioux of this district, numbering about one hundred, occupy an encampment near Prince Albert and prefer to live by day labour around town.

Hunting Indians.—The hunting Indians of this agency consists of the following bands :—

William Charles's band, numbering thirty-one men, forty women, and ninety-four children ; total, one hundred and sixty-five.

James Roberts' band, numbering seventy-nine men, ninety-eight women and two hundred and ninety-eight children, in all four hundred and seventy-five.

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Peter Ballendine's band, consisting of sixty-eight men, eighty-one women and two hundred and fifteen children ; total, three hundred and sixty-four.

These Indians are all Crees, except twenty-one members of James Roberts' band, who are Chipewyans and who received annuity this year for the first time.

There were during the year forty-five births in these bands and twenty-seven deaths. The number of deaths is larger than usual and is accounted for in great measure by the prevalence of a sort of influenza during the latter part of the winter, especially throughout a section of James Roberts' band at Lac la Ronge.

The livelihood of these bands continues much the same as in recent years. Beaver and otter are extremely scarce in all the country south of the Churchill river and for some fifty miles further north. Martin, fisher and mink are somewhat more plentiful. Bears, foxes, lynx, all of which are migratory, are on the increase. Those who are skilled in the hunting of the moose and cariboo will kill from five to ten of the former and from ten to twenty of the latter in a season. Fish continue plentiful, but the catch is affected to such a degree by the varying depths of the water in the rivers and lakes that those who depend solely on fish for their food, as not a few do, are occasionally found in a state of destitution. The Hudson's Bay Company's officer at Lac la Ronge, who is also an officer of the Indian department in that region, is very attentive to the wants of the Indians and employs judiciously such means as are placed at his disposal to avert distress among them.

The medicines supplied annually by the department to these bands, put up as they are in a shape very convenient for distribution, are a boon to the Indians for which as well as for other benefits they express sincere gratitude.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

As I have treated of the affairs of this agency in a separate report it is unnecessary for me to dwell at length upon them here.

On March 3, I arrived at Battleford for the purpose of beginning the inspection, but owing to the continued ill health of Agent Daunais, I was directed by the Indian Commissioner to take charge of the agency until June 30. On May 10, Mr. Daunais died, much regretted by the various officers of the department with whom he had been associated, as well as by the Indians for whose well-being he had worked with much success.

Early in July Mr. J. P. G. Day was appointed to the charge of the agency, and by direction of the Indian Commissioner I continued here throughout the annuity payments, during which time the transfer was effected.

Agriculture.—During the past year there has been on most of the reserves of this agency a continuation of the improvement in agriculture, in respect to both area and methods, which was begun a few years ago. Very much remains to be done before the Indians' cultivation is entirely equal to that of good farmers ; but in the meantime the fact that last season this agency threshed upwards of seventeen thousand bushels of grain, and that several individual Indians had upwards of three hundred bushels each, must be regarded as encouraging.

Crops of 1901.—This season the aggregate area of the Indians' crops is slightly over eleven hundred acres. This crop, if safely harvested, should place many of the Indians in a position of independence.

General Condition.—The stock-raising industry has also been moderately successful throughout the year, and along with the prosperity of their industries there is a noticeable amelioration in the health, habits, manners and general condition of the Indians.

The Onion Lake and Saddle Lake agencies and the Moose Woods reserve were not inspected during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,
June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twenty-third annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies.

During the past year I have inspected the following agencies : Morley, Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Hobbema, and Edmonton ; and also the following reserves : Jonas, Chiniquay, Bearspaw, Samson, Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Ermineskin's, Louis Bull, Montana, Enoch, Alexander, Michel, Joseph and Paul.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I inspected the Edmonton agency in August and September, 1900, and again in July of this year.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk; John Foley, interpreter; Thomas McGee, miller; Delmar Bard, farmer, Alexander and Joseph bands; G. W. Blewett, farmer, Paul band.

Agency Office.—On both occasions I audited the account books of the agency, and compared the stock of goods on hand with the balances of each account shown on the books. I also audited the cash-book. I found all these accounts kept accurately, neatly and well, and the balances brought down to agree with the balances of both cash and goods on hand.

The office work throughout was well done, all records properly filed, and all books written up to date.

Mr. Carruthers is an experienced agency clerk and has a good knowledge of the Indian character, which he uses both for the benefit of the government and the Indians.

Headquarter Buildings.—The buildings at the agency headquarters are in as good repair as circumstances surrounding them admit. The office has been made comfortable by plastering it outside; the interpreter's house has been treated in the same manner. The foundation logs of the stable are decayed.

The officials have each good gardens; the clerk's being an exceptionally good one, every variety of vegetables growing luxuriantly and being treated upon scientific principles. Rare and ordinary flowers are a particular and noticeable feature in his garden.

Large new cattle-corral have been built at the agency headquarters since my last inspection. These expedite the work of enumerating and branding the Indians' cattle.

Grist and Saw-mills.—I inspected the grist and saw-mills lately erected on a new site, and a steam-engine for the propelling power.

ENOCH'S BAND.

But little farming or gardening was done on the reserve of this band this year. The land is foul, overgrown with weeds, and the crops yield little return for the labour.

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I had a 'round up' of the cattle belonging to this band and the agency, when the calves were branded and all the cattle reclassified ; they are all now properly branded 'I. D.' and with the Indian owner's number. Beaverfoot, an advanced and progressive Indian, has removed hither from Alexander's band. It is a 'toss up' whether he will hold to his former habits of industry or fall into the idle ways of the Enoch band. In my opinion he should have remained where he originally gave his adhesion to treaty and where (for an Indian) he was a rich man.

FARM 17.

Delmar Bard is the farmer here. This farmer is an active intelligent young man, and has greatly improved the condition of things on the farm, as well as on the reserve since he accepted the office a year ago. Besides several new cattle-corral, new fencing, and minor improvements, he has built two bridges and graded the reserve roads. His farming consisted of fourteen acres of oats, a large vegetable garden and ten acres of summer-fallow.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

The farming operations of these Indians this year were almost nil ; only three of them had any crop.

Their cattle are in good condition. Some calves were lost by coming too early in the spring, and the lack of comfortable stables for calving cows. All of them are now properly branded 'I. D.' and with the Indian's number. The casualties of adult cattle during the winter were not many ; a few head were killed and eaten by their Indian owners without permission. This is a difficult matter to prevent in a needy band not regularly rationed.

I met every member of this band at their annuity payments, which took place at the time of my inspection. The men, women and children were comfortably clad ; they all were cheerful and merry ; there was no insobriety nor disorderly conduct, and excepting a case of small-pox in the family of a visiting Indian, there was no sickness in the band.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

The Indians of this band live by hunting, fishing, a little gardening, and they have a few head of cattle.

I had their cattle rounded up and the calves branded. A very fine new cattle-corral has been built this year by the Indians ; the cattle are mostly Galloways and were in good condition.

There was only one sick woman on the reserve, the others were looking well and were all well dressed. Whitefish and ducks were plentiful. I met the men of the band and had a talk with them in the school-house. They are contented with their lot.

The next day the whole band came over to Ste. Anne's and received their annuities ; all passed off pleasantly. The traders did a lively business and the Indians proved quick and ready customers. There was not a case of law-breaking or disorderly conduct.

FARM 17A.

G. W. Blewett is the farmer here.

This farmer continues successful work among his Indians. He keeps his premises in good order and has a large garden of fine vegetables, several acres of oats and some wheat. He has built two new cattle-corral since my last inspection ; in consequence, the account of the cattle was accurately taken without difficulty.

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PAUL'S BAND.

These Indians are better known as White Whale Lake band. Their reserve is situated on this lake, which has proved a valuable source of food supply, whitefish being plentiful therein.

Hay-making.—Hay-making had commenced on this reserve. As the natural hay meadows were covered with water, in consequence of frequent heavy rain storms this year, the hay must be all cut on the high land. The bridges on the creek having been swept away, the farmer had, with the assistance of his Indians, built new ones, and graded and brushed about a mile of muskeg, in order to re-establish communication between his farm and the Indians' homes.

Cattle.—I had a 'round-up' of the Indians' cattle, and the calves were then branded. The cattle show a slight increase over last year, besides a number that were killed for provisions for the band.

Annuity Payments.—The annuity payments took place during my inspection. The Indians assembled at the farm. Although the Stonies (Assiniboines) are an excitable nation, all passed off without a wrangle or an unkind word being spoken. Traders were on hand to meet the requirements of the Indians, and I understood they sold their goods at reasonable prices. There was no case of disorderly conduct or misbehaviour.

Agent Gibbons has great experience in dealing with Indians and has now an excellent staff; if he is given a free hand to deal with his Indians and continued generous government assistance in providing breeding cattle, I have confidence that he will soon make his Indians self-supporting.

MORLEY AGENCY.

I inspected the Morley agency in September.

Staff.—H. E. Sibbald, agent; A. J. Robertson, clerk (since deceased).

Annuity Payments.—This was my second visit to this agency within three months, the later one was, more particularly, to conduct the annuity payments. These passed off expeditiously and pleasantly.

After the payments were completed, most of the Indians 'pitched off' for their fall hunt, in the foot-hills of the mountains; a minority of the band remained at home to secure some crop and to make hay for wintering their large herd of cattle.

Cattle.—The half-yearly round-up of cattle was made during my inspection in May and June. I have already reported at length on this. There was a prolific return of calves and the herd was in a prosperous condition.

Sale of Cord-wood.—Mr. Sibbald has developed for these Indians a large industry in manufacturing the fallen timber of their reserves into cord-wood, fence posts, &c. There is a good demand for these products from outside points; they are sold F.O.B. on cars at Morley for cash and at good prices.

Coal of good quality having been discovered on the reserve south of the Bow river about three miles from the Canadian Pacific railway, it is the agent's intention to commence developing it as soon as practicable.

With these industries at work and in view, these bands, by continual judicious management will become prosperous. Very great improvement has taken place in the condition of their homes during the past six years. Mud-covered huts with earth floors have been replaced by good frame and log houses, shingled and floored. Modern furniture, such as good cooking stoves, clocks, chairs, tables, bedsteads, are in common use in the homes of most of the Indians.

Mr. Sibbald sets his Indians an excellent example of industry, temperance and Christian home life, and that they are profiting by his example is apparent. They

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take less interest in horse-racing and keep away from Calgary entertainments ; this latter form of amusement (encouraged by his predecessor) had to be stopped, as it was rapidly demoralizing the younger members of the band.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

I visited and inspected the Blackfoot agency during the month of October. The immediate call for my visit was to transfer the agency from Agent Wheatley to Agent Markle. The staff as reconstructed then was :—J. A. Markle, agent ; G. H. Race, clerk ; W. S. Cosgrave, farmer ; A. E. Jones, farmer ; Thos. Lauder, farmer (since resigned).

Indian Office.—I audited all the account-books, took stock of all the stores and articles in use, checked the daily receipts of beef in the beef-book with the provision returns for the whole agency ; audited the cash-book from the date of my last inspection. I had 'round-ups' of Indians' cattle in the several corrals, also of the Indian ponies the property of the government. The agency was then accepted by Mr. Markle, and he assumed the duties of the office with all its responsibilities. These duties are not inconsiderable in connection with the Blackfeet and their large reservation, for these Indians have much to unlearn as well as to learn.

Strange to say, the old warriors and buffalo-hunters are much more amenable to reason and discipline than those that have been born and raised on the reserve. These latter think to prove their bravery by defiance of authority, while the older men know their position and do not think it derogatory to themselves to accept the supervision of their agent.

Most of the younger men drink whisky when they get the chance and cause trouble for themselves and the agent, while the older men, if not total abstainers, do not hunt for whisky.

In promoting Mr. Markle to the charge of such an important agency the department has been good to itself as well as to the Indians. His eighteen years' record as agent in the Birtle agency is proof that he has both the ability and the address to lead Indians into paths of industry and sobriety. His influence will reach to their domestic hearths ; he interests himself in what they shall eat and how to cook their food and a liberal use of soap and water, apparently trivial matters but a great lever in leading to civilized habits, for the bad habits of the women are more difficult to overcome than those of the men, because they are lazy and prefer to lie about and gossip to keeping their children and houses clean and properly cooking the meals for their family.

Industries.—Cattle-raising although in its infancy with this band is even now its most important industry. There has been a fair natural increase in their herd during the past year, and several three to four-year-old steers were put into the ration-house for beef. The prejudice (Crowfoot influence) against taking cattle is perceptibly weakening throughout the whole band and they will soon be tumbling over each other in striving to be served first in future distributions of breeding-stock.

Farming.—Having the advantage this year of the irrigation ditch, a large acreage of oats was sown. A hail-storm had destroyed a portion of this crop ; some potatoes, turnips and other vegetables were grown also ; hay was put up in large quantities for the N. W. M. Police, neighbouring ranchers, for the beef contractors, and for their own cattle.

Coal-mining.—This industry has languished—the mine on the north side of the river, proving only a pocket, has become exhausted. A seam of coal on the south side has been worked since then and promises to be a good one, but the new opening caused the Indians to sell surface coal, and this had disgusted their former customers so much that they have declined to use it, so when the Indians reach good coal, the trade will have to be re-established.

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BLOOD AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Blood agency on November 13.

Staff.—James Wilson, agent ; Wm. Black, clerk ; F. Dean Freeman, issuer of rations (since superseded) ; C. H. Clark, farmer ; James Grant, farmer ; H. G. Long, farmer (since superseded) ; John English, interpreter.

Indian Office.—I audited the store ledger. Upon taking stock of the goods in the storehouses, I found the quantities of each on hand agreed with the balances in the ledger. I cannot too highly commend Mr. Black for the manner in which he keeps these accounts ; they are not only accurate, but the entries are such that the goods can be traced to their ultimate destination without difficulty.

Beef Account.—This most important of all the accounts has been carefully audited, commencing with 'beef-books,' which contain the original entries of each day's receipts certified by the agent or clerk, or a farmer ; the issuer and the contractor's agent.

It took six hundred and seventy head of cattle to supply these ration-houses, being an average weight for each animal of six hundred and ninety-one pounds, thus showing that the beef was of good weight and quality.

The butchering, receiving, weighing in and issuing beef, are being done with much regularity and carefulness. The ration-houses are kept clean, also the slaughter-pens. I inspected the weights and scales and found them correct.

Flour.—The new delivery of flour is in appearance and dressing Strong Baker's, and the weight and quality of sacks are according to schedule description.

Bacon.—The bacon is of excellent quality, both the July and the November deliveries.

Stock.—The cattle industry is the greatest here and its measure now is sufficient to tax the energies of the agent and farmers, for there is but one Indian I know of here who can be trusted to look after his own cattle, and that is Running Crane, and I have my doubts regarding him if left entirely to himself.

The account at this date is as follows :—

1900, June 30—Adult cattle on hand, 1,513 ; 1900, June 30—Spring calves branded, 453 ; 1900, November 30—Fall calves branded, 80, making a total of 2,046.

1900, November 30.—Deduct beefed this year, 83 ; total on hand, 1,963, of this number forty-five bulls and fifty-two other cattle are known as agency herd, and the rest, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are owned by one hundred and twenty-three Indians.

It will be observed that there have been five hundred and thirty-three calves branded this year ; this is considered a good yield from six hundred and fifty-six cows. There were only seventeen more animals killed for beef in 1900 than in 1899. Of the one hundred and twenty-three Indians who own these cattle, twenty-two have cattle this year who did not have any last year.

Cash-book.—My audit is from the finish of my previous one and commenced October 1, 1899.

By a careful progressive audit, commencing at the last named date, I have checked each item of the receipts and disbursements of cash. The entries of the former have all been truly made, and for the latter, properly witnessed receipts or cancelled endorsed bank cheques have been produced as vouchers for each payment made. The balance of \$860.24 is the same as the amount to the credit of the agent (as per bank book) in the Union Bank, Macleod, on even date.

The cash transactions of this agency are considerable, and aggregate for the past fiscal year \$20,620.76, plus annuities and school pupils' funded cash, \$7,112.50, making a total of \$27,733.26.

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The amount (cash) earned by the Indians or produced by their labour is as follows:

Hay contracts (1,186 tons), \$3,187.59; coal freighting, on account of coal contracts taken for the Indians by the agent, \$1,157.27; beef sold beef contractors, \$3,486.35; grazing dues, \$549.67; fencing (all for labour), \$820.29; brome grass seed sold, \$383.35; flour and other supplies, freighting, \$1,045; coal mined, \$160; wages paid Indians, \$276, making a total of \$11,065.52.

The following approximate amounts were earned by these Indians in 1899-1900, which did not pass through the agent's hands, consequently the total is over and above the amounts entered in the cash-book:

Indians as scouts, N.W.M. Police, \$2,000; butchering contractor's cattle, \$400; rounding-up ranchers' cattle, \$700; freighting done for outsiders and work done on the Mormon irrigation ditch, \$1,750; private hay sold on permit, \$1,557, making a total of \$6,407.

Grand total of earnings, \$17,472.52; add annuity, cash, &c., \$7,112.50, making a total of \$24,585.02.

These sums have been received and spent by these Indians during the past fiscal year, much of it on pleasure wagons, saddles, fine furniture, tea, tobacco, canned stuff, clothing and a good sum for lumber, shingles and to reduce their indebtedness for wagons, mowers, rakes and harness purchased.

Industries.—The chief industries, other than cattle-raising, consist of hay-making and freighting coal, and I have shown the extent of these in my remarks on the cash-book.

Although these Indians are always ready to work with their teams for money, they are backward in making improvements in their homesteads; scarcely anything has been done to them since my visit to each house last January, when the houses numbered one hundred and sixty-five.

Two or three of the Indians have small gardens, but, as the department is aware, the Indians here have no taste at all for agriculture and as even gardens are seldom successful among the whites without irrigation, but few people attempt them. The Indians follow the custom of the country and buy canned stuff instead when they have money to do so.

Sanitation.—The houses I visited this year were reasonably clean and not too bad as to ventilation. The door-yards were cleanly swept and rubbish put out of sight. I did not meet with a serious case of illness, although I saw several who had the appearance of not being strong, but they declined having the doctor to attend them when I asked if I should send him to see them.

Death of Head Chief Red Crow.—The demise of Head Chief Red Crow at an age that his usefulness, humanly reckoned, had many years to run, is much to be regretted from a department point of view. He lived a good life and was always on the side of the agent in plans for the progress and prosperity of his Indians. He retained the respect of his band for his authority in a remarkable degree, and when he was convinced a thing was right to do his counsel and voice carried the band with him.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—Some of the old log buildings are becoming shaky, and unless the department wishes a general renewal of them all at the same time, each year something more than has been done should be done in the way of renewals and repairs.

At each successive inspection of the Blood agency I find progress in the condition of these Indians; they never become indifferent, have always work on hand to do, and evince interest and energy in performing it. This is owing to the fact that Agent James Wilson, being a business man, has the forethought to look out for profitable teaming and hay contracts for them. He has established for them a reputation for promptness and faithfulness in performing any work they undertake to such a degree that merchants, ranchers and others prefer employing them. I was present at settlements between the agent and his Indians of hay and coal contracts on several occa-

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sions ; each Indian receiving his share *pro rata* according to the quality and quantity of his work. The confidence with which each Indian accepted his share was proof to me that Mr. Wilson enjoys their fullest faith in man's honesty to a remarkable degree. Any one who can hold business relations with Indians in which cash settlements come in, as Mr. Wilson has done, for a dozen years or more, and still retain their good will, proves that he is a straight man, and of great integrity. Only one familiar with the Indian character will give this statement the full value that it deserves.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I visited and inspected the Peigan agency in January and again in May.

Staff.—R. N. Wilson, agent ; John Hollers, clerk ; R. H. McDonald, stockman ; Tom Scott, interpreter.

I took stock of the provisions, groceries and clothing in the storehouse ; checked the store ledger containing the different accounts of the same, and found the balances on hand in all accounts to be correct.

The bacon is of superior quality ; the flour is also satisfactory.

I also checked the invoices and bills of lading on file of goods received since my last inspection, and found them correctly entered up in the store ledger.

I checked the 'beef-book,' which contains the certified weighings of beef received from contractors and Indians, with the monthly provision returns and with the beef vouchers sent to the department monthly, and found the same to be correct.

Cash Account.—I audited the cash account from the date of my previous one, November 1, 1899 ; the account includes the business of the saw-mill as well as of the agency.

I followed the work down to April 30 last, and proved the balance, \$1,033.07 to be correct and to agree with the balance shown by the bank pass-book on the same date.

I audited the Indian ledger, observing that each sum due any Indian was credited to the correct account.

Farming.—A larger number of Indians planted potatoes last spring than in any former year. Some of them had their own seed, while the others bought it.

Cattle.—On December 31, 1899, there were seven hundred and six head of cattle in the Indians' herd ; on the same date in 1900 there were eight hundred and eighty-six head ; in the meantime seventy-two head had been turned into the ration-house for beef.

Dwellings.—The Indians' houses are in fair order. I personally visited and inspected seventy-eight of them. The winter accumulation of garbage had been taken away, their appearance was creditable, and they showed progressive ideas ; they contain more new store furniture than when I last visited them, such as cooking-stoves, chairs, bedsteads, clocks, delf and cooking utensils.

The following named Indians are building houses, or, better still, are paying Carpenter Smith (a white man) and John Cotton (ex-industrial school pupil) to build them. These carpenters are working together on the different houses ; some of them are nearly completed :—Big Bull, house all lumber, modern style and finish ; Gopher, ditto ; Commodore, ditto ; Little Leaf, ditto (in addition, Little Leaf's house has a deep cellar under the whole house built up with eighteen inch walls of solid masonry) ; North Peigan, ditto ; Man Who Smokes, ditto ; Bull Pen, ditto ; White Owl, ditto ; Many Sioux Medicine, ditto ; Yellow Robe, ditto ; Manyan, house of log walls, large, several rooms, shingled and otherwise of modern finish.

The following named Indians have stables and corrals that deserve special mention for being comfortable, strongly built and cleaned up after their winter's

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occupation :—Lost, Baptiste, Many Sioux Medicine, Leo Smith, Little Leaf, Widow Many Chiefs, Big Swan, Prairie Chicken, The Rider.

Cattle.—Many Indians milk their cows, The Rider milking seven. This is not always a good thing, however, as they have to be watched or they will starve the calves, and then when winter comes the calves succumb through lack of vitality to stand the cold, brought about by the greed and indifference of their owners.

When I was at the agency in May, a series of preliminary domestic round-ups and branding of Indians' calves was being held on the reserve. I attended at some of them. I found the cattle generally were in good condition, there were many calves, and a prospect of many more.

The fifty-nine heifers received late the fall before had improved greatly with the spring grass ; seventeen of them had calved during mid-winter. Their calves were successfully reared, for which Stockman McDonald deserves great credit, as the mothers were both very young and very poor.

Seventy-five heifers were received in May from W. R. Stewart, Alberta. I am informed they were purchased in Ontario. As a lot they are unusually good animals. The bulls came safely through the winter. Seven new ones were delivered in May ; they were bred in Manitoba—all pedigreed animals. They will keep up the standard of quality of the range animals.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—The old log buildings (residences of clerk, farmer or stockman, office, Indian council-room, drug shop, carpenter and blacksmith shop, bull stable) are all showing signs of decay in their foundations ; so also are the sills of the large frame storehouse.

Health of Indians.—The mortality among the children was unusually great. Many very young infants died unregistered in the annuity pay-sheets ; also several children in the Roman Catholic boarding school.

Head Chief Crow Eagle died during the winter ; he was an old man, but quite vigorous until a short time before his death. He had grippe, but pneumonia carried him off. He was a man of quiet disposition, intelligent, calm judgment, and reasonable. His influence was always for law and order, and to benefit his band, and to carry out the wishes of the department when they had been fully explained to him.

Saw-mill.—The working of the Indians' saw-mill makes this a busy agency. During the winter saw-logs have to be taken out of the lumber woods, and since April the mill has been running. The cut and finished lumber from then to May 17 was one hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and eighty-four feet. Some of this lumber was sold at the mill to ranchers, who came after it ; the remainder was hauled by the Indians to the reserve and to Macleod.

Taking out saw-logs in winter gave employment to forty-five Indians with their teams ; they did not work constantly, but quite as much as Indians will work in winter. Commencing in April, seventy-five different Indians with their teams and wagons have had employment, on and off, hauling lumber from the mill to the agency headquarters, to Macleod and to their own homes.

The working staff of the saw-mill consists of a manager, an engineer, one sawyer, and two other white men as edge-saw and tail sawyers ; in all, five white men and seven Indians are the gang it takes to keep the saw-mill running full blast, ten hours each day. The daily cut of finished lumber seems to be about six thousand five hundred feet.

I made a careful audit of all the saw-mill accounts, and found them correct and all cash received properly accounted for.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the Peigan agency are in a prosperous condition ; Agent R. N. Wilson is a business man, which is synonymous with industry and energy ; he is a good accountant, and his intimate knowledge of the Blackfoot tongue is a safeguard against being deceived in his dealings with his Indians.

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HOBBEMA AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Hobbema agency on June 13, and completed it on the 28th. Staff, W. S. Grant, agent; J. T. Fleetham, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter; Ewan Moore, farmer; Gilbert Whitford, farmer; John Donaldson, miller and blacksmith.

Office.—I audited the several books and accounts, and the cash-book, since my inspection a year ago.

Cash-book.—I followed each entry in the cash-book, both debit and credit, finding vouchers for each one to June 30, proving the balance of \$10 to be correct.

The accounts of implements, tools, harness, food supplies, live stock, ammunition, twine, clothing, office furniture, were audited and proved correct, and the balances on hand in store agreed with those brought down in each account in the store ledger. The office work is most efficiently performed by Mr. Fleetham; he keeps all his work up, not only to date, but up to the hour of his quitting work each day; the store-houses under his charge are models of neatness, and he should share with the agent in the honour of a well-conducted agency.

Cattle.—I had round-ups of all the cattle in the agency; they were very carefully done, into four different corrals, on the several reserves, occupying the most part of a week. All the calves were branded, the individual Indian brands on the cattle identified, and the cattle reclassified; the number on hand aggregated nine hundred and twenty-two head.

Farming.—The Indians of these bands are very good farmers, they had in crop on the different reserves, four hundred and sixty-two acres of grain, and forty-eight acres of potatoes, turnips, and gardens. In addition to the above, the agent and farmers had in crop on agency account, fifty acres of grain and fodder, and four acres of gardens.

I visited every Indian farm; good fences are a noticeable feature. I found the crops good, the fields generally were free from weeds, the old land where weeds flourished had been abandoned, and new land taken in; the gardens were well cared for.

Nearly every Indian family was living in tents; by so doing their houses are but temporary refuges during midwinter, and in consequence they are not made as comfortable and home-like as they should be, and their tents are often pitched far away from their farms, so that these have not the daily oversight of the owners. The migratory habit would be curtailed were good water provided by sinking wells near their dwellings.

Agency Headquarter Buildings.—The agency office and farm buildings are in good repair, excepting the foundation logs of the office. The agency premises are well and neatly fenced, the large gardens of the agent, clerk and interpreter are models to copy from; they show what can be grown where a few years ago was sterile prairie or hog pasture. Two large fields of oats put in by the agent are excellent, one of them is laid down with brome grass.

New cattle corrals for holding the cattle at round-ups, with branding chutes, have been built at the agency headquarters, and at the farm on Ermineskin's reserve, with large yards in connection, so that cattle can be held for a day or two when there is a general round-up.

The bad places in the roads on the reserves have been bridged and turnpiked; this has proven to be an excellent work, and makes driving about the different reserves practicable in a wet season, as this one has been.

Flour and Saw-mill.—A run of new burr mill-stones has been placed in this mill; they are a great improvement over the Waterous vertical mill-stones, but they require a more scientific miller than the latter.

This spring back-water on the turbine water-wheel has prevented the mill from running.

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The new granary attached to the mill is finished, and will prove most useful as a storehouse for Indians' wheat, which will be left there (each lot in a separate bin) until ground into flour.

Agent Grant continues to hold the full confidence and respect of his Indians; he is indefatigable in his efforts to promote their interest; early each morning he will be found out among his Indians on one or another of the different reserves, overlooking and practically demonstrating how work should be done; later in the day, in his office counselling the Indians and settling disputes, which are of common occurrence among Indians, who do not read newspapers to divert their minds from petty domestic squabbles. The measure of success that he has already attained in bringing these Indians to their present prosperous condition is evidence that he is pursuing a proper course, and that the department made a wise selection in sending him to this important agency, where the knowledge of diversified farming that he possesses is necessary to success.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The department, the government and the country are to be congratulated upon the success met with in bringing the Indians of Alberta to their present state of good citizenship. Their industry and freedom from crime are remarkable; some boyish pranks landed a few of them in the Northwest Mounted Police guard-room, but nothing serious has occurred to mar the general harmony.

This satisfactory condition causes the executive officers to view the result of their work with much pride, being as it is (under departmental favour) due to their wise discretion in managing these formerly nomadic horse-stealing Indians.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, Sept. 16, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixteenth annual report of my inspection of agencies and reserves in the Northwest Territories from August, 1900, to September, 1901.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on August 21, 1900, and following days.

J. P. Wright, agent; J. W. Jowett, clerk and warehouseman; H. Cameron, interpreter and teamster; J. Sutherland, engineer, miller and blacksmith; J. Pollock, farmer reserve 71, 72; Peter Hourie, farmer reserve 74, and reserve No. 73 is attended to by the agent himself.

The agency buildings and surroundings were in good order, some improvements had been made on the clerk's house.

The crop put in in this agency was five hundred and twenty-five acres of wheat, one hundred and fifteen of oats, and nine of roots, but owing to unfavourable wea-

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ther, hail-storms and excessive rains during harvesting, the results were disappointing. Haying was also interfered with. In many cases I noticed where hay had been cut in sloughs and piled in cocks, the sloughs were full of water and only the tops of the cocks could be seen. However, efforts were put forth to secure hay at other points so as to have feed for winter.

One hundred and two acres of new breaking had been done, and one hundred and fifty acres of summer fallowing.

After auditing the various books and taking inventories of all property in the warehouse and in use at the agency and farms, I transferred the agency from Mr. J. P. Wright to Mr. Magnus Begg, on September 1, Mr. Wright leaving for Fort Frances agency, vacated by Mr. Begg.

The cattle records called for seven hundred and forty-four head, and there were rounded up seven hundred and twenty-seven head, and the other seventeen would, no doubt, be forthcoming when winter stabling had been completed. The cattle were all in good condition.

Some pretty new fields were noticed on reserve No. 74, and the ploughing was well done, furrows being straight and uniform.

The new house for the farmer for Bands 71 and 72 was nearly completed, it is situated in the centre of these two reserves, and will be more convenient to the work than the old house.

Since my last visit here a church has been put up on Reserve No. 72, near the present farmhouse by the Rev. Hugh McKay, of Round Lake mission; it is a neat little building, 50 x 30, stone foundation, lathed and plastered inside, and rough-cast outside, good floor, shingled roof, log walls, logs standing on end, and is substantial. The church will hold one hundred persons comfortably.

Indians hauled the stone and lumber, and the value of this work was equal to sixty dollars. The women helped also, one woman gave three dollars. Services are held every Sunday and the Indians attend very well, and are much interested in having a church they can call their own.

A pleasing feature is that the building is free of debt, and a balance left over is to be used to build a shed and stable, also to purchase a stove.

The farmhouse on 74, Mr. Hourie's, had been partially repaired, and more was to be done the following year.

Chief Nepahpenice, Band 73, built a good new house for himself, also stables, and gave his old homestead to his son-in-law.

The crop of potatoes on the four reserves was fair, but turnips were a failure.

The usual sports took place the day after treaty payments, and they passed off very well. I suggested to Mr. Begg to try and get up an exhibition to take the place of horse-racing, &c., and let the Indians compete for prizes for the best-kept gardens, fields, neatest houses, also in cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and the women in needle-work, knitting, bread and butter-making, &c.

The Indians regretted losing Mr. Wright; they said he made them work too hard sometimes, but it was for their good, and they hoped they would get along as well with Mr. Begg.

There are a great many transactions in this agency of one kind and another, and it is important that Indians' private dealings with the agency should be at all times ready for explanation, when required by an Indian, and prevent misunderstandings, and I am glad to be able to give Mr. Jowett full credit for having every detail written up in an intelligent shape. The old system of rationing is done away with, except in cases of old women, cripples, &c., but no able-bodied person gets any relief without giving value for the same in work of some kind.

The health of the Indians at the time was good, and the Indians were courteous and agreeable.

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BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency was my next point, commencing my inspection there on September 11, 1900. J. A. Markle, agent ; S. M. Dickenson, clerk ; Alex. Caldwell, interpreter and teamster ; Thos. Ryan, farmer at Oak River.

My principal business here was to transfer the agency from Mr. Markle to Mr. Dickenson to hold and manage until Mr. Wheatley arrived from the Blackfoot agency, Mr. Markle going to Mr. Wheatley's place there. The transfer was made on September 20, after books had been checked, and inventories taken.

The crop put in in 1900 was the largest these Indians ever had, being one thousand three hundred and sixty-six acres of wheat (principally by the Sioux on Oak River, Oak Lake and Birdtail reserves), four hundred and ninety-one acres of oats, corn and barley and sixty-six acres of roots, or a total of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two acres, but owing to unfavourable weather the results were not in proportion to the land under crop. The root crops were fair.

Some good houses had been put up during the year, always a sign of progress.

At the 'Birdtail' Moses Bunn erected a new house on a stone foundation, and he did all the work himself. The house is 16 x 21, shingled roof, good floor and windows, and he proposes building a stone stable, as he feels he is an expert in masonry work.

Bokpa and Mrs. Blackface have each money in the bank with which they intend to improve their dwellings.

At Waywayseecappo's reserve several new improved dwellings have been erected.

The chief has a log house, shingled roof ; Norman Brandon, John Baptist, Joe Meecas, Keewaytincappo, each a new house, Manitou Wigwam had material on hand for completing the annex to his house.

The Indians of this band also subscribed liberally towards the new Presbyterian church, the walls of which were already up and a shingled roof put on.

On Keeseekoowenin's reserve, also known as Riding Mountain, George Bone erected a new log house, shingled roof, and when completed it will have a living room and two bed-rooms on the ground floor, and three bed-rooms upstairs.

Joseph Boyer and David Burns have each purchased land off the reserve, Boyer a half section and Burns a quarter section. Boyer resides on his new place and had a good crop.

At Rolling River, a number of improved houses have been put up, all having shingled roofs. At Oak River, one new frame house, and at Oak Lake a good many improvements have been made.

At Valley River, the chief, John Rattlesnake, put up a new implement-shed, where all implements are kept under cover, so that progress can be noticed all along the line. Many of the Indians replace their farming implements which have got worn out, thus enabling them to better gain their own livelihood, instead of depending on government help. This agency holds the banner position as regards being self-supporting. The total number of the various bands is about one thousand, and the issues in the way of relief for the year were less by fifty sacks of flour, and one hundred pounds of meat. These Indians were not going into debt and they owe less now than ever before. The drinking habits of some of these Indians are not on the increase, but the agent says a constant watch is necessary.

Universal regret was expressed at Mr. Markle leaving them, and numbers were daily calling at the office to know if it was true. The clerk, Mr. Dickenson, is ever attentive to his duties and is most careful and painstaking in his work, and I felt that the agency affairs would be faithfully performed by him until Mr. Wheatley arrived.

I left on September 22, for Yorkton, and was present at the weighing of some eighty head of cattle of Swan River agency Indians, and settling for the same, each Indian being paid in cash, the proceeds of his stock sold, and on 27th I proceeded to Swan River agency, now named, properly, 'Pelly agency.'

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The Indians on this occasion spent part of their money in purchasing flour and dry-goods, and returned at once to their reserves, and I did not see or hear of one of them being the worse of liquor.

PELLEY AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection on September 28. W. E. Jones, agent ; F. Fischer, clerk ; Peter Brass, teamster ; David Porter, labourer.

My principal business was to take the agency over from Mr. Jones, and hold it until Mr. McKenzie from Duck lake would arrive, and Mr. Jones was going to replace Mr. McKenzie at Duck lake, consequently checking the books and making out inventories were the first things to attend to. These completed, I relieved Mr. Jones on October 6, and he left the agency on the 7th, and I remained in charge until November 8, when I transferred all over to Mr. McKenzie, he having arrived on November 2. The crop put in was reported to be about two hundred acres, but owing to poor farming, bad fencing, coupled with, it was said, dry weather, the yield was poor, in fact in some cases, none at all ; the best fields I noticed were those of the graduates of Regina school. The potato crop was fair, gardens were a complete failure, in fact, they were totally neglected.

It may be said that farming and gardening in the past in this agency have been only in name, and it is now to be hoped a new departure will be made, and crops raised like other agencies. There was no new breaking, and only a small patch of summer-fallow.

The cattle were looking fine and the number, after deducting eighty head sold, was eight hundred and thirty-three, and calves of 1900 to be added, would make a total of one thousand head.

The hay put up totalled two thousand two hundred and sixty-six tons, and about sixty loads of straw, and with careful management it was thought this would enable the herds to come through, if the winter was not a long and severe one. The office work was well done by Mr. Fischer, who I consider one of the ablest officials in the whole service, and there are none superior to him as an intelligent interpreter.

On November 9, I left the agency for Yorkton, and on the 11th I left Yorkton for Fishing lake and Nut lake, and after inspecting these places, I left on 20th for Touchwood agency, arriving there in the afternoon of the 21st, where I got a telegram from the Commissioner to proceed to the Regina industrial school, owing to the death of Principal McLeod. By travelling all night I reached Qu'Appelle station in time to catch the train, and was in Regina in time for the funeral on November 22. I checked all the books and took an inventory of all property, and transferred the whole over to Mr. Alex. Skene, acting principal, on December 29, and on January 3, 1901, I left Regina for the Assiniboine agency, arriving there on January 4. Reference to Fishing and Nut Lake reserves will appear in my notes of Touchwood agency later on, and Regina school will be shown in regular school report.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on January 4, 1901, and following days.

Thos. W. Aspdin, farmer in charge ; Daniel Kennedy, interpreter, teamster and general assistant ; Eahsappy, mail-carrier.

The agency headquarter buildings were in good order. Timber was on the ground to repair the warehouse, the agency kitchen had been sheeted with dressed lumber, new fencing and gates had been made, and added to the appearance of the place. The crop put in was about two hundred and thirty acres of wheat, oats and barley, and twenty-six acres of roots and gardens. Owing to high winds and dry weather the

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grain crop was a failure, only some two hundred bushels having been harvested, seven hundred and twenty-five bushels of roots were also put away for winter use, six hundred tons of hay had been stacked, most of it at the barnyards; the hay was of poor quality, owing to wet weather in securing it; the cattle were eating it, but it had not the nourishing qualities of hay properly cured.

Each house and stable on the reserve was visited, and with one or two exceptions, all were found comfortable, more so than I ever found them.

The cattle were looking well at the time; the herd numbered one hundred and twenty-five head as against one hundred and three a year ago.

Six new houses had been built during the year, one for Daniel Kennedy, a story and a half, shingled roof and neatly finished.

Five new stables had been built also, of a large and better kind than the old ones.

Eahseakan, or Sautleaux, No. 94, has a double house, bedsteads, tables, chairs, cook and box stoves, nice tidy place, stables enlarged during the year, neatly fitting doors, has nine head of cattle, horses, poultry, &c.

Geegus has also a double house similarly furnished, has good stables and takes care of twenty head of cattle for himself and two relatives.

Chas. Rider and Medicine Rope have both good houses, shingled roofs and iron top chimneys. Medicine Rope added a wing to his house during the year, and purchased the lumber himself.

The wells have proved a benefit to the Indians, fifteen are giving supplies.

Thirty-five acres of new land were broken and fifty-eight acres summer-fallowed and some fall ploughing was done.

Five miles of wire fencing had been made, inclosing a pasture for the cattle.

Notwithstanding the poor crop, I consider the band has made progress, the health of the Indians at the time was good, and the Indians, one and all, were pleasant and in the best of spirits, and no one complained. The Presbyterian mission, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, was visited, and progress was reported, the attendance at Sunday services being regular. The usual audit of the books was made and inventory taken. Mr. Aspdin keeps his office work up to date and is generally correct in his accounts.

On January 12 I left for Indian Head, and on 14th proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle, where I was detained by storms, and on 21st I left for Touchwood agency to complete inspection commenced in November.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

H. Martineau, Indian agent; J. H. Gooderham, clerk and in charge of Gordon's reserve; Stanislaus Young, interpreter and teamster; Edward Stanley, farmer, Poorman's and Day Star reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer, Fishing and Nut Lake reserves.

The agency buildings were in good repair, and the surroundings were clean and tidy.

Poorman's reserve was the first visited, Mr. Stanley, farmer in charge, every house and stable on the reserve was visited, and all were found to be in good order, houses clean and stables roomy, and water convenient for the cattle at all points. A blacksmith-shop had been fitted up and Jim Worm, one of the band, was doing good work in making repairs. The crop put in was thirty-five acres of grain and six of roots, and there were harvested one thousand one hundred and twenty bushels of oats and five hundred and twenty-three bushels of roots, a good deal of new fencing had been put up, thirty-seven acres of summer-fallow had been done. The cattle were looking well, the herd numbered two hundred and seventeen head, six hundred and twenty-five tons of stacked hay. The farm buildings were in perfect order, a new horse stable 22 x 18 feet having been built during the year by Mr. Stanley, assisted by the Indians;

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hayloft, and a harness-room, stalls, floored with hewn lumber, a new stable also for the bulls of this and Day Star's reserve, six in all, the stable is 20 x 20. The Indians were in good spirits and were preparing to put in a larger crop in 1901. The English Church mission is conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bassing, who visits the Indians regularly in their own houses. Signs of progress were to be seen on this reserve, and Mr. Stanley was leaving no stone unturned in order to help the Indians to become self-supporting, and to be independent of outside relief in the way of food supplies.

Day Star, No. 87, also under the charge of Mr. Stanley, was next reached. Houses here were found neat and cleanly kept, stables in fair order, but some of them require renewing. The crop here was only four acres of oats and six of roots, results were one hundred and sixty bushels of oats and four hundred and sixty-nine bushels of roots. The herd numbered two hundred and twenty-two head, and cattle looking fairly well. Kinequan, a leading Indian, promised to put in a crop of oats this year, if he could get seed, and others would follow. This Indian had some fine bob-sleighs made by himself, ready for ironing. He sells them to other Indians. This reserve was in a position to make a better showing in crops and in cattle. The hay put up was scarcely considered sufficient, and probably a few would be short before winter was over.

Gordon's reserve was next reached. This is the banner reserve of the agency, and was holding its own very well, at the same time the want of a farmer constantly amongst them was to be seen. The crop was in the hands of only a few, fifty-three acres of wheat and oats, and five and a quarter of roots, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five bushels of first-class oats were harvested and four hundred and thirty-four of roots, nearly a thousand tons of hay were stacked, and it was thought there would be sufficient for the large herd, three hundred and sixty-one head; efforts were to be made to get more of the band to go into farming.

Mr. Gooderham is energetic, and no doubt under him this band will do better in this respect.

All the houses and stables were examined, and many of them are large, airy and well furnished, and stables are of a good class. Josiah Pratt, a headman, was preparing to burn a kiln of lime and he would sell to other Indians.

Muscowequan's reserve was the next reached, and improvements were noticed here. P. J. Hamilton is farmer in charge. The farmhouse was almost completed, some plastering inside being required, it is a warm comfortable house.

The crop here was fifteen acres of oats, yielding one hundred and seventy-five bushels, and potatoes and turnips, three hundred and twenty bushels, gardens were a failure; five hundred and ninety-four tons of hay stacked, and this was the best hay in the agency. The cattle were in fine condition, and the herd numbers two hundred and eight head; a number of new houses with shingled roofs had been put up, also some very good stables and sheds. Mr. Hamilton was making a specialty of the cattle industry, more of his Indians were to try farming.

FISHING LAKE BAND.

This reserve was visited on way from Yorkton, W. Favel in charge. The farmhouse was in good order, and Mr. Favel had put up during the year a small storehouse.

The crop consisted of potatoes only, forty bushels harvested for the farmer, and thirty for the Indians. The Indian houses were tidy and clean, and stables were put in order for the winter. The cattle of the two bands numbered one hundred and fifty-three head; one hundred and seventy-two loads of hay had been stacked.

NUT LAKE BAND.

This reserve is fifty miles further up. One man, Little Cree, had a new house, 20 x 20, and a good stable, and sixteen head of cattle, these are included in the total of one hundred and fifty-three, and he had plenty of good hay; another Indian had a

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new house alongside, but had no cattle. Little Cree had a small garden, but there was little or no crop. I told Mr. Favel to try and get all his Indians at both places to make a beginning to raise oats. Three miles farther on there is a little village of five or six houses, and on the way the old house of Chief Yellow Quill is to be seen. Little Cree had a mower and a rake. The total number of cattle in the agency was one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight, as against one thousand one hundred and thirteen a year ago, the increases from births and replaces being nearly balanced by sales, killed for beef, and deaths, missing, &c.

The office work was being well attended to by Mr. Gooderham, who was ever on the move in keeping things in good order.

Mr. Martineau, the agent, was energetic and seemed anxious for the welfare of the Indians and the advancement of the agency in general, and was ever courteous and obliging in his dealings.

The births during the year were fifty-three, and deaths thirty-four. The health at the time was fairly good, and a few cases were being attended to by Dr. Carthew.

Some cases of whisky-trading had been dealt with by the agent, and the guilty parties were heavily fined, which had a good effect, as no other cases have been heard of since.

The usual audit of the books was made, and inventories taken, and statements, with detailed report forwarded to the Commissioner, Winnipeg.

On February 15, I left for Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 27th commenced the inspection of the industrial school, and on March 12, I returned to the Fort, and on the 13th proceeded to Muscowpetung's agency with the view of getting the books checked, and ready for the inventory of transfer of the agency to Mr. Graham. I then proceeded to File Hills agency and on March 21 and 22, in company with Mr. Graham, counted all the cattle at File Hills, before they left the stables. We then returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on March 23, and on the 25th we went over Pasquah's reserve and on the 26th the Sioux reserve and Piapots and ranches 27 and 28, and Muscowpetung's on March 29, counting the cattle at each place. The transfer of the agency was made on March 30, Mr. Graham accepting the various inventories made up to March 31.

The staff of the Muscowpetung agency previous to transfer was : J. A. Mitchell, agent ; Geo. McNabb, interpreter and teamster ; Hugh Richardson, clerk and farmer, Muscowpetung's reserve ; D. J. Grant, farmer, Piapots ; S. Hockley, farmer, Pasquah and Sioux reserves ; D. J. Finlayson, in charge of the department ranch.

Piapots, No. 75, had one hundred and twenty-one acres of grain in 1900, but the yield was poor, only fifty-seven bushels being harvested, and roots fifty-eight bushels ; thirty acres of new land had been broken ; the herd numbered one hundred and thirteen head, and there appeared to be hay enough ; the houses had been whitewashed with white clay and they looked clean and tidy ; one man, a graduate, was building on the bench or high land.

The ranch was in good order and cattle came out right in numbers, one hundred and seventy-two head, including eight horses. The hay supply was sufficient.

PASQUAH'S BAND.

This is the banner reserve of the agency, as regards good houses, stables and nice fields. The crop put in was two hundred and fifty-two acres of grain and seven of roots, results were six hundred and forty-eight bushels of wheat and three hundred and eighty-eight of oats, and six hundred and fifty-five of roots, forty acres of new breaking and thirty-five of summer-fallow.

The Sioux Indians under Mr. Hockley get nothing in the way of help, but they are industrious and are good workers, and they live comfortably, and are always cheerful and pleasant. Their crop was one hundred and seventeen acres of grain, and fourteen and a half of roots, and they harvested two hundred and thirty-five bushels of wheat, oats and corn, one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven bushels of potatoes, and

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four hundred bushels of turnips and garden stuff. The herd numbered fifty-one head ; fifty acres of new breaking had been done and ten and one-half acres of summer-fallow. It was reported that more dancing was going on than was desirable, and steps were taken to stop this.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND.

The reserve of this band was about the same as formerly, houses had all been whitewashed with white clay, and they were clean and tidy inside and out, the houses on this, as well as on Piapots, although comfortable, are, as I have previously reported, of an inferior class, owing to the scarcity of larger timber on the reserves. The cattle were looking well after the long winter, showing that they had not been neglected, the herd numbered one hundred and fifty head. The crop put in was one hundred and thirty-one acres of grain, one and one-half of roots, results almost nil, grain, fifty-eight bushels, roots sixty-eight bushels ; thirteen and one-half acres of summer-fallow, and fourteen of new breaking were reported, a few new houses were built during the year and a few stables and older ones enlarged.

CATTLE.

The total number of cattle in the agency, including ranches, was six hundred and seventeen. Cattle sold brought $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents live weight for steers, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents for oxen, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents for cows.

I furnished the Commissioner with a statement of the expenses of the ranch, and the cost of beef it supplied.

In justice to Mr. Mitchell I would add that he had his books and accounts all in first-class order, and was anxious to give all information required, and assistance in closing up the accounts. The individual earnings of the four bands, from December 1, 1899, to March 31, 1901, were \$17,655.01.

Births from July, 1900, to March 31, 1901, were seven, and deaths for the same period, seven.

The doctor had been on the various reserves vaccinating those requiring this, and he reported the general health to be good. I found no cases of sickness in any of the houses I visited. These Indians are almost free of debt.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

W. M. Graham, agent ; L. Ashdown, farmer ; Mark Ward, interpreter and teamster. The File Hill Indians had a most successful year, and consequently were in comfortable circumstances. The agency buildings and surroundings were in their usual neat and tidy condition.

A new granary had been built a short distance from the agency headquarters. It is 36 x 26, stone foundation, and divided into compartments. There is a new blacksmith-shop, and the blacksmith is a graduate of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and he was doing capital work in repairing implements and having them ready for spring work. Besides repairs, many new articles are made, such as whiffletree-irons, clevises, &c. The stables and corrals for the bulls were well kept, and the bulls were in good order.

The crop put in on the four reserves, but principally on Okanase and Peepee-ke-sis, was two hundred and thirty acres, and there were harvested seven thousand eight hundred bushels of wheat and oats, two thousand two hundred bushels of potatoes, one thousand five hundred bushels of turnips, besides garden stuff and a quantity of oats fed in sheaf.

The land ready for crop in 1901 was :—new breaking thoroughly back-set and harrowed, eighty acres ; summer-fallow, one hundred acres ; stubble land for spring

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ploughing, one hundred and thirty acres, or a total of three hundred and ten acres. I drove over these fields before the big storm, and found them in good order for the seeder.

Four hundred and fifty acres of fencing, wire and willow pickets, and fifty acres of rail fence.

The Indians have purchased and paid for out of proceeds of crop : wire, value, \$250 ; binder, \$145 ; seeder, \$125 ; four wagons, \$268 ; mower, \$50 ; twine, sacks, &c., \$150 ; stallion, \$150 ; threshing, &c., \$177.75, and other amounts for furniture for their houses, harness, &c. Hay stacked, over two thousand five hundred tons, principally at the barnyards ; twelve steers were sold at 3½ cents, live weight.

The fair was held on June 30, 1900, and was a grand success, and I referred to it in my last annual report. Preparations were being made for the one to be held in 1901. The women were busy making patch quilts, dresses, aprons, cushions and other articles, and they are always pleased to show me their handiwork. If the exhibition did no other good than give employment to these women during the winter, it would be serving a good purpose. How much nicer it is to find women employed in this manner than sitting on the floor with a pipe, gossiping with a few equally idle visitors !

The cattle were counted from stable to stable ; total number, six hundred and sixty-six.

The books were checked up to March 31, and all balanced, and these, as well as those of Muscowpetung's agency were transferred into new books for the new Qu'Appelle agency to begin April 1, 1901, and the old books of the two reserves closed up. On April 17, I returned to Qu'Appelle, and on the 19th I left for Moosomin, on my way to Moose Mountain agency.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on April 23, 1901. H. R. Halpin, farmer, in charge of Band No. 70 ; W. Murison, farmer at the western reserves, Nos. 68 and 69.

Agency buildings, stables, warehouse, &c., were in fair order, but required a little attention, also inside of agency house.

The crop put in on White Bear's reserve, No. 70, was reported to be about two hundred acres of wheat and oats, but results were poor, only two hundred and thirty bushels having been harvested ; no breaking or summer-fallowing had been done.

After the death of the old chief, White Bear, those living in the village, principally relations of the old man, moved off to a place about three miles further west, and located on the borders of a lake, near hay meadows and water, seventeen houses and fourteen stables were built, but stables are too low in the roofs and houses too small, and none had open chimneys. Efforts will be made to raise the roofs of the stables, and houses to have open fireplaces put in them all. Dr. Hardy was to make this his special duty, as he is the medical director of the reserve now. There is no excuse to offer, owing to scarcity of wood, as the houses are in the midst of pretty heavy timber.

The cattle were rounded up and a shortage existed, although the agent insisted he had them all. At a later round-up the shortage still existed.

At the western reserves, Nos. 68 and 69, the crop put in was one hundred and sixty-two acres, and three hundred and thirty-eight bushels of wheat were threshed.

The cattle were in fine condition, and none were missing ; the herds of the two bands were one hundred and sixty-seven head. Eleven new houses and six stables had been built during the year, in a well sheltered place in the bush, and near hay and water. Hay was left over from last year, and a good deal would be left over this year also. Mr. Murison and his Indians deserve credit for the good care taken of the cattle ; stables were visited regularly at night during cold and stormy weather. A lot of new breaking had been done, also summer-fallowing, but the land was not

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required, as these two reserves were surrendered to the government this spring, and the Indians joined White Bear's band, and removed there in the end of April and beginning of May. This move is a capital one, and the Indians will now be much more easily managed than scattered as they were before, some thirty-five miles apart, and there is no better reserve than White Bear's, and with proper management, these Indians should not be a burden on the country for a dollar, as there is timber enough to sell, if nothing more, to keep them, and with a little drainage, they have the finest hay meadows in the country, and a good market for hay and wood within nine miles of a railway, and then money can be made from cattle, pasturage being of the very best. There are bright prospects ahead of these Indians if there is the proper head to direct them. The earnings of the three bands, from July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, amounted to \$1,954.60.

On May 7 I left for Moosomin, and on the 9th left for Birtle, going across country, Mr. Halpin kindly driving me, and commenced my inspection on the 10th.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

G. H. Wheatley is agent, S. M. Dickenson, clerk, Alex. Caldwell, teamster and interpreter, E. H. Yeomans, farmer of Oak River reserve. I have not time to give details of the various reserves, many of them interesting, as showing progress. In company with Agent Wheatley, I visited every field and garden, and counted the cattle at the following reserves, and I generally found the Indians busy at their crops, and all in good spirits, and the cattle were found in very good order at that time of the year. The crops are well distributed among the Indians, that is, nearly every Indian has a field or more of grain, and all have a garden and potatoes.

The total number of cattle in the agency was six hundred and fifty-six head, and the increase of calves for 1901, which is a good one, to be added.

GAMBLER, OLD RESERVE.

John Tanner is the only one left, and he is independent of the government, and is making progress. He has a good house, comfortably furnished, also good out-buildings. He had in crop thirty-eight acres of wheat, twenty-four of oats and one of garden and potatoes. He had twenty-four head of cattle besides ten calves of 1901, seven horses, including a stallion, four pigs, and eight poultry. He has a gang-plough, a self-binder, a seeder, a fanning-mill, a mower, a horse-rake, a buggy, a cutter, a bob-sleigh, a buckboard, a double wagon, besides harness and small tools and implements, all private property and paid for.

This is about what any Indian can do, if he has the energy and enterprise.

BIRDTAIL BAND.

These Indians are industrious. They had a pretty hard winter, but by selling wood they managed to eke out a living without calling on the agent. They have all comfortable houses and they take quite an interest in their little church; a meeting is held every Tuesday evening, and the one we attended was quite interesting; many of the Indians took part in the service by engaging in prayer, and the singing by men and women, old and young, was very fine and hearty.

The following is a sample of one farmer, Sunkawowaton, who has a new house in a pretty location, shingled roof, square hewn logs, upstairs rooms, house well furnished. He had ninety acres of wheat, five of oats and one of potatoes, as pretty fields as could be seen on any white man's farm, and a great deal better than on many of them. He has two binders, one seeder, one roller, one wagon, one democrat, one sulky-plough, one disc-harrow, one set bob-sleighs, all his own and paid for, and this is no spoon-fed Indian either.

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ROLLING RIVER BAND.

Considerable advancement could be noticed among these Indians, more going into farming, and many building better houses. Mr. Wright, the missionary, is doing capital work here, in advising and helping them in farming and house-building. They have had two exhibitions, both a success, and were preparing for another in 1901.

John Bird had a nice house with three rooms downstairs and an upstairs flat, shingled roof, trees planted around his house, showing good taste, new stable, and did all the work himself.

The cattle were looking well and were correct in number.

Keeseekoowenin's reserve was up to its usual mark of excellence, probably the most advanced reserve in the whole Indian work. The old chief is nearly blind, but he is always pleased to be called upon.

John Bone built a large new house, and added a new stable to his old ones, 18 x 20, a new granary, and was building a house, 14 x 16, for his daughter, Mrs. Lacree.

OAK RIVER BAND.

These Indians are doing well under Mr. Yeomans, whom I consider a capital man for the place. I am pleased to hear that these Indians are harvesting the largest crop by double, that they ever had. Two new frame houses were added during the year. The Indians were all pleased to be called upon, and they pay considerable attention to what is told them.

OAK LAKE BAND.

These Indians had a good crop, well put in. Mr. Yeomans gives them a visit now and again, and they have also the benefit of the example and advice of Rev. John Thunder, the missionary on the reserve.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND.

These Indians had more crop in than ever before, and I found them breaking more land; a good many new houses had been put up, and others were getting out logs. It is a good sign to see an Indian wanting to live in a better house.

The small-pox was completely stamped out, and the health of the Indians was good. I believe two deaths resulted from the small-pox.

Manitou Wigwam, in addition to a fine house and good outbuildings, had sixteen acres of wheat, looking fine, nine acres of oats and one acre of potatoes. The roof of his house was painted red, gables yellow, and the window frames blue. The house had storm windows, curtains, three rooms downstairs, besides a lean-to kitchen. He has a large pasture-field with a two-string wire fence, and was breaking up a new field. He has good heavy horses, four cows, and makes butter, which he sells to other Indians.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

This reserve was the last place visited, and it is eighty miles from Birtle, and not the best of roads, that through about twenty miles of tall trees, where the sun never got near the trail, the road was bad; however, we made wonderfully good time, and when we did get to the reserve, our horses were nearly eaten up and got fairly wild from mosquitoes, flies and 'bull-dogs,' but by smudging we managed to exist until we got out of the place at four o'clock one morning.

These Indians had some nice gardens, about the first they ever had. The cattle were looking well, and came out right in number.

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The Indians were in good spirits, and seemed to be comfortably well off. I had a message from Rev. Prof. Hart to say that he hoped a missionary would be sent to them this summer, which the chief and his men were glad to hear.

On July 2 I left Birtle, driving to Moosomin, and drove to Moose Mountain agency on July 4 and remained there until August 19. My principal business was to make up a statement of the affairs of the agency, cattle, &c., and to put Mr. Murison in charge, in place of Mr. Halpin, who retired from the service.

I transferred the agency to Mr. Murison on July 24, who managed the operations of the agency with considerable ability, and on August 19 the agency was retransferred to Mr. Short, as farmer in charge, and Mr. Murison will superintend the farm work, cattle, &c., and Mr. Short will, it is supposed, attend to the office.

From August 20 until 26 I was on special business at Grenfell, Broadview and Crooked Lake agency, and on August 27 I went to Brandon industrial school, where I remained until September 10, and came on to Fort Qu'Appelle on September 12.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
REPORT ON TREATY No. 8,
REGINA, September 19, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—After completing arrangements for the treaty trip, I left Edmonton on March 30 last. Owing to the early breaking up of the ice, the trip was very difficult and I was eight days late in reaching Lesser Slave lake. I am pleased to be able to report, however, that I was at every other point on the date fixed for the payment of annuities. The number of Indians paid was three thousand five hundred and seventy-five, showing an increase of two hundred and fifty-two over last year. The number of births during the year was one hundred and twenty-four, and the deaths numbered one hundred and twenty-one.

The health of the Indians was generally good, with the exception of the Chipe-wyans, who were afflicted with severe influenza. Dr. Edwards gave them medical attention. There was no small-pox until we reached Athabasca landing, and the efforts of Dr. Edwards in vaccinating the Indians should result in the prevention of the spread of this disease.

The Indians were quite successful with their hunts last year, and with the exception of those who wish to stay on the reserves being surveyed at Lesser Slave lake, they will continue for many years to lead the lives of hunters. There is no demand or pressing need for the setting apart of further reserves.

I append a list of tools and implements asked for by those under the treaty who purpose building houses and cultivating garden plots.

The supplies furnished under contract for the Indians during treaty payment were in every respect satisfactory.

I had not time to have the census sheets given me filled in, I accordingly left them at the different points to be filled in.

I have to report that the Indians of Lesser Slave lake and Lake Sturgeon represented that it would be much better if they could be paid their annuity in the winter

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so as not to interfere with their spring hunt. The Indians at Wabiscow had no complaint to make as to the date, but they are so situated that a winter payment would be more convenient. The Indians of Fort St. John gather there towards the end of May, and it is suggested that June 1 would be the best date for payment there. After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it would be more to the interest of the Indians, and also less troublesome and expensive for the authorities, if provision were made for the payment of the Indians at Lesser Slave lake, Sturgeon lake and Wabiscow in the winter, say Wabiscow on the 19th, Lesser Slave lake on the 26th and Sturgeon lake on December 31. The winter trip could be cheaply and expeditiously made and the treaty officer could return, make his report and go back so as to be at St. John about June 1. He could then proceed down the river, paying at Dunvegan, Peace River landing, Vermilion, Little Red river, Chipewyan, Fond du Lac, Fort Smith and Fort Resolution. From St. John the trip would be entirely by water and could be so arranged that the officer could avail himself of the steamboat service provided by the Hudson's Bay Company between Forts Resolution and Smith, and Forts Smith and McMurray. Fort McMurray could be paid as he returned to Athabasca landing.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,
Paying Officer.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,

WINNIPEG, October 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the past year upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The work in my office is generally so pressing that I am unable to visit agencies and reserves as often as I could wish. Such visits, however, when made, being for a special purpose, afford me little opportunity of judging whether there is progress or retrogression on the reserves. On details of this kind the inspectors report to you pretty fully, and it is unnecessary to repeat their remarks. It remains for me, therefore, only to deal with some special occurrences, and to touch upon the four leading features of the department's work for the Indians, namely, their advancement in self-support, sobriety, morality and education.

VISIT OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York visited Winnipeg on September 26, ultimo, and during the ceremonies at the formal opening of Manitoba University building, forty-two of the boy pupils of Middlechurch industrial school, who, on the suggestion of Principal Dagg, had been given a place on the programme by the committee of arrangements, performed very creditably under com-

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mand of drill instructor Burnham, certain exercises, which consisted in a variety of evolutions with fixed bayonets. Following the drill, Chief W. H. Prince, of St. Peter's band, and some of his councillors, were presented to the Duke and Duchess.

But the principal event in connection with the visit of their Royal Highnesses, which I should notice, because it is of historical importance, is the Indian demonstration in their honour which took place at Shaganappi point, Calgary, on the 28th of the same month. Pursuant to your instructions, I arranged for a meeting of the Indians of southern Alberta on the date mentioned. Including the school children, nearly two thousand were in attendance. A platform was erected at a suitable point on the ground, and on this platform a marquee was placed, over which in front was painted the Blackfoot word 'Kitaisimatsimpmon,' meaning 'We greet you,' and on the other side, over the entrance to the marquee, the word 'Welcome.' And while the programme was being gone through, the royal standard floated over the Duke and Duchess.

First came the presentation to their Royal Highnesses of the head chiefs of the several bands, in the order in which they appear below on the address, each as he approached being graciously greeted by a shake of the hand.

Then the address of the Indians was read in a distinct and creditable manner by David Wolf Carrier, a Sarcee pupil of the Calgary industrial school, and is as follows :—

'To His Royal Highness George Frederic Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Duke of Saxony ; Earl of Carrich and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., &c., &c.

'May it please Your Royal Highness.

'We, the Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony and Cree Indians of southern Alberta, heartily welcome your Royal Highness to the land of our forefathers. For untold generations our tribes hunted the bison on the plains of this country as our means of subsistence. But the white man came and desired to settle on our hunting grounds, which were already becoming depleted of their large game, principally by the reckless slaughter of the animals south of the boundary line. Consequently, about a quarter of a century ago we accepted the terms offered us by the government of Canada, and surrendered our lands by treaty to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, whose death we deeply lament, and of whom you are the illustrious grandson.

'At the time we entered into treaty with our Great Mother, we pledged her our allegiance and loyalty ; and during the rebellion of 1885 in this country, we refused to bear arms against our gracious Sovereign.

'On the auspicious occasion of this visit of your Royal Highness, we beg you to convey to your highly exalted father, King Edward VII., the same expression of devotion to his person, and loyalty to his government, which we promised to his Royal Mother.

'Under the fostering care of His Majesty's Department of Indian Affairs we are gradually adopting the civilized mode of living, and are acquiring cattle and other means of obtaining ample subsistence and comfortable homes.

'It affords us unfeigned pleasure to acknowledge the high honour which Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York has done us by accompanying you on this memorable visit, and in conclusion we fervently pray that you both may be spared to accede in due time to the throne of your distinguished ancestors, long to reign over us, our children, and the other many peoples of the British Empire, in peaceful security and abundant prosperity.

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'Signed on behalf of the above mentioned Indians by

WHITE PUP, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Blackfeet.
RUNNING RABBIT, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Blackfeet.
IRON SHIELD, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Blackfeet.
CROP EAR WOLF, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Bloods.
DAY CHIEF, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Bloods.
RUNNING WOLF, ^{his} X mark	Chief of Peigans.
BULL'S HEAD, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Sarcees.
JACOB BEAR'S PAW, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Stonies.
JOHN CHENEKA, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Stonies.
JONAS BIG STONY, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Stonies.
JOSEPH SAMSON, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Crees.
MISTER JIM, ^{his} X mark	Head Chief of Crees.

'Witnessed in the presence of

DAVID LAIRD,

*Indian Commissioner for
Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.*'CALGARY, Northwest Territories of Canada
September 28, 1901.'

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Short speeches were then made in their own language by head chiefs, one only speaking for each band. As interpreted, the speeches were in substance as given hereunder :—

White Pup, head chief of Blackfeet, told their Royal Highnesses that he hoped they would live long on this earth, and that this was the first time it had been his privilege to meet the Queen's grandson.

Crop Ear Wolf, head chief of the Bloods, presented the treaty made twenty-seven years ago, and he said that the paper was first given to Red Crow, but afterwards it was given to him. For twenty-seven years nothing went wrong when Queen Victoria was over them. He never calculated on having the ground he was living on made smaller to him. He said that Red Crow told him that when the rivers went dry that is the time they would not get anything more to eat. He trusted their Royal Highnesses would take pity on them all the time. The Queen had never had any wrong words with them.

Running Wolf, chief of the Peigans, said that he wanted His Royal Highness to see that they were as well treated as before. He loved the cattle now, but he wanted more weight, and he wanted bigger horses. He said they would never get tired of living on the earth, and they had always tried to get along as well as they could. They always looked to their agent for what they wanted, and he helped to keep them straight. They never had anything to say except what their agent told them. They got all the materials that they wanted.

Bull's Head, head chief of the Sarcees, asked their Royal Highnesses to take pity on them. The Sarcees were very glad when they heard the Duke and Duchess were coming, and had been waiting for them. Again, he asked them to take pity on their children, and see they could get their living. He said their Royal Highnesses had come a very long way, and wanted to know if the earth would be any different here from what it was there. He (Bull's Head) told them that he had received a medal (which he displayed) from Commissioner Laird, and that he was not ashamed of it. He also said that all the Indians around wanted to have lots of grub to make them feel happy when they started for home. He said that was the only thing that kept them alive, having plenty to eat.

Jonas Big Stony, one of the head chiefs of the Stonies, said : 'Thou are the great son of a great King ; I, who am representing the Stonies, say "Welcome" to you to-day, and I also feel that the land we are living in bids you welcome, and your illustrious wife. I feel full of gratitude to you, and I desire that you will bear our greetings to the great King your father. We will hope that the condition of things now obtaining, peace and prosperity, will continue as long as the heavens and the earth, and in gratitude, I again take your hand.'

Joseph Samson, head chief of the Crees, who the Duke remarked was a young man, and who had lately become chief through the death of his father, said that he was 'grateful to the Great Spirit for this occasion, and for giving us this brightening day, and all that is peaceful and blessed. The sun above now is breaking through the clouds and gladdening us with his presence.' He went on to say : 'This is the first time that I have beheld such a crowd of people mingling together in peace, and I am thankful. And I am grateful that we live under one great flag in our great empire, and with one great law controlling all of us. I am thankful to the Great Spirit on the occasion of the hoisting of this flag, which is a token of peace and goodwill among men. Though we are a poor and feeble people, yet, nevertheless, our hearts are rejoiced on the occasion of your arrival amongst us ; and as it has been the case that our fathers made peace with your government, so we hope that this will continue perpetually in the future. We want to be at peace with the white man in every respect. We all send through you our greetings to the great King, your illustrious father.'

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York then made the following gracious reply to the address and speeches of the Indians,—

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'Chiefs and men of the great Blackfoot confederation, Sarcées and Stonies and Crees,—

'I have listened with much pleasure and satisfaction to the loyal words of greeting of your address. And I shall hasten to convey to my dear father, the great King, your assurances of loyalty and unswerving devotion to him and his government. I thank you very much for the welcome you have given to the Duchess and me in words that come warm from your hearts. We know of your affection for the beloved Queen who is no more, the Great Mother who loved you so much, and whose loss makes your hearts bleed, and the tears to fill your eyes. We know this not alone from your words, but from the steadfast loyalty you displayed at the time when there was trouble in the land, and when ill-advised persons sought to sow disaffection amongst you. They failed to do so. The attachment you then showed to the Great Queen has never been and never will be forgotten. The Great King, my father, still cherishes the remembrance of your fidelity in those sad days, and it is a source of satisfaction and gratification to His Majesty that now, as then, he can regard you as faithful children of the grand Empire of which you form a part.

'I am glad to learn of the prosperity that now surrounds the Indian's teepee, and the beautiful and abundant crops, the herds of cattle and the bands of horses. Those of you who remember the day the government of the Great Mother first came to you, or have heard with your ears what your fathers have said, will recollect that your people were often hungry and wretched, their pipes cold, and their tents melancholy. You know that you did not cry to deaf ears, but the Great Mother listened to you and stretched forth her hands to help you, and now those sad days have passed away never to return.

'You asked also of the Queen that your children should be educated, and the presence here to-day of the children shows how wise you were in preferring that request, and how faithfully and generously your desires have been met. There are few things that have interested me more in this my journey across the British Empire than meeting these young Indians. I am pleased to notice the advances they are making in that civilization that increases the happiness of every man, woman, or child that comes within its influence.

'You may still have wants, such is the lot of every one on this earth, but your requests will always be patiently listened to by those who have been set by the King amongst you. The Indian is a true man, his words are true words, and he never breaks faith. And he knows that it is the same, too, with the Great King, my father, and with those whom he sends to carry out his wishes. His promises last as long as the sun shall shine and the waters shall flow. And care will ever be taken that nothing shall come between the Great King and you, his faithful children.

'I have spoken to you as children of our great Empire. I know that its flag floats on your tents, and that you wear the King's colours. I feel that your generous hearts have already told you that it is no mean thing to be part of such an Empire, and to share in its glories, its liberties, and its privileges. As you know, it is an Empire on which the sun never sets, but rising or setting shines on the subjects of the Great King, and I wish to assure you that His Majesty, your Great Father, has as much love for you of the setting sun as of his children of the rising sun. We are glad to have seen you. We have come a long way, many thousands of miles across the deep waters and the vast prairies to see you. We shall always remember this day with pleasure, and I will only add a prayer, and that prayer is, that with the help of the Great Spirit, peace, prosperity, contentment and happiness may be your lot, and rest among you always.'

The Duke closed with the following remarks :—

'From the warmth of your reception I feel that you also will long remember this day. The Great King has ordered a silver medal to be struck to commemorate the day, and one medal will be presented to each of the Head Chiefs which shall always be kept by him as long as he remains in office, and afterwards by his successors. I wish you good-bye, and hope you will all return in safety to your homes. I have arranged that

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you will be supplied with provisions during your stay here and until you are at home again.'

About two hundred pupils from the Indian industrial schools of Calgary, Dumbow, and Red Deer, and from the Morley, Old Sun's, Crowfoot and Sarcee boarding schools, in clean neat attire, and accompanied by their principals, stood in a semi-circle behind the chiefs, in front of the platform. The contrast between them thus dressed and bright-looking, and their seniors in their old-time trappings, was marked, and showed to some extent what the Canadian government is doing for the rising generation of Indians. At the conclusion of the Duke's reply to the Indians, these two hundred children joined in singing 'God Save the King,' and then gave three hearty cheers for the King and three for the Duke and Duchess of York.

This ended the programme proper, and as soon as it was finished, the mounted Indians performed a series of evolutions on horseback which were skilfully executed and picturesque in effect. The reporter of the Winnipeg Free Press says:

'The scene when their Royal Highnesses took their departure beggars description. Surrounded by an escort of the Northwest Mounted Police they passed through thousands of people, both red and white. The smoke was curling from the teepees, the papooses were still crying and the dogs still snarling. Away across the plains for miles could be seen hundreds of people making their way back to Calgary, which lay spread out in the distance. The sun was shining brightly and the hundreds of brilliantly garbed Indians dashing past on their ponies or circling round made a picture which will doubtless never be seen again.'

In making the necessary preparations for the demonstration, I was ably assisted by Agent Markle, of the Blackfoot reserve, and Agent Sibbald, of the Stony reserve. Messrs. James Wilson, R. N. Wilson, and A. J. McNeill, agents, respectively of the Bloods, Peigans and Sarcees, also aided in assembling the Indians, counselling them, and seeing to their early return to their reserves. Inspector Saunders of the Mounted Police did valuable service in selecting the ground, and Inspector Wilson in directing the Indians where to encamp and in marshalling them for the demonstration. About two hundred police formed the escort to their Royal Highnesses, and their presence and splendid evolutions added much to the brilliance and interest of the scene.

Head Chief of the Peigans.—Crow Eagle, the head chief of this band, died of lung trouble on March 25 last. Having been authorized by the department while at Calgary to appoint a successor to the deceased chief, I proceeded thence to the Peigan reserve, where I held a council with the Indians on September 30. Upon inquiry, ascertaining that Black Plume, an upright and progressive member of the band, was perhaps the most suitable one to be their head chief, I proposed him, and asked if there were any objections to his appointment. No opposition was offered to him; on the contrary, Bull Plume, one of the minor chiefs, remarked: 'I have nothing to say against it; nothing can be said against Black Plume. He is the friend of white men and Indians, men, women and children. He is good-natured, cool, young and wise.' I accordingly appointed Black Plume head chief of the Peigans, upon condition that he make the usual declaration before the agent required by the department, when he will be given the medal and other insignia of office.

Health.—The health of our Indians has on the whole been good during the year, although small-pox, which has been so prevalent throughout the Dominion, broke out on a number of our reserves. It was traceable in every instance to visitors who had contracted the disease across the international boundary, or from friends who had lately been there. In the Birtle agency, on Waywayseecappo's reserve, two cases proved fatal, owing to the delicate health of the Indians when they were taken down with the disease. At the Pelly agency the family of Joseph Genaille, consisting of three persons, had small-pox. All recovered. The man is non-treaty and was employed as labourer on the reserve. At Touchwood Hills agency seven cases occurred in two houses—no deaths. At Onion Lake agency there were thirty cases in the Church of

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England boarding school and several on the reserve and at Frog lake. Strange to say, at Onion lake there was only one death from this disease, that of a half-breed child two years old. At Saddle Lake agency there were three cases, and Edmonton agency eleven cases on Alexander reserve, none of which proved fatal. At Hobbema agency, there were seven cases in Ermineskin's boarding school, three cases on the reserve, six cases in the Red Deer industrial school, and a number of cases in the settlement adjoining the reserve; but the patients all recovered. At Crooked Lake agency, Sakimay's reserve was quarantined for what was said to be an outbreak of chicken-pox. During the time the quarantine continued the medical officers of the department were in attendance. Hospitals were established, and where necessary nurses sent in. I am pleased to report that the precautions taken were completely successful and the disease stamped out at every point.

Self-support.—If the quantity of supplies issued to destitute Indians be taken as the criterion of how far short they are of being self-supporting, there is not much marked improvement to note. This, however, is scarcely a fair standard of judging their position. While only a few of the bands of the plain Indians in the Territories are self-supporting, most of them are living much more comfortably than in former years. They are better clothed and housed, and not a few of them have furniture, horses, harness and wagons, earned by their industry in cutting hay for their cattle and for sale, and by freighting. This improvement in their circumstances is a great gain, for it makes them more healthful and contented. In a few years as their herds of cattle and other means of living increase, it is hoped that the vote for supplies to them will correspondingly decrease.

Our Indians who live near lakes or forests have all along done most for their self-support. By trapping, fishing, and in some cases raising vegetables and keeping a few cattle, or cutting lumber, railway ties and fire-wood, they earn a fair livelihood. In New Ontario during the year, the Indians have profited largely by the railway construction in progress through that country. On Lake Winnipeg a number have earned a good deal by fishing, and are not so destitute as they were a few years ago. The only region where serious want has been reported is among the non-treaty Indians of Ile à la Crosse and Oxford House district in Keewatin. In the latter region it is reported that from fourteen to twenty Indians died of starvation in the winter or early spring of 1900, somewhere in the neighbourhood of God's lake and Island lake, but so distant from the Hudson's Bay Company's nearest post that the fatalities had occurred before assistance could be forwarded. This loss of life was caused by a dearth of rabbits, the failure of the usual migration of deer from the north, and a scarcity of fur-bearing animals. Last winter, it is not reported that any deaths resulted from want of food, as game was more plentiful. Steps have been taken to guard against such a serious contingency in future by arranging that relief shall be provided when serious destitution is heard of within practicable reach of a post.

Among the plain treaty Indians and the Sioux, those in the Birtle, Qu'Appelle and Crooked Lakes agencies have attained the nearest to self-support, as only their widows, sick and aged require any food supplies. Mixed farming is their main reliance. The Blackfeet, under Agent Markle's skilful management, have taken a step forward, and not a few of them have taken heifers to care for. The Bloods and Peigans are likewise increasing their herds of cattle. In short, the great hope for our plain Indians in the matter of self-support is in agriculture and stock-raising, the prospects of which industries among them I will briefly deal with under separate headings.

Agriculture.—Our Indians have participated in the bountiful harvest this year in Manitoba and the Territories, which has been so fully commented upon by the press throughout the Dominion. The result of the yield will be more plainly seen in future agricultural operations, as an Indian has to realize the benefit of his labour in any occupation to steadily continue at the work. On the more advanced reserves, the Indians will have a large quantity of grain to market after providing for their own requirements. In the past, the great difficulty has been to keep the Indians at

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work ploughing summer-fallow at the proper time. The most trifling excuses are taken advantage of to put off the work, consequently too much is left to do in the spring with the result that it is late before the seeding is completed.

The hay supply this year will be ample. In some districts the meadows were flooded and did not dry out during the season ; but on the other hand the crop of up-land grass was of first quality and with the straw from the grain an abundant supply of fodder will be available.

Stock.—This industry is in a thriving condition. The cattle wintered well on the reserves, and the natural increase during the year has been highly satisfactory. Several hundred head of heifers were sent into the reserves in Alberta this spring to meet the demand of Indians anxious to commence ranching, and it will require a good number annually for several years before the reserves are fully stocked.

The breeding of a better class of horses on the reserves is now receiving the attention of the department. A Clydesdale stallion was supplied the Blackfoot agency this year. A breed of horses not so large would perhaps be better adapted for the Indians. An all-purpose horse crossed with their ponies would produce a class that would be useful to them in freighting and travelling, and at the same time command a ready sale. With the fine pasturage on most of the reserves, there is no reason why horse-raising should not become an important means of improving their circumstances.

Sobriety.—Too many Indians, like some other people, are only sober when they cannot procure intoxicants. The law against selling or giving liquor to Indians is stringent enough, but the difficulty is to obtain reliable evidence to secure convictions.

In all the small towns that are springing up near reserves, intoxicants are sold, and somehow, either directly or through middlemen, not a few Indians procure strong drink. There have been a good many convictions for drunkenness during the year, which is having a wholesome effect in checking the evil ; but though a large number of illicit sellers have been prosecuted, the proportion of convictions has not been as great as could be desired. It seems to me that if a special detective or two were appointed by the department to watch liquor dens and prosecute all discovered offenders against the intoxicant clauses of the Indian Act, much more would be accomplished than at present to promote the sobriety of the Indians.

I fear also that the Indians of the north are being more or less demoralized by traders taking in and selling to them essences and pain-killer, which contain such a large percentage of alcohol as to render them intoxicating. Essences are not required by Indians for the ordinary purposes common in civilized society, and they might be included among the prohibited articles in the Indian Act. As for pain-killer, it should be tested, and prohibited if it contains over a certain percentage of alcohol.

Morality.—Marriage in proper legal form is becoming more common among the Indians as missionary work progresses and pupils from the industrial and boarding schools settle down in life. Among the pagan Indians not much improvement in morality is noticeable. Polygamy is decreasing ; but wife or husband desertion is not uncommon. This is their method of divorce, and it is attended with even less ceremony than the easy forms in certain divorce courts of which one often reads. In cases of desertion, the agents generally withhold annuity payments for the benefit of deserted wife and children. This being a disgrace is somewhat of a deterrent ; yet the evil is too prevalent. When separation takes place, other alliances generally follow ; but as seldom any ceremony is observed, prosecution for bigamy would be unavailing.

Female child-marriage is to some extent practised among the Blackfeet, Peigans and Bloods. It is detrimental to the health of the women and equally so to that of their offspring. The influence of agents and missionaries, and a greater knowledge of the disfavour with which the practice is looked upon by white men, may in a few years make the Indians ashamed of it. But if the evil is not discontinued, prohibition may have eventually to be resorted to.

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High crimes appear to be on the decrease among the Indians. There was one murder case during the year, namely, the charge of murdering her husband preferred against Mrs. Frog of Cross lake. After a protracted impartial trial before Judge Richards, of Winnipeg, at Norway House, the prisoner being defended by F. Haap, Esq., of West Selkirk, the verdict was 'not guilty.'

Education.—The experiment of assisting boy ex-pupils to commence farming on reserves has been successful. While visiting the Qu'Appelle agency towards the end of July last, I saw a number of boys from Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools at work, under the energetic supervision of Agent Graham, breaking up land on the reserve south of File hills. They had each prepared about thirty acres for crop and when this ground is seeded next year, if the season is at all favourable, these boys, after being given a few heifers on condition of returning in a few years an equal number to the department, ought to be in a position to fight the battle of life without further aid from the government. I would recommend that the system be extended to other reserves suitable for agriculture and stock-raising, as I am strongly of opinion that it will do more to popularize the industrial schools and solve the Indian problem than any other method of utilizing education that can be adopted. Such exhibitions, too, as the one held at File Hills this year and several previous years, are likewise a strong encouragement to industrious Indians, and a valuable means of education to all backward ones who are visitors on such occasions.

Industrial Schools.—The same number of these schools are in operation as last year, namely, ten. The attendance is 1,051, as compared with 1,048 in the previous year, a rather disappointing increase. Some of the schools have considerably increased their attendance, others have lost ground. One of the latter is St. Joseph's school at Dunbow. The Treaty 7 Indians do not take kindly to industrial schools, and it is particularly difficult to get girls there, as many of them marry when quite young. The Elkhorn school has made a gain, but recruiting is not as rapid as could be desired. It is noticed that the feeling of the Indians towards the Rupert's Land school has considerably changed for the better, whilst the St. Boniface institution experiences some difficulty in obtaining recruits. Fort Alexander Indians, who should sympathize with the latter school, prefer to keep their children at home in the hope of obtaining a boarding school, which has been denied them up to the present.

The health in these institutions has been fairly good, the number of deaths being reduced. The epidemic of small-pox has caused no little anxiety, past experience having shown that this disease is very destructive among the aborigines. Red Deer school was the only large school which had to be quarantined. It came through in good condition, as the disease was of a very mild type, some doctors claiming that it was only chicken-pox.

Gradually these large institutions are being provided with adequate fire-protection, and also with lighting apparatus. An electric light plant, with gasoline motor, gives full satisfaction at the Rupert's Land school. A similar system of lighting is about being placed in the Qu'Appelle school. There is an acetylene gas plant at St. Boniface, which gives tolerably good light, but the apparatus is not quite satisfactory.

Boarding Schools.—At present there are thirty-two boarding schools in operation. The Waterhen boarding school, Manitowapah agency, has been closed, the boarders having been transferred to Pine creek. The White Eagle and Old Sun's boarding schools are in process of amalgamation at the Old Sun's camp, Blackfoot reserve. This change will materially reduce the cost of maintenance, the staff being reduced, and less fuel required. A new boarding school has been opened near Thunderchild's reserve, Battleford agency.

The total number of boarders provided for at present in such schools is one thousand one hundred and thirty-five, with an actual attendance of one thousand one hundred and fifty-two, and accommodation at hand for probably two hundred or three hundred more pupils, as the majority of these schools have room, on an average, for

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ten more boarders than are provided for in the estimates. In all of them full instruction is given in housekeeping, also farming and stock-raising on a small scale, besides the usual class training. In a few of the larger ones industrial training is almost on a par with that of the industrial schools proper. At Emmanuel college, Prince Albert, a limited number of pupils are trained as teachers.

The quality of the work done in boarding schools is excellent. Those comprising their staffs are generally fully qualified for their duties.

The boarding schools are, as a whole, more popular with the Indians than the industrial schools, because they do not necessitate sending their children any considerable distance. There are one hundred more boarders than there were a year ago.

Day Schools.—Since my last report the following day schools have been provided for, namely :—Stangecoming reserve, Couchiching agency ; Cumberland, Pas agency ; Lac la Ronge, Carlton agency ; Paul's reserve, Edmonton agency ; and Bears paw's, Stony agency. Of these, about one-half only have actually been put in operation ; some of them doing well, especially the Stangecoming school.

Of the new school-houses provided for, there is one at White Bear's reserve, Moose Mountain agency, and another at Fishing lake, Touchwood Hills agency. Neither is erected as yet. A new school established last year at Swan lake, Portage la Prairie agency, is in operation, and is said to be doing well, though no returns have yet been received from the teacher. There were also three new schools established within the limits of Treaty No. 8, and I have every reason to believe that they will be successful. As a matter of fact, they have been in existence for some years past, but have been recognized only recently.

In regard to the general working of the day schools, in no case has there been retrogression, whilst at some points there has been a decided improvement. I have resolved upon the closing of two or three schools which are in a stagnant condition, unless there is an improvement noticeable within the current fiscal year. However, it must be taken into consideration that there are many circumstances which militate against a steady and large attendance at day schools, as the department is already well aware. I am glad to say, however, that the Indians are gradually remaining longer periods each year on their reserves, and that the teachers who have been appointed of late are generally of a higher moral and educational standing than heretofore, and consequently take greater interest in their work. These circumstances contribute to place these schools on a higher plane.

Surrender of Reserves.—Acting on instructions from the department, I proceeded, in March last, to Moose Mountain agency, and met the Indians of Pheasant Rump, Ocean Man, and White Bear's bands in council, and obtained a surrender to the government of the two former reserves, containing over forty-seven thousand acres, and the signing of an agreement between all three bands to amalgamate into one band and become equal sharers in the capital funds, and in what was formerly White Bear's reserve. The Indians of the two western reserves moved to the reserve at the agency about May 1, and put in some crop on the latter reserve. The move is a good one, as with the proceeds of the sale of the two western reserves, and the improved direct oversight the united band can receive from the agency, they ought to be scarcely any further burden on the department.

Staff.—The inspectors and most of the agents have done good work during the past year. The Calgary inspectorate has been abolished, and the work will now fall upon other shoulders. A capable Assistant Commissioner has been appointed, but being engaged in completing the half-breed scrip investigations, he has been unable to give much attention to the duties of his new position. With respect to my staff in this office, I have to report that their services continue to be highly satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to June 30, 1901.

Location of Agency.—This agency is the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and to the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons, distinction of separate nations and general characteristics, this agency is designated as under two divisions.

THE KITKSUN DIVISION.

The supervision of this part of the district begins from Kitselas canyon, the main point of difficulty for steamboat and canoe navigation on the Skeena river, and about ninety miles below this place, terminating beyond its head-waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

With the exception of Kitwancool, which lies on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kiagegas, on the Babine river—three miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena—the other five villages, with their respective reserves, are situate upon the latter river, ending towards its source with Kuldoe, and in the following account will be dealt with in that order.

KITWANGAR BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of the Kitwangar river, with a timber reserve on the left bank of the former, forming a combined area of three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-eight, consisting of forty-six men, fifty-two women and fifty children. During the year there were five deaths and four births, giving a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians enjoyed good health. Precautions are taken to have the premises and their surroundings kept clean, and a good many of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources and occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping, and cutting cord-wood, while the women and children gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Education.—The school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, and is centrally located in the village. The attendance is irregular, as school is open only part of the year, which applies also to those on other reserves, nevertheless the children are making good progress.

Religion.—A fine church has been built, finished and nicely equipped, including an organ. The building and furnishing was done by the Anglican Church Missionary Society. The church is well attended by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are very intelligent, and have much bettered their condition in every respect. Their gardens are receiving more attention, and more land is being broken up.

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KITWANCOOL BAND.

Location.—The village of this band, for which a reserve has not yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitsun settlements removed from the river's proximity, and is situate on the right bank of Kitwanger river, twenty-five miles from Kitwanger, and four miles below Lake Kitwancool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-four, eighteen men, sixteen women and thirty children. During the year three deaths and five births occurred, with a migration of four to Ayensk, Nass river; the result is a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the year there was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during winter. In common with all the Kitsuns, they find some kind of useful employment.

Education.—There is no school in this village; some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwanger, also at Kincolith and Ayensk, on the Nass river.

Religion.—There is no church here, and no missionary stationed at the village, but the people receive devoted attention in this respect in the last above-mentioned localities.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious, and in spite of their isolated condition have made great advances.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserve.—Both the new and the old villages of this band are situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the former nine miles above the latter. The area of the reserves is three thousand one hundred and three acres on both sides of the river.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the two villages is eighty-four, composed of twenty-five men, twenty-three women and thirty-six children. There were seven deaths, and six births, giving a natural decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians enjoyed good health. They kept their premises fairly clean, and many of the Indians are vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Salmon fishing, hunting and trapping are the main resources of this band. The Indians work for the canneries of the coast, hunt, trap, and chop cord-wood.

Education.—There is a school located, centrally, in the old village. A native Methodist teacher instructs the children; though very attentive to the pupils, their long absence accounts for somewhat slow progress.

Religion.—The Indians are taking an interest in religious teachings, and are nearly all adherents of the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—A steady improvement is here apparent, and the people's steady progress is noticeable everywhere.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—The old village is situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and upon the rising ground towards the north of the Hazelton townsite. The intermediate space, dividing both at that point, is a distance of thirty-eight feet. The new Indian village

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occupies, like the old, the same natural terrace intersecting the delta, but on the other end, with the right bank of the Hoqualget or Bulkley river as its terminus.

The total area of reserve land comprises, with the Tsitks, or Hoqualget village reserve assigned to it, three thousand five hundred and seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and thirty-nine, consisting of eighty-one men, seventy-seven women and eighty-one children. There were ten deaths and eight births, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians' health has been very good. Sanitary precautions are being observed. A good number of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the main resources, also the wild berry crop, which is gathered for winter use. On account of Hazelton being the terminus of all communication with the coast, and the consequent demand for labour, the Indians find employment, at good wages, in packing into the interior, boating, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cord-wood, and not a few are working about the canneries of the coast.

Education.—The school is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, assisted with the usual grant allowed by the government to day schools. In teaching the course prescribed by the department is followed. The result has been much better since the parents of the children are taking a livelier interest in having them attend. The school-house occupies the north end of the Hazelton townsite, in proximity to the old Indian village.

Religion.—Interest is taken in religious matters. A new church edifice was finished and furnished on the townsite, in which the Church of England service is being held.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are intelligent, industrious and provident. They have acquired an aptitude for mostly any kind of work and are steadily employed for the season. Their earnings are judiciously invested where doing the most good, with a thought for the future.

KISPLOX BAND.

Reserve.—The village and old reserve are located about nine miles above Hazelton, on the opposite side or right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kisplox river. On the former bank of the Skeena, and about half way from here to Kisplox, is the Sic-e-dash reserve with the lower end on Alipagh creek.

The reserve area of Kisplox and the latter amounts to two thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The entire population is two hundred and twenty-five, composed of seventy-seven men, seventy-six women and seventy-two children. During the year there were nine deaths and eight births, giving a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The state of health of the Indians was very good; the usual sanitary precautions are observed; also some were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in winter, and fishing salmon are the main resources.

Many of this band go to work in the salmon canneries of the coast, also in the mines and do packing into the interior.

Education.—At the old village, school is being taught in a house, improvised for the purpose, at the extreme northern end of the village. When open, it is well attended and the pupils are making good progress.

At the new village of Glen-Vowell—holdings in severalty—on the Sic-e-dash reserve, a school-house, centrally located, was built, furnished and equipped during last February by the settlers (Indian) thereon with their teacher; and school

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was very successfully being taught up to May last, after tuition for two winters in the teacher's house.

The teacher of the former school belongs to the Methodist Missionary Society, and that of the latter to the Salvation Army.

Religion.—In the first above-mentioned locality a church is under erection and divine service is being held in a meeting-house. In the latter, a meeting-house also serves that purpose. Under both conditions, much religious zeal is shown.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though these people once were the most obdurate and refractory of any on the Skeena, they are the very reverse to-day.

They are enterprising, law-abiding and most industrious. I here may interpolate that the people of the new settlement—fifty-two all told—are inclusive of those enumerated under Kispiox, and combined, have given in every way a remarkably good account of themselves.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about sixty-eight miles to the north of Hazelton, on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river with an area of two thousand four hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and sixty, composed of eighty-two men, eighty-eight women and ninety children. There were five births and seven deaths, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been very good. Sanitary measures are observed, and a number of Indians and their children were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are, catching salmon, especially in the canyon below the village, hunting and trapping; this band's hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, also to Stikine. These Indians mostly depend on their resources and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Education.—The school was established by, and is under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, and has become endowed with the usual grant for day schools. The mission building used for the purpose is conveniently located southwest of the old village, almost adjoining it, and opposite a new village site, laid out by me. Though the attendance is still irregular, as on other reserves, owing to natural conditions, the children display an eagerness to learn, and have made good progress.

Religion.—The great majority of these people have accepted the Christian faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are conspicuously intelligent and industrious, of a quality yet largely displayed on the hunting and trapping grounds. Those of the band with habitations about Bear lake only, seldom come in. The other portion of the people have made signal progress in tilling and breaking up new land every year and in improving their homes and general conditions.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas, on the Babine river, by a very rough trail of about twenty-five miles across the mountains. The reserve contains four hundred and forty-six acres, almost equally divided in area on both sides of the Skeena, the latter intersecting it.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-seven, composed of fifteen men, sixteen women and sixteen children. There are no deaths or births to record.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this people has been exceptionally good. Sanitary measures are observed and the people have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The river furnishes a good supply of salmon. The large hunting and trapping grounds give large returns to so few people. The occupations, aside from growing potatoes and gathering wild berries for winter use, are only such fitting the resources.

Education.—There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend that of Kisgegas.

Religion.—There is no church, but the people take an interest in Christian teaching, and what is stated of the school, as an alternative, equally applies to the church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are of a cheerful and obliging disposition; though remotely situated, they do their best by taking great interest in their potato-grounds, the care of which, as in other localities already reviewed, rests with the children and the old people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following applies to the bands of the forementioned division, collectively:—

Reserves.—The reserves of the division comprise an area of fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres. The bottom lands on the Upper Skeena at their varying widths according to the converging slopes of the mountains towards its banks, contain many fine stretches of good soil and natural meadows, covered here and there with balm of Gilead and poplar. The same features obtain along its numerous tributaries.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is one thousand and sixty-seven men, women and children. There is the slight decrease of nine for this year, without directly any special cause contributing to it, except a migration of four included, but no doubt it is largely due to the effects of the grippe, in a bad form, of a year or more ago.

Tribe and Nation.—The people are all of the Kitsun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsons, of the coast.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Much attention is being given to cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings. As usual, many of the Indians—infants and adults—have been vaccinated and re-vaccinated. No visitation of any kind of contagion became apparent. Consumption among these Indians is not common, but rather exceptional, and the few cases occurring can be traced to the source previously stated; since, however, the disease is highly contagious, special measures by way of best advice and instruction are carefully applied to prevent, as much as possible, its propagation.

Buildings.—The buildings erected and under construction are of modern pattern, with gable roofs and of two and more rooms, on dry and healthy ground.

Stock.—Horses and cattle wintered well and without loss. A great desire is making itself manifest among the Indians to possess themselves of cattle in addition to what they already own. This move is being greatly encouraged, and yet to a certain measure deferred where the conditions for its proper keep do not warrant undue haste.

Farming Implements.—The implements in use in this district are still those of the kind most needed for clearing and gardening.

Education.—The schools are being better attended, and correspondingly better results obtained, greater interest is shown by the parents in having their children attend them.

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Religion.—Allowing for old gregarious habits and the keeping up of old customs, it may be said that the people, generally, have embraced the Christian faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are of a highly acquisitive turn of mind, industrious and law-abiding. Retrospectively considered, it redounds credit to their good sense, generally, that the former promiscuous giving of presents at feasts, in exchange for social recognition, is now found after all to be a painful delusive equivalent. From observation of facts, I strongly incline to the opinion that the settling of Indians on holdings in severalty is the fundamental requisite in making them independent and self-reliant, and, happily the natural conditions of this agency as such as to favour the department's desire in that direction.

Moreover, already the push and bustling energy displayed in little settlements, in fresh and healthy localities, make the old villages look sleepy and desolate by comparison, their tall weather-stained *totems*, in impersonation of solitude, completing the effect.

Such being the diverse influences at work, the miscellaneous earnings by packing, mining and so forth, are invested by the Indians in the faith that they are laying up a future of more comfort and repose, on their holdings and in the embellishment of their homes. On the former are raised a sufficient amount of potatoes and vegetables to supply the latter. Thereby is asserted no little aptitude for mixed farming, which in itself is a step towards it, and shows the forecast of the work to become more general.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians, partly from habits of providence and indifference to intoxicating liquor, are seldom found in quest thereof; moreover, as the reprisals in transgression regarding the same are immediate, they prove effective.

Concerning morality, generally, their conduct leaves little to be complained of.

HOQUELGET DIVISION.

Location.—The area under this division commences within three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and runs in that direction for a distance computed at three hundred and twenty-five miles, and ends at Fort George, on the Fraser river.

In its radius are located seventeen villages under the Babine and Carrier groups, respectively. In addition to these, it contains two nomadic bands of Sikanees and two bands of Na-anees (semi-nomadic). They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and belong to the Dini nation.

In proceeding with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion, remarks identical in features to all localities alike, without thereby detracting from the object in view here at issue.

Babine Group.

HOQUELGET BAND.

Reserve.—The village of Hoquelget or Taitak-kitskun appellation—is located three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, as the crow flies, on the lofty left bank of the Hoquelget or Bulkley river. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of four hundred and forty-three acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band, for reasons minutely given in my report of 1899.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-six, consisting of fifty-four men, forty-nine women and fifty-three children. There were three deaths and four births, giving an increase of one.

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MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate on the left bank of the Hoquelget or Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve in area is almost evenly divided on both sides of that river, and contains one thousand six hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-nine, composed of fifty-one men, fifty-three women and fifty-five children. There were two deaths and four births, making an increase of two.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right shore of the Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, whereat a bridge, built by the Hudson's Bay Company, of about two hundred feet long, connects both banks of the former, with a reserve area of two thousand eight hundred and nine acres, partly distributed on each.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and forty-five, with forty-nine men, forty-eight women and forty-eight children. During the year there were three deaths from old age and natural causes, and three births.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right shore of the Babine lake. The area of the reserve is one thousand three hundred and thirteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and thirty-nine, composed of forty men, forty-two women and fifty-seven children.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remarks under the following headings apply to all of the preceding bands :—

Tribe.—They are the Dini, of the Babine group.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians enjoyed excellent health, which, in a measure, atones for the sad affliction of the two Babine villages during last year.

Better sanitary measures are being observed generally, and some of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians of this group are hunting, trapping and fishing ; in all of which pursuits they engage. The Indians of the Hoquelget village and Moricetown follow packing with their horses, and mining to some extent. Only the Fort Babine men do some packing with their horses, and mining, being in direct line of travel to the crossing of Tatla lake for the Omincea.

The old Fort Babine is fourteen miles up the lake, and accessible only by canoe. There, when bringing home or taking off cattle, they improvise a contrivance somewhat in shape of a catamaran, by fastening together two canoes, parallel to each other—in breadth according to space required—platform it with slabs, and propel the same by sails. Thus equipped, I have met them going under sail, or by the use of long sweeps, from the portage, at the head of the lake, to the old Fort, a distance of eighty-nine miles.

Buildings.—None of the buildings erected of late years are of modern pattern, but they are in more suitable localities.

Stock.—Their stock wintered well, and without loss; also a fair amount of provender is being stored in fall in the way of hay, derived from the large flats on the margin of the lake.

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Farming Implements.—There are no other implements approaching that description than such as used for gardening and clearing, and such as scythes and hand-rakes.

Education.—There are no schools, but by the Roman Catholic clergy the people have been taught the use of a syllabary, in their own language, a system widely used in the interior of British Columbia, as a means for communication and keeping their accounts.

Religion.—The people are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and have a church in each of their respective villages.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are fairly industrious, abiding and faithful adherents of their church. They are constantly making headway in the right direction. They raise now all the potatoes, with some vegetables, for their own consumption, and are steadily acquiring more provident habits.

Temperance and Morality.—Under the first item of this heading little is to be said by way of complaint, and I can commend the people for their conduct; morally.

Carrier Group.

YUCUTOR BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are located at the head of Stuart's lake (Fond du Lac), on the intervening nine miles between Babine and Stuart's lakes, or portage. The reserve area amounts to eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers eighteen : four men, five women and nine children. There was one death and one birth.

THATOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Thatoe river, the latter containing one thousand six hundred and fifty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight, consisting of twelve men, fifteen women and twenty-one children. There were during the year two deaths and two births.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of Thatoe river, which at this point is commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve contains five hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The people number sixteen, two men, four women and ten children. No change in the population took place.

TSISTLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve.—The villages and reserves are at the head of Trembleur lake, and left bank and mouth of Tatlo river. The reserves contain nine hundred and eighty-nine, and forty-nine acres, respectively.

Vital Statistics.—The population of both bands is thirteen, consisting of four men, three women and six children. No deaths or births occurred.

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PINTOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and at the mouth and right bank of Pintoe river. The reserve contains seven hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers forty-five, consisting of twelve men, fourteen women and nineteen children ; there was one death and one birth.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are situated on the left shore of Stuart's lake, and near its discharge, Stuart's river. The area of the reserve is two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, composed of fifty-eight men, fifty-five women and fifty-nine children. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND, INCLUDING STELLA.

Reserve.—The village of the former band with reserve, are located on the left shore of Fraser lake, and at its discharge, the Natleh river ; Stella, with its reserve, is on the other end of the lake, at a distance of nine miles, and on the right bank of Stella river, at its discharge into the forementioned lake. The reserves comprise an area of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine, and two thousand and seventy-seven acres, respectively.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers eighty-nine, composed of nineteen men, twenty women, and fifty children. There were six deaths and twelve births, giving an increase of six.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony creek, down to its discharge into Noolke lake. The reserve comprises an area of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-eight, composed of twenty-seven men, twenty-six women and forty-five children. There were five deaths and nine births, making an increase of four.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river. No. 2, is also located on that side of the river. No. 3 is located on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4, on the latter's right bank, and also on the right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and twenty-two, consisting of thirty-eight men, thirty-six women and forty-eight children. There were during the year three deaths and three births, and no change is to record.

TSISTLATHO BAND (BLACKWATER).

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1, is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river ; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattasley or Bobtail lake ; and all amount in area to four hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers seventy-six, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-one women and thirty-one children. There were two deaths and two births during the year.

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McLeod's LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the western bank of McLeod's lake, and the reserve on both sides of Long river. This reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers ninety-one, composed of twenty men, nineteen women, and fifty-two children. There was one death and one birth.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEES.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees usually meets and camps about Fort Grahame on the Findley river during the winter.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers ninety-five, consisting of twenty-seven men, twenty-five women and forty-three children. There were two births and two deaths.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEES.

Location.—Another nomadic band of Sikanees generally camps during winter on the western shore of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and eighteen : thirty-six men, thirty-two women and fifty children. There were reported of this band two deaths and two births.

OUTLYING BANDS, NA-ANEES.

Location.—Two bands of semi-nomadic Na-anees, hunting and trapping to the north of Connelly lake, winter on that lake.

Vital Statistics.—These two bands aggregate in number one hundred and fifty-two, composed of forty-seven men, forty-four women and sixty-one children. According to best advices there occurred amongst them two deaths and two births during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS RESPECTING HOQUELGET DIVISION.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division comprise an area of twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven acres.

In passing through the Hoquelget or Bulkley valley—the best part of this district—in the direction of Fraser's lake, its most conspicuous features are the beautiful prairies of luxuriant grazing land. In their wide expanse, with now and then a lake, rolling and gentle slopes alternate in their general character with well watered vales, whilst groves of poplar and balm of Gilead enhance the whole, at intervals, with pleasing interchanges of their park-like effects.

Population.—The population of this division numbers one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, showing an increase of thirteen over last year's count.

Tribe or Nation.—They are the people of the Dini nation, of the Carrier group. Though the Sikanees are somewhat regarded as a sept of their own, with hunting grounds from north of McLeod's lakes to the Rocky mountains, and to which the western Na-anees likewise belong, they can fairly be classed as belonging to that group and of the Dini nation.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians are made aware of the necessity of general cleanliness and are mindful of it. Many have been vaccinated, and nothing in semblance of contagion became evident.

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Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of all the bands are hunting, trapping and fishing; the Indians residing in villages also own more or less cattle and horses. At Stuart's lake (Fort St. James) and Fort George they earn some money by canoeing and boating, and in various other ways, with those of Stony creek. They also periodically attend to their garden patches, more or less to a fair extent.

Buildings.—All the houses built of late years are substantial and of modern style, and arranged with more thought for comfort.

Stock.—Their stock wintered without loss, and year by year better provision is made for its keep.

Farming Implements.—The implements used are still such as scythes and hand rakes with other tools useful in clearing and tilling garden land.

Education.—There are no schools on any reserves of this group and division, but the people have learnt to use the syllabic writing in their own language.

Religion.—All the Indians of the district under consideration belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are very devout in their religious observations, of whom those of the outlying bands are regarded as the most zealous. At Stuart's lake is a large church and a mission, and there are also churches at Thatce, Pintee, Fraser's lake, Stella, Stony creek, Fort George, McLeod's lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are tractable in disposition, law-abiding and free from all former objectionable customs. They are expert in hunting, trapping and fishing. However, those of the outlying bands forbear to avail themselves of the latter for support, as they are averse to the fish diet, and principally subsist on fresh and smoked moose and cariboo meat. They are all undergoing a steady evolution of progress. By degrees they are enlarging their potato grounds and improving their yields by more care, concurrently, bestowed upon them; and it is pleasing to reflect that, also in this respect, the outlying bands have made a fair beginning.

Of course in drawing inferences from comparisons, especially with the Indians of the first division, all due allowance must be made for the differences in the opportunities and surroundings of these; however, where will and deed go hand in hand, the result cannot be otherwise than satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of liquor occasionally finding its way from Quesnel to Stuart's lake village, no trouble is experienced anywhere else in this division; and for moral conduct, also within it, I can highly commend the Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of both divisions—of one thousand and sixty-seven, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, respectively—comprises a total of two thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and with a slight decrease in the former and increase in the latter, results in an increase of four in the agency.

Reserves.—With an area of fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres, of the Kitsun division, and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven acres of the Hoquelget division, respectively, this agency contains a total reserve area of forty-four thousand two hundred and nineteen acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, inclusive of some for fishing grounds.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, September 20, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, and extends from Cape Mudge on the north, to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-three acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale, which reserves are occupied by the following bands :—

SOOKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the straits of San Juan de Fuca, about twenty-five miles southwest of the city of Victoria, the area of which is one hundred and sixty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-three, consisting of six men, seven women and ten children. During the year one died, one moved to the West Coast ; there were no births.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians all enjoy good health, and keep their premises clean and tidy. They were all vaccinated during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing. During the summer they go to the Fraser river for the salmon fishing, and in the fall to the hop-fields in the State of Washington.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians have all good implements and stock. Their buildings, including houses, barns and stables, are in good repair. Their stock is well cared for.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve, on account of the small number of children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, devoting more attention to the improvement of their land than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—This band is recovering from the effects of the loss of the schooner *Earle*, by which nearly all the male members of the band were drowned several years ago.

CHEERNO BAND, (BEECHER BAY).

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the straits of San Juan de Fuca, about fifteen miles southwest of Victoria, and contains an area of seven hundred and seventy-nine acres. As most of the land on this reserve is rocky, very little of it is fit for cultivation.

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Vital Statistics.—The total population is fifty-two ; being made up of fourteen men, twenty-two women and sixteen children. During the year there has been one death and two births.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been good. The dwellings are kept fairly clean. During the past year the Indians have all been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, and fishing for the Victoria market. A few go over to the hop-fields in the State of Washington.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Dwellings are fairly good. They have a few cattle and horses of medium quality. They own few farming implements, which are, however, of good quality.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. A few of the children receive rudimentary education from the white settlers living near the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are principally Roman Catholics ; the others pagans and Shakers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, with a tendency to progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are addicted to intemperance. They are hardly what is termed good moral Indians.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families :—Esquimalt and Discovery island Indians, as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on Victoria harbour, Esquimalt harbour, and islands in the straits of San Juan de Fuca, the total area of which is three hundred and six acres. Very little of the land is fit for agricultural purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The total population numbers one hundred and sixty-three, consisting of forty men, forty-nine women and seventy-four children. During the year there have been seven births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. Living near the city of Victoria their occupied houses are kept in good condition, and are neat.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and working for white men in the city of Victoria form their chief means of livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Little, if any, stock is kept by these Indians. Their dwellings and outhouses are in a fairly good condition.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—They are all either Roman Catholics or Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and show a desire to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral, but being situated near the city of Victoria, unfortunately a few are addicted to intemperate habits.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in Saanich district, viz.: the Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquechin, Tsartilp and Tsawout, the total area of the said reserves being three thousand three hundred and eighteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total population numbers two hundred and sixty-three, consisting of sixty-nine men, ninety women, one hundred and four children. During the year there have been five births and five deaths ; no change in population.



MODERN INDIAN HOUSE, AVANEEH, NASS RIVER, B.C.



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Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are general farming, fishing and hop-picking, also working among the adjoining white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of these Indians have good, comfortable dwellings, fairly well furnished, and their outbuildings are fairly good.

Their stock are of improved breeds and fairly well cared for.

Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are in good condition.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated on the Tsawout reserve, the other at Tsartlip. They take a lively interest in education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and attend church very regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding ; unfortunately a few of them get into trouble through violation of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of drunkenness occur when the Indians get into the city of Victoria, where they are exposed to temptation by Chinese whisky-pedlars. As a whole they are well behaved.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserve.—The following bands occupy reserves in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about forty miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Olemclemaluts, Khenipsin, Kokasilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of the reserves of said bands is six thousand and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The seven bands have a combined population of six hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of two hundred and thirteen men, two hundred and nineteen women, and two hundred and sixty-seven children. During the year there have been thirteen births, nine deaths; increase for the year, four.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been tolerably good ; no contagious diseases prevailed during the year, the principal maladies being consumption, scrofula and rheumatism. Owing to the Cowichan and Kokasilah rivers flowing through the reserves, there is always a plentiful supply of clear fresh water, which conduces in a great measure to good sanitation.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming forms the chief occupation, although during the summer and autumn the Indians derive considerable cash from the fisheries on the Fraser river and from the hop-fields in the State of Washington. They also earn considerable money from the white farmers adjoining their reserves.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There is a decided improvement in the character of the buildings. A number of the Indians have built private dwelling-houses on their locations, instead of living in the large rancherie houses at the villages, as they used to do formerly. The interior of their houses is well furnished ; several of the Indians own sewing-machines, which the women use to make their own garments.

Some of their stock is of a very superior order ; they are replacing their small ponies with heavy draught horses. There are a number of mowers, reapers, binders and steam-power as well as horse-power threshing-machines owned by the Indians on this reserve, with which they earn considerable sums of money harvesting and threshing the crops of the white farmers.

Education.—These Indians are provided with two schools. One situated in the Somenos village, the other between the Olemclemaluts and Quamichan villages. Both schools are doing good work. The older children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

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Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics ; a few are adherents of the Methodist Church and some are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this district are industrious and law-abiding, seldom violating it, and are as a whole very progressive people.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking them as a whole, they are fairly temperate ; a few unfortunately are very fond of liquor. They are very moral and compare favourably with the best Indians on the Pacific coast.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves.—One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river, about a mile and a half from its mouth, and another on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of four hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five, consisting of eight men, ten women and seven children. No births and no deaths have occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians have been very healthy ; no sickness of a contagious nature has prevailed. They all live during the summer months in their private houses.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in farming and fishing, and some cash is earned by working among the white farmers, taking contracts clearing land.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have good neat buildings, a few barns or stables. Their stock is not of very good quality, but well taken care of ; so are their farming implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. As soon as the children are old enough, they attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are either Roman Catholics or semi-pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and seldom get into trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band. A few occasionally indulge in liquor.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserve.—The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, a fishing station on the left bank of Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is three thousand and eighty-four acres. There are no lines dividing the lands of the two bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and two, made up of thirty men, thirty-two women and forty children. There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Like the other reserves, there is a good supply of clear spring water located on the beach. There has been very little sickness during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Very little farming is done by these Indians. The principal occupations are fishing and boat-building. Quite a number find employment in the new town of Ladysmith.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Very little stock is kept, but it is well cared for. The houses are in fair condition, principally the larger rancherie houses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Children of school age go to the industrial school on Kuper island.

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Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Some of them are above the average in intelligence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, very seldom getting into trouble.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Valdez island, and consists of three reserves, which have a total area of one thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-eight, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty women and forty-seven children. During the year there have been three births and one death ; increase two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians is very good, due in a great measure to their living on the salt water.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is nearly all rock and heavy timber. Little, if any, farming is done ; fishing and boat-building form the chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Very little stock is kept. The buildings are fair.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. Children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—All these Indians are either Roman Catholics or pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Not being near a town, where they would be exposed to temptation, they are temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserve.—This band includes the Llmalche and Tsussie bands. Their reserve is situated on Kuper island and Tent island, and the northwest extremity of Galiano island, and a small reserve at the mouth of the Chemainus river, forming a total area of two thousand three hundred and thirty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-four, consisting of sixty-eight men, sixty-nine women and eighty-seven children. During the year there have been seven births and one death ; increase, six.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians is good. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building form the chief occupations. Little, if any, farming is done.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are in fairly good condition. Little, if any, stock is kept. There are very few farm implements.

Education.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on this reserve.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is evidence of a steady and permanent improvement in the condition of these Indians, due in great measure to the influence of the industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are tolerably temperate and moral.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island, forming a total area of six hundred and thirty-seven acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-six, consisting of thirty men, thirty-nine women and ninety-seven children. During the year there have been five births and four deaths ; increase, one.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band is very good. Sanitary conditions are fair, no epidemic occurring during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm, work in the coal mines and trim coal in the ships, at which they earn good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians have good, well furnished dwelling-houses. Some even have organs in their houses.

Their stock are fairly good.

Their implements are fair, but not very well cared for.

Education.—They are supplied with a school, and take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and show a disposition to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering their proximity to the town of Nanaimo, their habits are fairly temperate and moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has a total area of two hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirteen, being four men, seven women and two children. No births nor deaths have occurred during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal employment of these Indians is fishing and the manufacture of dog-fish oil.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—They are fairly healthy. Sanitary condition is good ; their places are tolerably clean.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—They are either Methodists or pagans.

Characteristics.—They are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not very temperate, being rather addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of one hundred and ninety-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirteen, consisting of four men, four women and five children. There were no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These Indians are fairly healthy. The sanitary condition is good.

Resources and Occupations.—They do a little farming, fish and act as guides for hunting and prospecting parties.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are fair. Stock not bad. The implements are well cared for.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has not been much improvement made during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

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COMOX BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose Spit, Comox harbour. The area of the reserve is three hundred and seventy-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-one; twenty-two men, twenty-two women and seventeen children. During the year there have been two births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the band has been fairly good; no diseases nor epidemic prevailed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations are farming, fishing and hunting.

Religion.—Sixty of these Indians are Presbyterians, and one is a Roman Catholic.

Education.—The school on this reserve is closed on account of the indifference of the parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but not very ambitious to improve their condition; not much progress has been made during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a few buildings in fair condition. Their stock is of medium quality. There are not many farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not much addicted to drink. Their morality is on a par with that of Indians elsewhere.

GALIANO ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the northwest extremity of Galiano island, and is included in the area of the reserve of the Penelakut band.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-one, consisting of eight men, eight women and fifteen children. No births nor deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations. There is no farming, though a little gardening.

Buildings and Stock.—There are many buildings on this reserve. There is no stock.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of the reserve is included in that of the bands in the Saanich district.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-seven, consisting of six men, six women and fifteen children. No births nor deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition of the Indians on this reserve are good.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing for the Victoria and Vancouver markets is their only occupation.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This being only a fishing station, there are only a few cedar slab shanties on the reserve. There are no stock and implements for the same reason.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and make a good deal of money by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet. It has a total area of one hundred and thirty acres. There is at present only one man and one woman occupying this reserve and that only during the summer months. They spend the winter among their relations on the west coast of the island. There have been no deaths nor births during the year. In religion, they are Methodists.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout the agency are on the whole industrious and are becoming more self-reliant, showing a desire to settle small disputes among themselves by the advice of the local Indian councils.

In a large measure the success of the Indians is due to the various missionaries working among them, also to the principal of the industrial school on Kuper island and the teachers of the several day schools established throughout the agency, who teach the Indians habits of industry, order and cleanliness, and also, how to think and act for themselves.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 26, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians in this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in the Chilliwack district, forming a total area of three thousand six hundred and forty-one acres, viz.:—Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Vital Statistics.—The nine bands named have a combined population of three hundred and fifteen, an increase of nineteen since last census. During the year there

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were eighteen births, eleven deaths and twenty-eight migrations. The migrations were chiefly occasioned through intermarriage with Indians of other bands; there were no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature having occurred. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians of these reserves engage chiefly in agriculture and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them working for their white neighbours, and at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are nearly all frame, and are kept clean and in good repair.

Their stock is of the variety usually found on the farms of their white neighbours, a continued improvement from year to year being noticeable in their horses, the Indian ponies being replaced or crossed with good horses.

Most families have their own farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by these Indians in educational matters, the Roman Catholic Indians sending their children to the school at St. Mary's mission, and those of the Methodist religion to the Coqualeetza institute, both of which schools are doing an excellent work for these Indians.

Religion.—These Indians follow respectively the Roman Catholic, the Church of England and the Methodist persuasions, and are attentive to religious matters. During the early part of June last, upwards of two thousand Indians assembled on Skwah reserve from different parts of the province to attend the ceremony of opening a new church on the reserve by His Lordship Bishop Dontenwill, assisted by many priests. On the last day of the gathering (June 8) the Indians gave a tableau of the Passion Play in the open air, which was exceedingly well rendered, and was attended by a large number of white people, some of whom came long distances.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, on the whole, fairly industrious and law-abiding, but lack perseverance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, as a general rule, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

BANDS ON BURRARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six acres, are as follows:—Burrard Inlet No. 3, False Creek, Mission Burrard Inlet, Kapilano, Skawamish, Howe Sound and Seymour Creek.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these six bands is three hundred and seventy-four, an increase of eleven during the year. There were fourteen births, twelve deaths and twelve migrations during the year; migrations chiefly occasioned by intermarriage with other Indians.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging and loading vessels with lumber at the saw-mills. A little gardening and farming is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses and outhouses.

Their cattle and horses are well cared for, and are of good breed.

Their implements also are well taken care of.

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Education.—A boarding school was opened adjoining the Mission reserve about two years ago by the Roman Catholic bishop, with four sisters in charge as teachers, also a chaplain. This school fills a long-felt want, and is much appreciated by the Squamish Indians.

Religion.—These Indians are all either Roman Catholics or pagans ; those of them professing the Roman Catholic religion are regular attendants at church, and take great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and obedient to the advice of their elders.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate and moral ; a few only are fond of liquor.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, and about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and one, a decrease of six since last census. There were three births, four deaths, and five migrations ; migrations caused through intermarriage with Indians of other bands.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature having made its appearance among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them at hop-picking and working for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, with good barns and stables.

Their stock are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is manifested in education ; most of the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one, who became a Methodist while a pupil at the Coqualeetza Institute. They have a nice church in their village, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, a few only being fond of liquor.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Indians occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles up stream, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and sixty-three. There were nine births and five deaths, making an increase of four since last census.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good ; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, dairying, fishing, and hunting, are the chief occupations of these Indians, as in previous years. James of Scowlitz, and Johnny Leon, Chief

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of Chehalis, take the lead in dairying, the former milking nine cows and the latter five cows, during the summer, other members milking one or two cows each.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable frame dwellings. They have fairly good barns and stables, and take good care of their stock, putting up plenty of hay for them during the winter. They have good farming implements and take good care of them.

Education.—Most of the children of school age of these bands attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, with the exception of five, who belong to the English Church. They are attentive to the instructions received from their pastors.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making steady progress and are law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, and about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-six, two births and one death having occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting. Being near New Westminster, they furnish the local market with most of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings. They do not keep much stock, preferring to make a living by fishing and hunting.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is five hundred and four, being an increase of twenty-three since last census. There were twenty-four births, nineteen deaths and thirteen migrations during the year; migrations caused by intermarriage with Indians of other bands.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors, and agricultural pursuits are the chief occupations of these Indians. Owing to the high

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water last year all crops planted at Pemberton Meadows, as well as at other points, were destroyed by the floods.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, and keep them in good repair. The barns and stables are mostly log buildings. Their horses are mostly Indian ponies. Their cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals and are well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay having been cut to feed them during winter. Farming implements are well cared for.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have three churches, one at Douglas, one at Skookum Chuck and one at Pemberton Meadows.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, simple, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral and are strictly honest, very few of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about two miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about seven miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-nine. There were three births and two deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and the Indians have all been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, and agriculture, a little mixed farming being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses and keep them in good order. Their farming implements are well cared for and suitable for their requirements. Their stock also is well cared for and looked after.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by these Indians ; most of their children of school age are attending school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics. A few belong to the Church of England. They are a simple-minded good people. There is a church at each village where services are held frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people, are obliging and kind to their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser river on the north and south banks of the river, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-seven. There was one birth and one death during the year ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good ; most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in agriculture and fishing, each family doing more or less mixed farming and fruit-culture, also poultry-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their cattle and

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horses, putting up a good supply of fodder for them during the winter. They have a good supply of farming implements, including a threshing-machine, of which they take good care.

Education.—The greater number of these Indians have been educated at the Indian school at St. Mary's mission, and all of them are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church built on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of more than average intelligence, and to him is due the credit in a great measure for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

HOMALKO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaapina straits; they contain a combined area of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—These bands have a population of one hundred and fifty-seven. There were two births, nine deaths, and one migration during the year; deaths were mostly of children and were the result of measles.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles among children, the health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, logging and farming constitute the occupations of these Indians, only a small amount of farming being done.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by these Indians are mostly good frame dwellings, although some of them are not so, and are of the old-time houses. Their stock are never housed, but manage to get along fairly well, as there is very little frost or snow on this part of the coast. They keep no horses, and the only implements they have are those they can use by hand, such as spades, shovels, &c.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics; they have a nice church at Squirrel cove, and one at the mouth of Bute inlet, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, and as a rule provide for all their requirements, very seldom asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, not a half-breed being among either band.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated from time to time.

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Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and farming, each family doing a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are well cared for, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—A number of these Indians send their children to the Indian school at St. Mary's mission, the parents in most cases being anxious to get their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held from time to time, and are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their priest.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral people. In past years many of them were of intemperate habits, but I am glad to say they are much improved in this respect.

LANGLEY AND WHARNOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on MacMillan island, in the Fraser river, about twenty miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-four, a decrease of four since last census. There were no births and four deaths during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, although consumption seems to have a hold on several of them. Their villages are kept clean, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—All these Indians do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling-houses, good barns and stables, which are kept clean and in good repair. Their cattle and horses are of good breeding, and are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—Many of these Indians have been educated at St. Mary's mission Indian school, and all of them take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They practise their religion faithfully, and are good people. They have a small church on each reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people, and are not given to the use of liquor.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, close to its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-six, an increase of four since last census. There were five births and one death during the year; no other changes in the population.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and some of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have all comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their horses and cattle are well cared for, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians are anxious to have their children receive a good education. Some have their children at the Coqualeetza Institute, some at St. Mary's mission and others again at Kuper island school.

Religion.—Eighty-three of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists and three are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole temperate and moral, a few only of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about thirty miles east from New Westminster, and contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-two, an increase of two since last census. There were four births and three deaths and one migration during the year; migration occasioned through marriage. No other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—All of these Indians do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their stock are well cared for, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians take a keen interest in educational matters. Most of the younger members of the band having attended the mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's mission. They are attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, very few of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves in New Westminster and at Brownsville, comprising an area of about ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians have a population of sixty-five. During the year there were three deaths; there were no births and no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing and hunting. They supply the local market with a good deal of the fish and game required.

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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings. A few of them own their own residences in the city of New Westminster, on which they pay taxes. Very little farming is done by them, just a few garden patches. They do not keep much stock.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in education, and are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on the reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people; only a few of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

NICOOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-six. There were two births and four deaths; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupation of these Indians. Nearly all of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are well cared for, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians do not trouble much about education and very few of them can either read or write.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but are not much troubled over religion. They have a small church at Skweahm which is seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, follow their old customs a good deal, but are improving gradually.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, moral, but many of them are addicted to the use of liquor.

SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-seven. There was one birth and two deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, and Stock.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are well cared for, and are of similar quality to those found among their white neighbours.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians, nearly all of them doing more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season they fish for the canneries.

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Education.—These Indians take an active interest in education. Most of the children of school age attend the school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are much attached to their religion. They have two small churches on their reserve, one belonging to the Indians who are members of the Church of England, and the other belonging to those of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people.

POPOUM AND SQUATITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-six. There was one birth and four deaths; no other changes in the population during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupation of these Indians, each family doing a little mixed farming, and during the fishing season they fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, which are kept in fairly good repair. Their horses and cattle are well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, most of the parents being anxious to send their children to school. A few, however, take no interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-six of these Indians belong to the English Church, ten to the Methodist Church and twenty are Roman Catholics. The members of each denomination have their own church, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, and are easily managed.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

SEMAIHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiahmoo bay. It contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-two. There was one birth and one death; no other changes in the population during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is fishing, a little mixed farming or gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those found with their white neighbours, and are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

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Education.—Only a few of these Indians can either read or write, and owing to the inadequacy of school accommodation provided, there is no room for any of these children at the mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics ; they have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral ; but owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, they can easily procure liquor ; but, on the whole, there is little to find fault with.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of eight hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-four. There were eight births, eight deaths, and eight Indians migrated from Sliammon during the year ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, and hand-logging constitute the principal occupations of these Indians, a little gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings, which are kept in good repair. Their stock are allowed to run at large during summer and winter, but on the whole do fairly well.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a beautiful church at their village, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, kind people, are easy to get along with, and are strictly honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people ; drunkenness is practically unknown among them, and to their credit there is not a half-breed among the band.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of Fraser river, at Sumass Bar, on the north bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass, on Sumass lake ; and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty. There were no births and no deaths during the year. There were eight migrations, one family, consisting of father, mother and six children, having moved to Skwah reserve.

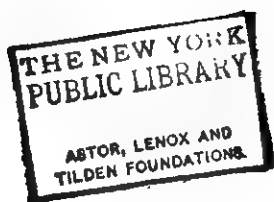
Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean, and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have all fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of good grade, and are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.



THRASHING MACHINE OWNED AND WORKED BY INDIANS, SOMENOS RESERVE, COWICHAN, B.C.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever attended school, and they do not take much interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-eight are Methodists and twenty-two are Roman Catholics. They are very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple, easy-going people, rather indolent and giving little trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina straits, and contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and two. There were two births and eight deaths during the year. In previous years a number of Indians belonging to Sechelt, Klahoose, and Homalko, and who were intermarried with Sliammon Indians, had been enumerated by mistake twice. This is now rectified, the correct number being one hundred and two.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good, and excepting an epidemic of measles, which caused the death of eight children, no sickness of a serious nature occurred among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and hand-logging, only a little gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians are improving their dwellings from year to year. Their stock run at large during summer and winter, and do fairly well.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are much attached to their religion. They have erected a beautiful church on their reserve during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an easy-going, simple-minded people, obedient to authority and scrupulously honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. To their credit there is not a half-breed in the band.

SKWAWAHLOOK'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby creek and Hope. It contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-three. There was one birth and one death during the year; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, fishing and hunting constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They take good care of their stock during winter, as also of their farming implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where service is held regularly. They are attentive to their religious duties.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority, and live on good terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people.

TCHEWASSAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-five. There were three births, one death and three migrations during the year ; migrations occasioned through intermarriage with other Indians ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They have a good grade of horses and cattle, also good farm implements, which they take good care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's mission is constantly full. A few have sent their children to Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very much given to religious ideas. They have no church on their reserve, and when they come to church they generally go to Kiekiet reserve (Brownsville), which they usually do at Christmas and Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are on the whole a simple, good people. Having enough for their immediate wants, they have little thought for to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but I am sorry to say many of them are fond of liquor.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth, and contains eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-three, a decrease of six during the year. There were no births and six deaths ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Four Indians, who had been suffering from consumption for quite a while, died from the disease within the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. A few work as section hands on the Canadian Pacific railway.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They do not keep many cattle or horses, but what stock they have are well cared for, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children, and are anxious to see them on a par with their white neighbours.

Religion.—Sixty-three of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and twenty are members of the Church of England. They are very attentive to their religious duties, each denomination having its own church in the village, where divine service is held from time to time.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, easy to get along with, and live in harmony with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are slowly but steadily improving. Those of them who have been educated and who have taken up house on their own account show a marked improvement in their homes, as compared with those of their less fortunate neighbours who have not received any school training. The four schools in this agency, viz.: All Hallows, Coqualeetza Institute, St. Mary's Mission and Squamish Mission, have been well attended; the pupils attending them have made marked progress, and show the good training received. To the principals in charge of these schools, as well as to their assistants, too much praise cannot be given for the care and attention bestowed on the pupils under their charge.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, August 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement, on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is located in, and scattered over, the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately twenty-four thousand square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage, according to plans, of three hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four acres. Some of the plans of additions made to the reserves in the Upper Similkameen have not yet been completed. This would enlarge the area somewhat.

Means of Conveyance.—The Canadian Pacific railway, with its extension of the Shuswap and Okanagan branch, and a stretch of steamboat navigation of some seventy miles, encircles the agency, somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe, from Spuzzum, on the Fraser river, to Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan lake, a distance of three hundred and forty-two miles. Other portions, extending beyond and lying within this segment, are reached by stage lines, by saddle-horses, and in some of the more inaccessible portions—particularly along the Fraser—on foot.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap, Thompson River and Similkameen tribes, and speak the languages known as Shuswap, Thompson and Similkameen. Many of the younger ones speak very good English.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

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FRASER DISTRICT.

Reserves.—This district, extending from Spuzzum to Nesikeep, the western boundary of the agency, contains the following reserves, viz. : Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Kanaka Bar, Boothroyd's and Lytton. These reserves are again divided among various bands of Indians.

The same natural features characterize all of the Fraser reserves ; 'bench' lands along the river's banks at various elevations from high-water level to several hundred of feet in height, in places a succession of benches extending to a background of rugged, timbered mountains. These terraces, with their houses, gardens, small orchards and small cultivated fields, form generally a very picturesque landscape. Below Lytton, outside of the small area cultivated, little open ground or natural pasturage exists. From Lytton to Nesikeep, up the Fraser, the natural character of the country becomes more open, with fairly good grazing lands. More irrigation, too, is required to raise crops ; the facilities for irrigation are good, but the amount of tillable land is limited.

Resources and Occupations.—The bands below Lytton grow principally small patches of timothy and clover hay and vegetables, as well as small quantities of fruit, apples, plums and small fruits. The Indians depend more on mining, when the stage of water is suitable, fishing in season, and hunting to some extent. Also, many of them get employment on the railroad, and give good satisfaction as section hands. Above Lytton they farm more extensively, and have more horses and larger herds of cattle. They also follow mining and fishing extensively.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, the death-rate being about three and two-thirds per cent. No epidemic has appeared among them. The villages during winter are kept in fairly good sanitary condition. On the opening of spring the great majority of the Indians abandon their houses and villages and live in tents, either on their little plots of ground or scattered along the river, as their mining operations require. This has a sanitary effect on the older ones, but the children are sometimes exposed to the inclemency of the weather in early spring. Vaccination has been attended to.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of their buildings are of hewn logs, very substantially built, and roofed with cedar shingles principally. Around Lytton and Kapatsitsan (North Bend) a good proportion of the houses are frame.

Of stock, the Indians have a number of horses, mostly for riding and packing, and some cattle. They have sufficient farm implements for their limited requirements.

Education.—A few children from some of the bands have attended the industrial school at Kamloops and All Hallows's, Yale. Some of the Spuzzum band have attended the provincial day school in operation near the latter place, and they have made good progress and have been well behaved.

Religion.—All the Indians profess Christianity, and belong either to the Roman Catholic or Anglican denominations. They have good churches and attend service regularly.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserve.—The area of this reserve is four hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine. During the year there were three births and two deaths.

Progress.—During the year one new house has been built and fencing improved.

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BOSTON BAR BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands include Tquayum, Kapatsitsan and Skuzzy, embracing a combined area of six hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Tquayum is seventy-three. There have been three births and three deaths during the year. The population of Kapatsitsan is fifty-two. There have been four deaths and three births during the year.

The Skuzzy reserve has become almost deserted and the population, thirty-five, merged in that of Tquayum and Kapatsitsan.

Characteristics and Progress.—These bands are industrious and well-behaved. They work largely for wages, fish, hunt and mine for gold, and do not lay up much for a rainy day. Chief George, Kapatsitsan, has a nice little orchard and garden producing well. Some improvement has been made in their houses, noticeably at Tquayum.

BOOTHROYD BANDS.

The reserves of these bands contain one thousand five hundred and sixty and one-half acres, and are occupied by Nkatsam, Sook and Kamus bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Sook-Kamus band is seventy-four. There have been two births during the year and no deaths.

The population of Nkatsam band is eighty-seven. There have been two deaths and five births during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and exceptionally law-abiding. Drunkenness or violation of law is almost unknown among them, consequently they are better off than many of the Fraser Indians. They make a comfortable living by working on the railway, by mining, fishing, and from the proceeds of their lands and stock. They have built a small church and improved their lands and fences during the year.

KANAKA BAR BANDS.

The reserves of these bands contain an area of one thousand and sixty-seven and one-half acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Hlukhlukatan is fifty-six. There have been two births and two deaths during the year.

The population of Siska band is thirty-two. There have been no births and no deaths during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and steady, and are well-behaved. They have little ground which can be improved. They have built one house during the year.

LYTTON RESERVES AND SKAPPA.

These reserves, thirty-two in number, contain ten thousand five hundred and sixty and a fraction acres. They are occupied by the Klickumcheen, Nkya, Spapium, Nhumeen, Stryne, Snahaim, Skapp, Yeut, Nesikeep and Skappa bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Klickumcheen is one hundred and thirty-seven. There have been ten births and eleven deaths during the year.

The population of Spapium band is thirty-four. There have been no births and no deaths during the year.

The population of Nhumeen band is thirty-one. There have been four births and five deaths during the year.

The population of Stryne band is fifty-seven. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

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The population of Sanahaim band is forty. There have been three births, one death and two migrations from the band during the year.

The population of Skapp band is twenty-three. There has been one birth and no deaths during the year.

The population of Yeut is forty-four. There have been two births, one death and two migrations into the band during the year.

The population of Nesikeep band is twelve. There has been one death and no births during the year.

The population of the Skappa band is eighteen. There have been no births and no deaths during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—All of these bands are industrious and law-abiding and succeed for the most part in making a good living. The opportunities for increasing their tillable land are limited, still some progress has been made in this direction. Yeut and Snahaim bands in particular have greatly increased their agricultural products. The fine appearance of the orchards at Yeut and Spapium attract attention. Two houses have been built and fencing improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Few cases of drunkenness occur among the Fraser Indians, and they are generally good-living people.

THOMPSON DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Thompson river from Lytton to Kamloops, and includes, with its tributaries, the Bonaparte river and Deadman's creek, the following reserves : Nicaomin, Cook's Ferry, Oregon Jack creek, Ashcroft, Bonaparte and Deadman's creek. At Kamloops the Thompson is divided into the north and south branches, the Kamloops reserve being situated at the confluence, and being bounded on the west and south by these branches respectively. The north Thompson reserve is fifty miles up the north branch, and Neskainlith, Adam's lake and Kuaut on the south branch and Shuswap lake, the source of this branch.

NICAOMIN AND SHHAHANIH BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, eighteen in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson, between Lytton and Cook's Ferry, on Nicaomin creek, and on the Lower Nicola river.

They contain twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-six and a half acres.

They consist of small, irregular and detached bench lands, lying along the rivers, at different elevations, and mountain grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Nicaomin band is forty-nine. There were two births and four deaths during the year.

The population of the Shhahanih band is eighty-one. There have been four births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these bands generally has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising, mining, fishing and hunting, and working as labourers on the railroad for the farmers in the Nicola country. Those settled on the Nicola do some freighting and packing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, well put together and comfortable.

Their stock consists of horses and cattle, chiefly the former, which they are improving ; and a few pigs.

Of farm implements, they have ploughs, harrows, wagons and harness sufficient.

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Religion.—All but two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. Two belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church, and consequently seldom have service.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and they are making some progress in farming and in improving their stock. A much larger crop was grown last season than formerly.

COOK'S FERRY BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, fifteen in number, are located along both banks of the Thompson, and on the higher plateaus and in the valleys adjacent thereto, from Cook's Ferry to Ashcroft. The reserves in the Oregon Jack group are also included, making an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six acres.

The country consists of bench lands, with open or sparsely timbered bunch grass hills and mountain meadows. Around Cook's Ferry the benches are dry and unproductive. Further up the river, in the vicinity of Spatsim, they are better adapted for cultivation. The bands occupying these reserves are Nkumcheen and Spatsim, the latter including the small bands known as Paskha and Nepa.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nkumcheen band is eighty-one. There were two births and one death during the year.

The population of Spatsim band is one hundred and thirty-five. There have been eight deaths and six births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, mining, fishing and hunting, and various occupations as cowboys and labourers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and covered with earth, excepting a few at Cook's Ferry. They are inferior to those on many reserves, but building material is hard to procure.

These Indians raise quite a number of horses of fair quality, cattle and other domestic animals.

They are well supplied with ploughs, harness and other farm machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-conducted. The Spatsim band is making progress in farming and improving its stock.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on the right bank of the Thompson, mostly on an elevated plateau several hundred feet above the river. They contain five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven acres. The country consists of open benches and rolling bunch-grass hills. The benches are suitable for cultivation and with water for irrigation would produce well. The hills formerly afforded good grazing, but the bunch grass has been much eaten off.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty. There have been no births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has been among them. Their houses are very well kept during the winter, and during the summer they are for the most part abandoned.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming to some extent, which is curtailed from a lack of water for irrigation, fishing and hunting; as farm hands and cowboys, freighting on the Cariboo road, and cutting and hauling wood to Ashcroft town.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs ; older ones are inferior and covered with earth ; the modern ones are much better and roofed with shingles, more commodious and better ventilated.

They possess a number of fairly good horses and a few cattle.

They have sufficient farm implements for their requirements, and wagons and harness for freighting and hauling.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They have grown more farm produce than formerly and are improving their lands by fencing. One good log dwelling has been added during the year.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Anglican Church. They have one church building and are good attendants.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Bonaparte river, a tributary of the Thompson, and on Hat creek, a stream flowing into the Bonaparte. They contain six thousand one hundred and fourteen acres. The natural features are some brush lands along the creeks, benches, where irrigation is required, natural meadows and bunch-grass hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine. There have been eleven births and six deaths during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly old, small and poorly furnished inside and out. A few of the later constructed show an improvement. These Indians have a fair proportion of rather good horses, and some cattle. They are fairly supplied with farm implements, wagons, harness and saddles, according to their needs.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and stock-raising, fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working for stockmen in the vicinity, as cowboys and farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but they are unable to raise much on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation. They have to depend largely for a living on what they earn as labourers from place to place and are consequently unsteady in their habits and spend as they earn. They were able to grow better crops last season on account of a greater rainfall.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic church, and they have built recently a very respectable church edifice.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The health of these Indians has been good and sanitary conditions are favourable.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR SKICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek, an affluent of the Thompson, and extends from its mouth up some twelve miles.

The area of this reserve is twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres.

The natural features consist of rolling bunch-grass benches and hills. The benches are suitable for cultivation if watered ; some brush and meadow lands higher up the creek. A magnificent grazing reserve, but unprotected by fencing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twelve. There have been eight births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians. Sanitary conditions are favourable and regulations have been attended to.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are of a poor order, of log cabins, roofed with earth for the most part. The house built last winter is an improvement. They have fair-sized bands of good saddle horses and some cattle, also a fair proportion of farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a good church edifice.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They have become too much attached to the pursuit and life of cowboys to the neglect of the improvement of their own lands. While they make good wages at this occupation, they do not make any provision for the future. They last spring expended considerable in horses and provisions towards bringing a ditch into their land, but too late to be of use the present season. One good log house has been built.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is principally situated at the junction of the north and south Thompson rivers, immediately opposite the city of Kamloops. It contains thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres.

The natural features of this reserve consist of extensive river flats and benches, containing fine meadow and grain lands, with a sufficient and convenient quantity of water for irrigation purposes. The slopes facing the rivers are open bunch grass hills, furnishing excellent pasturage, and the mountains higher up are timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-three. There have been eleven births and nine deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and the general health has been good. Sanitary regulations are fairly observed about their houses and village. The garbage accumulating during winter is collected and burned in spring, and as soon as the warm weather sets in, a majority of them remove to the fields and hills and live in tents. They have been vaccinated from time to time.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise grain, hay, vegetables, horses and cattle; they hunt and fish, and are extensively employed by neighbouring ranchers as farm hands and cowboys, in which latter occupation they employ their horses largely.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and buildings of these Indians are comparatively of a poor class. Many of the mud-roofed cabins of twenty years ago still do service in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The buildings erected in recent years are of a much better class, but altogether they compare unfavourably with many others less favourably situated.

In stock the Indians have a large band of fairly good horses suitable for farm and saddle, and a few cattle.

They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing machines, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have an elegant church, which they have rebuilt and enlarged during the year, making it probably the finest in the agency. I think it surpasses any in the city of Kamloops. They are regular attendants, strict adherents to the teachings of the church, and they have the presence of the priest much among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, none of them may be said to be indolent, but many of them do too much running about, and consequently spend most of what they make, instead of improving their lands as they might do. They are devoting themselves more to the raising of hay and vegetables, which they dispose of in Kamloops at a fair price. There are few infractions of the law among them, outside of cases arising out of the liquor traffic

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among them. I am pleased to say that, owing to the rigorous enforcement of the law in this respect, to the appointment of a paid Indian constable among the Indians, and to increased provincial police force, there has become apparent a marked improvement among these Indians. I might say in this connection that the Indians have built a lock-up in their village, where drunk or disorderly characters found on the reserve at night are confined until they can be brought over and handed to the authorities. The plan appears to be working well.

CHUCKCHUQUALE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on the north Thompson river.

Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres constitute the area of these reserves.

These reserves consist of large flats and low benches along the river banks, and of timbered slopes and mountains. The flats afford good tillable land, and the slopes furnish good summer grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-two. There have been sixteen births and seventeen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians. The relatively large proportion of deaths among them have occurred almost exclusively among children, and can only be accounted for on the ground of unnecessary exposure during winter and to the miserable character of most of their houses.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising, packing, and working as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a fairly good church, and otherwise the poorest class of buildings in the agency.

They have a number of horses and cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They are exceptionally pious, and in the building line have pretty well exhausted their efforts in the erection of a church edifice.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their way, very inoffensive and law-abiding. They hunt more than many other bands, still they are making considerable progress in agricultural pursuits.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on the south Thompson river, three miles from the foot of Little Shuswap lake, and on Salmon arm.

Six thousand nine hundred and one acres constitute the area of these reserves.

The natural features are : on the Thompson, open bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the slopes ; on Salmon arm, natural meadows and bottom, brush and timbered lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-nine. There have been seven births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, no epidemic has appeared among them, and they keep their houses and village clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting of wood, and working as labourers and woodmen, constitute the chief occupations of these Indians.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs, and roofed with cedar shingles. They have good work and saddle horses, and a number of cattle, and are supplied with nearly every kind of farm implement and machinery.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and are good Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. They have added largely to the tillable area of their reserve by reason of water-works for irrigation having been constructed, and are now in a position to do well. The improvement in this respect is very marked.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, six in number, are situated on the Thompson river, at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, on Adam's lake and on Salmon arm.

The combined area is seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres. The natural features are : on the Thompson river, extensive bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the slopes of the mountains, with timber higher up ; at Adam's lake and Salmon arm, natural meadows, brush and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-one. There have been fifteen births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. No infectious disease has appeared among them, and sanitary regulations are well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting to Kamloops of wood, and working as labourers for adjacent ranchers and woodmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings of cedar logs mostly and roofed with cedar shingles.

They have good work and saddle horse, and some cattle and other domestic animals, and are well supplied with necessary and up-to-date machinery and implements for farming extensively.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and good workers, and infractions of the law are almost unknown among them. They have added to their system of irrigation works, increased largely their acreage in crop and done considerable fencing and building improvements during the year.

KUAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated at the head of Little Shuswap lake, Little river, and on Salmon arm.

The area of these reserves is seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

The natural features of these reserves are : at the head of the lake, small area of bench and open grazing land ; along the river flats and at Salmon arm, heavily timbered lands, requiring much labour to clear.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-two. There have been seven births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has visited them. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their houses and village.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming; they hunt and fish, derive some revenue from the sale of wood cut in the process of clearing land, and as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a superior class of buildings, mostly of logs, while several of them are boarded outside with rustic, and lined inside with dressed lumber. They are all substantial buildings, well finished, and roofed with shingles.

These Indians possess a fair proportion of horses and cattle, and they have sufficient farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hard-working Indians. As they are situated they have to work hard to make a living, and they are making commendable progress in clearing their land.

Education.—Children from most of the Thompson bands are attending the industrial school at Kamloops, and a system of shorthand Chinook has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to correspond.

Temperance and Morality.—The Thompson Indians are as a class comparatively moral, but the tendency among some of the bands is towards intemperance. The Skichistin, Tluhtans and Kamloops bands have probably the worst reputation in this respect. I am convinced, however, that with the slight increase there has been made in the police force, and the vigour with which offenders have been prosecuted, this nuisance has to a considerable extent been abated.

NICOLA DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Nicola river and lake from Lower Nicola to Douglas lake, and includes the Hamilton creek and Coldwater reserves. It is occupied by the Quinshaatan, Quinskanaht, Naaik, Zoht, Nziskat, Spahamin and Hamilton creek bands.

QUINSKANAHT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located along the Lower Nicola river. It contains four thousand five hundred and fifty acres. The natural features are bottoms and benches along the river, and grazing lands along the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have good substantial log houses, a number of horses and cattle, and farm implements sufficient.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock on a small scale, freight and pack, fish and hunt, mine a little, and work as labourers for white settlers.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican Church with the exception of four, who are Roman Catholics. They have no church.

QUINSHAATAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coldwater, ten miles from its junction with the Nicola. It contains an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six and one-half acres. The natural features are bottom and bench lands along the river, and mountain grazing lands, lightly timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eleven. There have been two births and five deaths during the year.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm considerably, and raise horses and cattle. They fish and hunt extensively, and are employed by neighbouring farmers as labourers and stock hands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have good log and frame houses, several horses and cattle, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and exceptionally law-abiding. They have made good progress in clearing, cultivating and fencing their land, but are not as well off as some of the Nicola bands. They are well supplied with farm implements and machinery to carry on their farm operations.

Religion.—All but seven of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; seven are Anglicans. The Catholics have a good church and they are a very religious band.

NAAIK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, called Mammet, is situated along the valleys and slopes of the Nicola and Mammet rivers. It contains eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres.

It contains a happy combination of extensive brush and natural meadow lands along the rivers, extensive bench land, with abundance of water easily obtained for irrigation, and sloping bunch-grass foot-hills, with sufficient timber for all requirements.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-one. There have been twelve births and eight deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of grain, hay and other farm produce. They have good horses, harness, wagons, sleighs, and packing outfits, with which they freight and pack extensively from points on the Canadian Pacific railway to Nicola, Similkameen and other places. They also procure ready employment, when not engaged in their own farming, among the numerous white settlers of the district. They do not hunt or fish as much as many other bands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have numerous houses and outbuildings of logs and frame, and of good quality. They have many good horses, which they are constantly improving, and considerable cattle and other domestic stock, for all of which they make good provision. With all necessary farm implements and machinery they are well supplied.

Religion.—A large majority of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, the rest to the Roman Catholic. The Anglicans have a good church and are good attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are exceptionally industrious, and some of them are in consequence increasing in wealth. Their reserve is better fenced, cultivated and improved than any in the agency. They will shortly, at the present rate of progress, have all the tillable land under cultivation. During the year considerable land has been cleared and broken, several buildings erected and a number of implements acquired.

ZOHT BAND.

Reserves.—This small reserve is situated on Clapperton creek, near the foot of Nicola lake. It contains an area of six hundred and sixty acres. There is some bench land, inferior for cultivation, and fair grazing mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-one. There have been two births and one death during the year.

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Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, and have a few horses and cattle. They do some hunting and fishing, but subsist more on the proceeds of the labour they do for white ranchers in the vicinity.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and are fairly comfortable.

They do not possess much stock, chiefly horses, and they have farm implements sufficient for the amount of farming they do.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican denomination, and have a small church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Several of them are old, and but little progress is being made.

NZSKAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Coldwater river. It contains an area of three hundred and sixty-five acres.

It contains some wild meadow, a small proportion of light bench land, and the rest is inferior grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-one. There have been two births and one death during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have few natural resources. They farm a little and have some stock, chiefly horses. Some of the men are old and one of them is blind. It is remarkable the amount of freighting the latter does, with a boy or girl as guide. In other ways, by fishing and hunting, and by the assistance of their women and children, they manage to get along, but are unable to make much progress.

Religion.—Eleven of them belong to the Anglican, and ten to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church building.

SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are situated chiefly on the Nicola and Douglas lakes and Spahamin creek.

They contain a combined area of thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Along the river bottoms and by the margin of the lakes, brush land and low, open flats and natural meadow lands; on the lower foot-hills, some bench lands suitable for cultivation, and magnificent stretches of undulating bunch-grass grazing lands, with sufficient timber along the river and towards the base of the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-five. There have been nine births and four deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising, cattle and horses—the latter extensively—fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working as labourers and cowboys for the neighbouring stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have mostly good houses and buildings, well furnished and well kept. The buildings erected in recent years are a decided improvement on older ones.

These Indians are the most extensive stock-raisers in the agency, and have the best quality. Some of the best stallions and brood mares to be found in the province are owned by these Indians. Their cattle are also of a high grade.

They are well supplied with farm implements of every description.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have two fine churches, and are earnest worshippers.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Taken as a whole, they are an exemplary band of Indians. They are probably the wealthiest and most independent in the agency. They have a large tract of range land fenced, and they are constantly adding to it. During the year they have done considerable fencing, cleared eighteen acres of land, and added some to their houses and implements.

HAMILTON CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Hamilton (or Quelchena) creek, about ten miles from its mouth. It was originally intended as a grass reserve for the Lytton bands, and is occupied mostly by Indians from these bands.

It contains an area of four thousand four hundred and forty acres.

It largely consists of open, rolling bunch-grass lands, with small benches and flats along the creek suitable for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-eight. There have been four births and six deaths during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are few, and consist of small log houses.

The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, which, owing to the favourable character of the locality, require little provision or attention during winter.

They have sufficient farm implements.

Religion.—They mostly belong to the Anglican denomination, a few to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church building and are seldom visited by a clergyman.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Nicola district are comparatively moral and temperate.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been good. With the exception of a slight outbreak of enteric fever among the Spahamin band during early spring, which resulted in the death of one Indian of Spahamin and one from Zoht, who happened to be at the former place, no epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are good, and the regulations are well carried out. The Indians keep their houses fairly clean and orderly, and gather up and burn the garbage which accumulates about their villages. To some extent they live in tents during the summer. Vaccination has been well attended to.

Education.—A very limited number of children of this district are receiving the benefits of instruction afforded by attendance at the industrial school at Kamloops. They have also a system of shorthand Chinook, in which a number of them are able to correspond.

SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Similkameen river, from Princeton to the international boundary line, and it is occupied by the Chuchuwayha, Ashnola and Shennosquankin bands.

CHUCHUWAYHA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both banks of the Similkameen, principally in the neighbourhood of Twenty-mile creek.

It contains, according to plans completed, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres. (Some of the plans are not completed.)

At the junction of Twenty-mile creek with the Similkameen, the canyon of the latter opens out into some nice benches, chiefly on the left bank, which are well watered

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and well adapted for cultivation. Back of the benches, on the steep mountain sides, there is considerable open or sparsely timbered land, which affords good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There have been two births and two deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, hunting and fishing, mining and packing are the chief occupations. The last mentioned trade has greatly increased, as mining properties are being developed in different sections of the Similkameen. A wagon road has recently been completed from Princeton to Keremeos.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have a church, and for the past year have been visited regularly by a priest who has taken up mission work among them.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and they are fairly comfortable.

They have a number of good horses for packing and riding; some cattle and hogs, and are well supplied with implements to conduct their farm operations. More wagons are coming into use among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress in farming, the incentive being greater than formerly, as they have now a good market for hay, grain and vegetables.

ASHNOLA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Similkameen, chiefly on the right bank, at the mouth of Ashnola creek. It adjoins Chuchuwayha, and extends to near Keremeos.

It contains ten thousand two hundred and five acres.

The natural features are: brush, natural meadows and bench lands, the latter requiring irrigation, along the river bottoms and banks, and sheep mountain slopes, open or thinly timbered, affording good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-four. There have been two births and one death during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising and working for stockmen as cowboys, in which occupation they employ their horses.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log houses, a number of good horses and cattle, and they are fairly provided with farm implements. As they have some fine natural meadows, they are able to provide well for their stock during winter.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no building. A priest has been appointed to visit them periodically.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved, and are generally well-to-do. They are making good progress in farming, clearing and fencing their lands.

SHENNOSQUANKIN BAND.

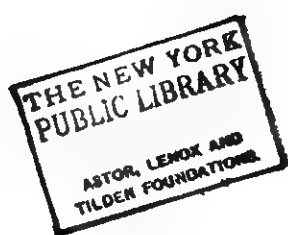
Reserve.—This reserve extends along the Similkameen valley from Keremeos to the boundary line.

It contains an area of nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres.

There are extensive brush and meadow lands along the river bottoms, some higher bench lands requiring irrigation and mountain pasture lands.



GROUP OF INDIANS BELONGING TO THE KWAKWAKWATH AGENCY, B.C.



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Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three. There have been five births and three deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, principally the raising of hay, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, some packing and freighting and employment as labourers and stock-hands with neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' houses are built of logs and many of them are roofed with earth. They are not pretentious, but are warm in winter. The Indians have good bands of superior horses and herds of cattle. They are also well provided with farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; have one building and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and several of them are accumulating considerable wealth in the way of stock, selling each year a number of cattle, besides horses.

They are making good progress in farming, improving and providing for their stock.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians (Similkameen) have been fairly temperate and moral. In recent years liquor licenses have been granted, without adequate police protection, in the vicinity of some of these reserves ; a large immigration of miners and prospectors has been coming into the country, and the effect morally has not been for the good of the Indians. Still, no serious trouble has occurred during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are good, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Education.—They are without any means of education, except that afforded two or three of the children of Shennosquankin, who have been attending the public day school at Keremeos.

OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

This district extends from the head of Osoyoos lake along the Okanagan river and Okanagan lake to the head of the latter, and includes the Spallumcheen band. It is occupied by the Nkamip, Penticton, Nkamaplix (including the mission bands Duck lake and Kelowna), and the Spallumcheen bands.

NKAMIP BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated around the head of Osoyoos lake, and extends up the east side of the Okanagan river.

It contains an area of thirty-two thousand and one hundred and sixty-eight acres.

It consists largely of bunch-grass prairie and bunch-grass hills. There is some natural meadow bordering on the lake, and higher bench land along Gregoire creek, and some distance back from the Okanagan river. These bench lands, when watered, are well adapted for growing grain and fruit.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-three. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and employment as farm-hands and stockmen.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, a fair proportion of cattle, and are well provided with farm implements.

Religion.—They all profess the Roman Catholic faith. They have one church, and for the past year have been visited periodically by the priest. They are religious people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Numerous small orchards of mixed fruits—apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries—have been planted, and all bearing well. Strawberries are also grown quite extensively. These Indians are making steady progress in farming.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the southwest end of Okanagan lake, and stretches south on the west bank of the Okanagan river and Dog lake. It lies between Trout creek on the north and Marro creek on the south, with Nos. 2 and 3 reserves adjoining. It contains forty-eight thousand and six hundred and ninety-four acres.

It consists of extensive natural meadow and bottom lands at the foot of Okanagan lake, and along the Okanagan river to Dog lake; higher up there are bench lands, admirably adapted for growing grain and fruit, with good water facilities, and magnificent grazing lands on the foot-hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-two. There have been nine births and three deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—In the growing of grain, hay and fruit of all kinds, and stock-raising, the resources of these Indians are practically unlimited. Besides they have good hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and ample opportunities of making a living by working for neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, and small herds of cattle, also farm implements sufficient.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one building; they have been more frequently visited by the priest during the year, and evince a lively interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are industrious, and evince quite an interest in keeping up a nice home and garden, and in looking after their farms. Others had become too much addicted to drink, and spent too much of their time in running about. Matters reached a climax early in the year, when an Indian, Antoine, was killed as the result of a drunken row. A constable was immediately appointed and stationed near the reserve. Since then there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians, and the law is being enforced.

They are making good progress in farming and fruit-growing.

NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are situated principally around the head of Okanagan lake, and along or adjacent to its shores. They contain a combined area of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety acres. There are some natural meadow lands along the lake shores, extensive, receding benches, admirably adapted for grain-growing, and requiring little, if any, irrigation, with excellent grazing lands on the surrounding slopes and hills.

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Vital Statistics.—The population (including Duck lake and Okanagan lake) is two hundred and thirty-six. There have been twelve births and thirteen deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm more extensively than any others in the agency. They raise horses, cattle and hogs. They hunt and fish to a limited extent, and work as labourers in various ways, deriving quite a revenue from hop-picking alone, which industry is conducted on a large scale in the immediate vicinity. They are exceptionally well supplied with all kinds of modern machinery and implements, having last year (fall) purchased a steam threshing-machine—the only one of the kind in use among the Indians.

Religion.—All but one, who is classed as a pagan, belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. Some are very zealous ; others show little concern in religious matters. They have three churches. A remarkable feature about these churches is that one of them has been built by Chief Louie Jim, who is classed as a pagan, and he maintains a form of worship of his own.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming good farmers. A marked improvement is noticeable about their reserve, and their condition financially is improving. They have made good progress during the year. The purchase of a steam thresher will retain among them a large amount of cash which heretofore was paid to white men to do this work.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated in the Spallumcheen valley, and on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. They have a combined area of nine thousand six hundred and eighty-one acres.

On the Spallumcheen, there are open prairie and densely timbered flats ; on the Salmon river, mostly bunch-grass prairie. No irrigation is required on these reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-two. There have been five births and two deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend largely on farming. They raise some horses, cattle and pigs, hunt and fish, and work as labourers for neighbouring farmers. They also make a good deal of money at hop-picking, and from the sale of wood in the winter-time, which is cut from land in the process of clearing. They are well supplied with implements and vehicles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have an excellent church building, and are good-living and remarkably honest people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. They are improving their land by growing more hay and by clearing new land. They are progressive and up-to-date Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—All of the Okanagan Indians are comparatively moral and fairly temperate. Some among them are addicted to drink when they have an opportunity, and this is but too frequent ; still, as a whole, the traffic of liquor among Indians is fairly under control. The Spallumcheen band has the best record in this respect.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—No epidemic has appeared among these bands, and the general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good, regulations well observed, and Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Education.—There is no system of education among these Indians, except that an occasional one may attend the industrial school at Kamloops.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to the resources of Indians mentioned, the women of the various bands assist very much, apart from their domestic duties, in the manufacture of deer-skins into buck-skin, which they sell or make into articles of clothing, moccasins, mitts and gloves, for wear or for sale; by making baskets of cedar roots, mats of rushes, of which they make summer tents and carpets, gathering wild berries for food or for sale, and by working for white people as domestic servants. An Indian woman is rarely idle.

The industrial school at Kamloops has been operated to its fullest capacity, and the pupils have made good progress in their studies and trades, general appearance and address. The principal and teachers of this institution are diligent, energetic and painstaking.

The Indian hospital at Lytton has benefited many Indians, and is carefully managed and looked after by the secretary, Rev. R. Small, and nurse, Miss Bine. Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, visits the hospital monthly.

The Indians as a whole are steadily, and in some cases rapidly, improving, and adapting themselves to a civilized mode of life. The change in this respect might not be so apparent from year to year, but if followed back for the last twenty or more years, it is remarkable.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, July 25, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east; by the United States territory on the south; and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves in the agency contain an aggregate of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres, made up as follows:—

The St. Mary's reserve, situated on the right bank of the Kootenay river, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, has an area of seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-five acres;

Isidore's ranch contains six hundred and eighty acres;

Cassimayook's, in the Kootenay valley, has an area of one hundred and sixty acres;

Bummer's Flat hay reserve, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, three miles above the mouth of the St. Mary's river, contains one hundred and ninety acres;

The Tobacco Plains reserve, adjacent to the international boundary near the State of Montana, has an area of ten thousand five hundred and sixty acres;

The Columbia Lake reserve, situated in the Columbia valley between Lakes Fairmount and Windermere and the Rocky mountains, contains eight thousand four hundred and fifty-six acres.

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The Lower Kootenay reserve is in the west Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, about three miles north of the Idaho boundary line, and has an area of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and a half acres.

The Shuswap reserve is situated on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek, in the Windermere district of East Kootenay, and contains two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres.

In addition, the industrial school reserve has thirty-three acres, and there is a reserve of eleven and one-half acres at the Indian office near Fort Steele.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indians enjoyed good health during the past year. There has been no epidemic amongst them, the deaths that occurred being from ordinary causes. Vaccination was attended to, as small-pox was prevalent amongst the United States' Indians south of the international boundary line and amongst the whites in several towns in the district. A strict quarantine was kept up to prevent the disease spreading. The usual spring cleaning was carried out at the St. Eugene's Indian village. The refuse was removed and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—In the St. Mary's band, stock-raising, farming, hunting, fishing, packing to the mines, and herding cattle are the principal occupations of these Indians. They find a ready sale for all the hay and vegetables they can raise.

The Indians of the Tobacco Plains band depend largely now upon farming and cattle-raising. They do a little hunting and fishing. The Crow's Nest Railway Company is extending its line to the international boundary from the Fernie coal-fields, which will give the Indians a good market for all the produce they can raise. Recently an irrigation ditch of about two and a half miles was built to cover the bench lands, which will ensure them good crops, and enable them to put a larger area of land under cultivation.

The Lower Kootenays depend chiefly on hunting and packing to the mines for a living. A few of them are beginning to raise cattle. They generally put up sufficient hay to carry the stock safely through the winter. Some cultivate little gardens, and are succeeding fairly well. During the year they visit the mining towns around the Kootenay lake and earn a good deal of money by picking and selling berries. The women make moccasins and gloves, which they dispose of readily to the miners.

The Columbia Lake Kootenays make their living by cattle-raising and farming. Hay, grain and vegetables bring good prices at the mines, which are only a few miles distant from the reserve.

The Shuswap Indians depend chiefly on farming and cattle-raising. A few hold and work mineral claims, which they generally sell at a good price. They raise good crops, principally hay and grain, which are in demand. Their reserve is the best farmed one in the agency, and they keep their fences in excellent repair.

Buildings.—An improvement is noticed in the few new buildings recently erected, the low log cabin giving place to a neat frame cottage. At St. Eugene's village and the Shuswap reserve, dwellings of a better class have been built. More attention is given to sheds for cattle, horses and implements, and on several of the reserves good barns have been erected.

Stock.—The Indians throughout the agency are making an effort to improve their stock. The Shuswaps have several well-bred stallions amongst their band, and a better class of horses is being raised. The same can be said of the Columbia Lake Kootenays, the Tobacco Plains and the St. Mary's bands. Now that we have excellent facilities for getting in stock by the railway, I look forward to our Indians being able to purchase a few thorough-bred bulls, so that they can improve their cattle.

Farming Implements.—More attention is given to the care of farming implements, and those whose means will permit provide themselves with reapers, mowers, rakes and ploughs, which are carefully housed in the winter. There is a threshing-machine on the Shuswap reserve, purchased and owned by the Indians.

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Education.—The industrial school at St. Eugene's village was well attended during the year. The progress made by the pupils was most satisfactory. The boys are taught useful trades, farming and the care of stock; the girls housekeeping, dairying, cooking, the use of the sewing-machine, knitting, and the making and mending of nearly all the clothing used in the institution.

The parents of the pupils visit the school regularly, and appear to take a great interest in their progress. No difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance, and there is great anxiety shown by the Indians to get their children admitted. Very great credit is due to the Rev. Principal Coccoia and his assistants, the Sisters of Charity, who work faithfully and zealously to keep the institution up to a high state of proficiency.

Religion.—All the Indians in the agency are Roman Catholics and attend the services of their church regularly. There are five churches, the largest at the St. Eugene's village, where the Indians of the different reserves meet and celebrate the great festivals of the church, especially Christmas, Easter and Corpus Christi. The reverend fathers visit the different reserves from time to time and hold services, which are well attended. In their absence the Indians gather at the church on the reserve every Sunday, when services are conducted by the chief or some one carefully instructed in his religious duties, and selected for his good moral and religious character.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the agency are industrious, and many of them are becoming good farmers. In fact, a number of them will compare favourably with their white neighbours. Amongst those who are steadily advancing may be mentioned Luke, Adrian, and Chief François, of the St. Mary's band; Louis Stowekin, Isaac and Baptist Paul, of the Shuswaps; François and Chief Paul, of the Tobacco Plains band; Terry and Joseph, of the Columbia lakes; and Anastas and Little Cyrus, of the Lower Kootenays.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that without exception the Indians of this agency are the most temperate and moral I know of. They use no intoxicants. They are law-abiding and industrious, and their progress is most satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
QUATHIASKI COVE, August 2, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with inventory of government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location of Agency.—This agency includes all the Indian villages and reserves that lie between Cape Mudge, on Valdez island, gulf of Georgia, and Smith's sound, on the mainland of British Columbia, and all the villages and reserves in Quatsino sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island.

Area of Reserves.—The area of the reserves is seventeen thousand and fifty-two acres, the greater part of which is rocky, worthless soil.

Tribe or Nation.—All these Indians belong to branches of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is one thousand five hundred and four, including men, women and children.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians generally has been good during the last twelve months. No epidemic has appeared among them. There is a decided improvement in the cleanliness of their houses, particularly among the younger members of the different bands.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, cutting timber for saw-logs, work at the canneries during the fishing season, act as guides and canoe men to tourists and prospectors. The women make cedar bark mats and baskets, and a few of the men among them work in silver and gold, making bracelets, rings, broaches, &c., which find a ready sale. They can nearly always obtain an unlimited quantity of fish for both summer and winter use, and also a large quantity of oulachon oil, which they eat with everything and which is a most nutritious article of food. A few among them go fur-sealing. Very little attention is given to agricultural pursuits; much of the soil of most of the reserves being gravelly and worthless.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—A large number of the houses are still built in the old style, of split cedar boards, and are roofed with the same; but there is an increase every year in the number of good comfortable frame houses built and inhabited by the younger people. No stock of any kind, except a few pigs, is owned by these Indians. The old chief at Campbell River reserve, who sold all his cattle a year ago on account of their being so wild, could not resist the temptation when he had the money to distribute it among his friends, instead of buying some young stock.

They own few farming implements, except hoes, spades and mattocks.

The ease with which these Indians obtain a living in various ways, prevents them from engaging in agricultural pursuits.

Education.—There are three day schools, one industrial school for boys, and one boarding school for girls in this agency. The attendance at all these schools has been fairly good, but there is still a good deal of opposition shown by the parents to their children attending the schools. There is no lack of intelligence in the pupils, as is shown by these who attend regularly, who make good progress. The industrial school at Alert Bay does excellent work under the able management of Mr. A. W. Corker, ably seconded by Mrs. Corker, who acts as matron. Mr. W. M. Halliday continues as trades instructor and band-master, and the boys under his charge are making good progress. Mrs. A. J. Hall is indefatigable in her position as teacher in the Indian day school, and girls' boarding school at Alert Bay, which is proved by the great progress made by the pupils.

Religion.—Regular services are held in Christ church, Alert Bay, by the Rev. A. J. Hall, Anglican missionary, the attendance generally being very good. Services are also conducted every Sunday by Mr. E. A. Bird at Quace, and Mr. R. J. Walker, Methodist missionary at Cape Mudge, but as yet the majority of the bands in this agency do not show much interest in religion.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been, I am sorry to say, a good deal of intemperance among some of the bands in this agency. The licensing of several houses, and the number of men employed in the logging camps in the vicinity of some of the reserves, are chiefly answerable for this, as also the great want of proper police supervision.

There is, I think, an improvement in the morals of these people generally, but there is still much to be desired in this respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency generally are law-abiding and fairly industrious. No serious crimes have been committed. That they do not make as much progress as one could desire, must be put down in a great measure to their surroundings, and the ease with which they can obtain a comfortable living. There is a decided improvement in their way of dress and also in a less degree in their houses and manner of living.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK, *Indian Agent.*

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKAHTLA, August 5, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this day my annual report of Indian affairs in the Northwest Coast agency for the year ended June 30, 1901.

My statistical statement and government property list will follow in due time.

Population.—The population, although slightly decreased at some places, notably the Nass river settlements, has throughout the agency increased in number during this year. The total Indian population is now four thousand one hundred and forty-one, an increase of ten for the year. During the ten years just ended there has been an increase of one hundred and thirty.

The natural increase of births over deaths is greater than appears, because of occasional emigration of Haida Indians from Massett to Alaska. There is a Haida settlement in the Alaska territory, which seems to attract some of our Haida Indians nearly every year, and which renders the count of the Massett band fluctuating.

Agriculture.—There is a gradual increase of agricultural products amongst the Indians, principally potatoes. The Indians of the Upper Nass river valley are growing more and more potatoes each year, and are now supplying quantities to the salmon canneries.

There is also a noticeable increase in the number of cattle and horses owned by Indians.

The members of the Aiyansh band on the Upper Nass river have expressed a desire to secure individual allotments, of ten acres each man, of arable land on their reserve for agricultural purposes on a more extended scale, and to raise cattle, sheep and horses thereon.

The Indians of Queen Charlotte island, although they have but little agricultural land, have very good cattle runs, where large numbers can find food and shelter, in the woods, all the year round. Their stock of cattle and horses are increasing yearly. They occasionally ship fresh beef by schooner or sail-boat to the mainland settlements for sale, and for this they find a ready market.

The Indians on the mainland coast are precluded from following agricultural pursuits on account of the scarcity of arable land, and are mostly dependent for a living upon fishing, hunting, trapping, cutting timber for saw-mills, boat-building, salmon-canning, freighting and other industries and enterprises carried on by white men.

Many Indians have, alone, and in companies, gone into the business of store-keeping and other forms of trade and enterprise, but have had little success, owing partly to their lack of confidence in each other, family jealousies, lack of business experience, and a too costly manner of living. Some of the younger generation are, however, rapidly gaining business experience, and are in a measure able to keep business accounts.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the people is good, although much mortality has occurred through consumption and other pulmonary diseases during the year, especially so amongst the Nishgar tribes in the Nass river valley.

A mild type of small-pox reached the Nass river at Kincolith Indian village in

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the month of May, brought hither from Alaska by an Indian family who visited Kincolith and Fishery bay, and immediately returned to Alaska. The result was the infection of a family of six Indians at Kincolith, and one Indian woman at Fishery bay. This woman ignorantly carried the disease from Fishery bay to Skeena river, where fourteen Indians caught the infection. It was, however, confined to those few, although there were not less than three thousand Indians mingling together at Skeena river during this time. Fortunately the disease was not allowed to spread further, and by the end of June it was entirely stamped out. No deaths resulted from this invasion of small-pox, save one, a puny infant whose mother had the disease.

Great praise is due to the Venerable Archdeacon Collison, Mr. John Flewin, provincial government agent, and Doctors Gibbs, Bolton, Wrinch and Ardagh, of Skeena river, and Doctor Large, of Rivers inlet, for their active help in checking and stamping out the contagion. The promptitude of the departmental officers at Victoria, in dispatching medicines and help to this agency, assisted us largely in overcoming the spread of the disease. The managers of the salmon canneries also, at Skeena and Nass rivers, promptly placed their cannery steamers and crews at the disposal of the officers and doctors whenever needed. Within two weeks about four thousand Indians including those from Alaska and the Babine agency, were vaccinated, irrespective of whether or not they had been already vaccinated within seven years.

Sanitary matters throughout the agency have received the usual attention from the Indian councils and chiefs, who have rendered the agent great assistance in keeping the Indian villages and houses in a good measure clean and wholesome.

Education.—There is no diminution of the efforts of the missionary teachers and the government teachers in the education of the Indians of this agency. Some of the most promising of the half-breed children are now being educated at the provincial public school established at Port Simpson some years ago, and at Metlakahltla this year.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, September 23, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to June 30, 1901.

Agency.—The West Coast agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres; five acres per capita of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshah tribe, containing one thousand and thirty acres, mostly good land, and the other at Numakamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Oiaht tribe, containing one thousand seven hundred acres. There is good bottom land at the mouth, and along the banks of the Sarita river, but part of this reserve is unfit for cultivation and contains large deposits of iron and copper. Sixty-seven acres of this land is leased for mining purposes for the benefit of the band. The acreage of the other reserves, ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres

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each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered and tidal lands, given for village sites and fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

Principal Reserves.

Tseshah, No. 1 Reserve.—Tsahah, west bank of the Somas river, Alberni, one thousand and thirty acres. The population consists of one hundred and thirty-four men, forty women and fifty children.

Opitchesah, No. 1 Reserve.—Ahahswinis, east bank of Somas river, Alberni, ninety-six acres. The population consists of sixty-four—fifteen men, twenty-three women and twenty-six children.

Howchucklisah, No. 2 Reserve.—Elhlateese, at the head of Howchuklesit harbour, Alberni canal, four hundred acres. The population consists of forty-seven—fifteen men, eighteen women and fourteen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves.—Ahadzooas, part of Diana island, one hundred and fifteen acres, and Haines' island, thirty acres, eastern entrance of Barclay sound. The population consists of one hundred and sixty-three—fifty-five men, sixty women and forty-eight children.

Toquaht, No. 1. Reserve.—Mahcoah, Village passage, Barclay sound, one hundred and twenty-four acres. The population consists of twenty-one—nine men, eight women and four children.

Ewlhuililaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ittatso, Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, one hundred and sixty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and fifty-six—fifty-four men, forty-seven women and fifty-five children.

Clayoquot, No. 1 Reserve.—Opitsat, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres. The population consists of two hundred and forty—eighty-three men, ninety-seven women and sixty children.

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve.—Yahksis, Flores island, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres. The population consists of seventy-one—twenty-eight men, twenty-six women and seventeen children.

Ahousah, No. 15 Reserve.—Mahktosis, Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, two hundred and fifty acres. The population consists of two hundred and seventy-seven—eighty-eight men, eighty-seven women and one hundred and two children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Heshque, Heshquiaht harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and fifty-four—forty-four men, fifty women and sixty children.

Mooachaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Yuquot, Friendly cove, Nootka sound, two hundred and ten acres. The population consists of one hundred and eighty-five—sixty-six men, seventy-five women and forty-four children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Cheshish, back of Bligh island, Nootka sound, twenty-nine acres. The population consists of sixty-two—twenty-one men, twenty-five women and sixteen children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Nuchatl, Esperanza inlet, sixteen acres. The population consists of seventy-five—thirty-seven men, twenty-seven women, and eleven children.

Ehattiaht, No. 10 Reserve.—Oke, Esperanza inlet, thirty-two acres. The population consists of one hundred and one—thirty-nine men, thirty-four women and twenty-eight children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves.—Aktese, Village island, one hundred and eighteen acres. Kukamukamees, Mission island, seventy-five acres; Barrier island, Kyuquot. The population consists of three hundred and forty-one—one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and thirty women and sixty-six children.

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Chaicclesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Acous, Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, one hundred acres. The population consists of one hundred and eighteen—forty-three men, thirty-seven women and thirty-eight children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca strait, viz. :
Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve.—Two hundred and thirty-five acres. The population consists of twenty-five—nine men, nine women and seven children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve.—One hundred and thirty-two acres. The population consists of sixty-five—twenty-four men, twenty-three women and eighteen children.

Clo-oose, No. 4 Reserve.—Two hundred and forty-eight acres. The population consists of sixty-nine—twenty-two men, twenty-three women and twenty-four children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve.—One hundred and fifty-eight acres. The population consists of fifty-two—fifteen men, twenty women and seventeen children.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four villages has its own chief, but there is one head chief of the Nitinaht tribe, who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon-fishing, and congregate there part of the winter. Wyah village is situated at the mouth of Nitinaht lake, which is really an inlet with narrow entrance from the sea ; into this inlet, which is nearly five miles long, flow the streams from which, with the Chawit river on Clo-oose reserve, these Indians get their supply of salmon.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Pacheena village, Port Renfrew, situated at the mouth of the San Juan river, contains one hundred and fifty-three acres. The population consists of sixty-three—eighteen men, twenty-seven women and eighteen children. The Pacheenahts are a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs, but are allied to them and speak the same dialect, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts assemble at Pacheena village, Port Renfrew, being the only harbour on their coast.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine—eight hundred and seventy men, eight hundred and eighty-six women and seven hundred and twenty-three children. I have counted those over sixteen years of age with the men and women, as most of them marry and have children before they are twenty. Number of births for the year, seventy-seven ; number of deaths, ninety ; birth-rate, thirty-one per thousand ; death-rate, thirty-six ; this shows a decrease in the population of thirteen, but owing to a migration of ten, among others two widows with children having married into these tribes from other agencies, the census only shows a decrease of three ; in more than half the band the deaths are in excess of the births. The Ahousahts numbering two hundred and seventy-seven show the most vitality, the births this year being eighteen, eleven in excess of the deaths ; this may be accounted for by the fact that when the husbands and fathers are away sealing the wives and families stop at home and do not travel to the salmon fisheries and hop-fields, as many do in other tribes, where they are exposed to temptations, to immorality and epidemic diseases ; and also to the faithful labours among this people of the Presbyterian missionary, Mr. J. W. Russell.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of the tribes has been good during the past year, no epidemic sickness but a slight one of influenza in some of the bands, which carried off a few of the old people and children. The sanitary circular of the department has been explained at meetings of the different tribes, and the missionaries work with the agent in endeavouring to improve their way of living. There are medical officers at Alberni, Ucluelet and Clayoquot who attend all urgent

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cases of sickness among the Indians, paying occasional visits to other tribes, and patients come to them from the outlying villages for medical advice.

Resources and Occupations.—While seal-hunting is the principal and most remunerative occupation of these tribes, some of the middle-aged and old men make their living entirely by fishing. Indians from the west coast fish and sell salmon and clams in Victoria and Seattle, W.T.; and men and women from most of the bands in this agency go to the Fraser river salmon fisheries and are beginning to find work again at the American hop-fields in Washington territory. While travelling the women make a little money by selling cedar mats and mats and baskets of various sizes made with fine grass, dyed various bright colours. At the white settlements at Alberni and along the coast the Indian finds a market for fresh fish. At Kyuquot some of the old men do not leave the reserve but are engaged all summer in salmon and halibut fishing. The salmon can be sold to the Kyuquot trader for salting purposes, and the halibut cut in thin flakes and dried in the sun finds a ready market. At Alberni some of the young men have made good wages supplying the saw-mills with logs and cedar blocks for shingles; they are also able to hire out some of their horses at the mines for packing and hauling. Deer are plentiful along the coast, and venison is used for food more or less by all the tribes; elk are also occasionally got. Bear, land otter, marten, mink and coon skins are hunted and trapped for and sold to the traders every year. While on a sealing voyage the carcasses of the fur seal are used for food. The hair seal is fairly plentiful, and with the sea-lion in demand for food, the oil being eaten with their dry fish food. Several whales have been harpooned and brought in by the Oiahts and Clayoquots; the blubber and oil being prized as articles of food. A good many cedar canoes are made every year, but are principally sold to their own or adjacent tribesmen, a few going to the east coast of the island. There is a demand every year for sealing canoes, as they get broken or worn out on the sealing schooners. The old people still make dog-fish oil, but this industry has much decreased of late years.

Buildings.—Some thirty frame cottages have been built during the past year, and improvements made in painting and lining. The young men are very handy with wood-working tools and naturally clever at carpentry, and put up houses; and in many cases finish them tastefully without help from the white man.

Stock.—There is an increase in the number of stock; the Nitinahts have bought some cows and calves, and the Oiahts several head of young stock, and the Alberni Indians have several more horses. Tom Nahwâik has bought a pair of good plough-horses.

Farming Implements.—Except a plough and two wagons at Alberni, there are no farming implements in the agency, only scythes and gardening tools.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and five day schools in this agency receiving aid from the department. As the Alberni boarding school now receives a per capita grant from the department, the day school grant formerly given to that institution, is withdrawn. The Indians generally show more interest in the education of their children, and I think that the children being thoroughly taught in the two boarding schools, will cause emulation to the other children on the coast.

Boarding Schools.—The Alberni Presbyterian boarding school, formerly opened as an Indian girls' home, now containing more boys than girls, was built six years ago, from plans approved of by the department. It is hard finished throughout, heated by furnace in basement and supplied with water from the river by aid of a windmill; with all necessary barns and outbuildings, and has been put into a thorough state of repair by Mr. Motion, the principal. The mission occupies sixteen acres of land, the greater part of which is cleared and laid out in orchard and garden, situated on the banks of the Somas river, adjoining Tsahaheh, the Tsashaht, No. 1 reserve. The school is built on a plateau of high ground overlooking the lower fields and the Somas river. The management of this institution is all that can be desired; the principal being firm and kind in his treatment of the pupils, who are well clothed and fed and

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happy in their school life. Steady progress is made in all branches of study under the tuton of Mrs. Cameron. And with regard to Christian knowledge, the pupils would compare favourably with our white Sunday school scholars of the same age. I was much pleased to be present at an entertainment given by the school last March, consisting of songs, choruses, recitations, with tableaux and club-swinging, at which the pupils acquitted themselves admirably.

The Roman Catholic (Bishop Christie) boarding school, Olayoquot, is situated on Meares island, in Deception passage, about two miles by water from the Opitsaht village. It is built on table land, with sandy beach, at the foot of the rising ground, which makes a grand play-ground for the pupils. On my visit to this school last December, I was much struck by the improvement in the manner and appearance of the children, they were all neatly clothed, the girls dressed alike; the boys in their class-room were orderly and attentive and a good advance made in their studies. In the girls' room the sewing class was in progress, and the younger girls showed me with pride garments made and socks knitted by their own hands. At first there was some little trouble to command ready service, now all are willing to help with work and study their lessons, and their thought seems to be how to please their teachers. After school the scholars all gathered in the upper class-room and sang several school songs, a kindergarten song and another with an accompaniment, the principal playing the organ. The singing was good, intonation of English distinct, some of the pupils having really good voices. The instruments were provided for a brass band and the Rev. Father Maurus was teaching the lads the gamut on each instrument. On my visit to the school in May they were able to play several pieces in a creditable manner. The principal told me that he could get what boys he wanted for the school, but had more difficulty with the girls, the parents parting with them less easily, but that he hoped shortly to have the full complement of pupils in the institution.

Day Schools.—The Ahousaht Presbyterian day school, on the Mahktosis, No. 15 reserve, Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, is built on rising ground on the northern end of the village. The school-house has been improved by shingling the walls outside and the addition of a turret and bell, the upper floor formerly used as a residence by Mr. Jno. W. Russell, the missionary, is now turned into class-rooms, and Miss McNeil, assistant teacher, takes classes there in succession during school hours. Mr. Russell has the largest average day school attendance; his teaching is nearly all oral, with help of blackboard, such as writing down a noun, verb and adjective for the pupils to write down a sentence on their slates, bringing in the words; and practical questions in simple arithmetic. Those who attend at all regularly learn quickly, and the writing of the scholars was very good. On my visit to the school last December sixteen of the pupils were ready for the third standard, having been through the second primer. I visited Ahousaht again in May, but the children were away at the outside village, and only five present when I visited the school.

The Ucluelet Presbyterian day school is situated on the Ittatsoo No. 1 reserve, Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound. The children at this school are well taught by Miss Armstrong. A few of the pupils read very well. Five children from this school have been received into the Alberni boarding school.

The Roman Catholic day school at Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot sound, is regularly taught by the Rev. Chas. Moser; the boarding school has taken many pupils from this school, but there is a small regular attendance. St. Mark's Roman Catholic day school on the Actese reserve at Kyuquot is taught by the Rev. E. Sobry. There is a small attendance at this school, the Kyuquots, with a few exceptions, taking little interest in the education of their children.

The Nitinaht Methodist day school is on the Clo-oose reserve. The Rev. W. Stone was away from his mission travelling in Ontario in the interests of his church, and the school was closed for two quarters. On my visit to Nitinaht in June, I found school re-opened with a better attendance, the pupils bright and attentive and learning rapidly.

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The Presbyterian day school for the Oiaht tribe, on No. 1 reserve, Numakamis and No. 8 reserve, Haines island.—Mr. A. McKee teaches at the school-house on Haines island reserve in the summer months, and at Numakamis in the winter, having a good attendance of children when the Indians are at home. This school receives no aid from the department.

Religion.—Regular services are held at the Roman Catholic churches. St. Mark's church, Kyuquot, is attended by the young men and women of the tribe, the chief being a regular church-goer, but the majority of the band do not show much interest in religion. The Rev. Father Sobry also pays occasional visits to the bands at Chaicleset, Ehattisaht and Noochahtlaht. The Rev. Father Brabant has returned from Europe to resume charge of the missions at Heshquiaht and Nootka; the Heshquiahts during his absence were regular in keeping Sunday and going to church to say their prayers. This is the only tribe that will not allow liquor on their reserve or Indian doctors to practise. The Rev. C. Moser has charge of St. Anselm's church on the Opitsaht reserve; Sunday services are attended by the Clayoquot Indians.

The Rev. Doctor Service, Methodist medical missionary, holds services in an Indian house on the Opitsaht Clayoquot reserve; also attended by Indians.

The Rev. W. Stone, Methodist missionary, has returned to his work among the Nitinahts and holds services in the school-house on the Clo-oose reserve on Sunday and prayer meetings during the week.

The Rev. M. Swartout, Presbyterian missionary, visits the various villages in Barclay sound, preaching to the natives in their own language. Sunday services for the Indians and Sunday school for the children are held in the school-houses at Ahousaht, Ucluelet and Oiaht; well attended by the Indians.

Mr. Motion, principal of the Alberni boarding school, has services for the two tribes at Alberni in their own villages, and services at school for the pupils on alternate Sundays; every other Sunday the children of the school attend the service at the Presbyterian church, some of the adult Indians and former inmates of the school also attending this church.

The classification of the Indians into religious denominations is a very difficult matter, the different religious bodies holding such widely divergent opinions as to what constitutes an Indian a member of their particular church, and Indians where there are two denominations at work, will tell the agent that they attend one church in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and they are both good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and law-abiding. No serious crimes have been committed in the agency, and the different bands are happy and contented communities. The practice of giving feasts and presents to their own or friendly tribes, and the destruction of the personal property of deceased persons, prevent in a great measure the accumulation of property. As a rule these bands are honest and independent, and make a good living, and owing to the efforts of the different missionaries at work among them there is a steady, if slow, improvement in their way of living.

Temperance and Morality.—While I may still report favourably with regard to the sobriety of some of the tribes, there has been some drunkenness, at Ucluelet, Clayoquot and Kyuquot, especially at the time the crews leave for Behring sea, but there is little immorality in any of the west coast bands.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Agency.—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser agency for its western boundary.

This agency contains an aggregate of seventy-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinnéh peoples. A majority of the young men and women speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, consisting of six hundred and ninety-three men, seven hundred and two women and five hundred and seventy-six children, a decrease of two during the year, there having been seventy-eight births and eighty deaths during the year.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a plateau on both sides of the Fraser river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains an area of eighteen hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are open bench lands, good grazing lands, and, when cultivated, all requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty : twenty-two men, twenty women and eighteen children. During the year there were three births and four deaths, a decrease of one since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them. Their houses are comfortable and kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming. They are also good fur-hunters, but this industry is getting less every year. Quite a number find employment as farm-hands with white settlers. The women dress and manufacture deer-skins into gloves and moccasins, which are sold or used on the reservation, and they also put up and sell quantities of berries of different kinds.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have a number of dwellings and horse stables made of hewn timber and mostly all shingled. They have good horses, a few cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—Only a few children from this reserve have received any education ; these have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are devout Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve, and take a great deal of interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, making a slow but steady advance in cultivating their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral, and with one or two exceptions are temperate.

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ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a level bench a few miles east of the Fraser river, and about three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven acres. A large portion of this reserve is fit for cultivation, but water for irrigation is not available, and in consequence quite a large portion is used for pasturage. There are also some very fine hay meadows on this reserve, from which large quantities of hay are cut every year.

The natural features are bench lands requiring irrigation, excellent hay meadows and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of forty-nine men, fifty-eight women and fifty-one children, making a total of one hundred and fifty-eight, a decrease of fourteen since my last report. There were sixteen deaths and only two births.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There was an epidemic of grippe amongst the members of this band, which, in a great many cases, proved fatal. Their premises are kept clean, and vaccination is attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers; they raise quite a quantity of grain and vegetables. Quite a number of the men are employed as farm-hands with white settlers, and the women earn money by the sale of gloves, moccasins and other articles that they manufacture from the tanned deer-skins. They also gather large quantities of berries, which are preserved for winter use or sold to their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings, mostly of hewn timber and shingled, good horse stables, have good horses and some cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are strict Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve, finished in modern style, at which they attend both morning and evening. A missionary makes occasional visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and law-abiding, and are becoming much better off. The greater portion of this reserve is under fence.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate people.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in a beautiful valley in close proximity to the Chilcoten river, and about sixty miles from its mouth. It has an area of nine thousand five hundred and seventy acres.

The natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation, water for which is in abundance, good grazing lands and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

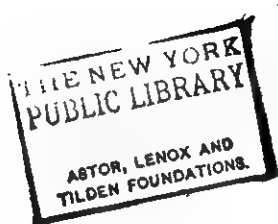
Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of seventy-nine men, seventy-four women, and sixty-three children, making a total of two hundred and sixteen. During the year there were ten births and four deaths, making an increase of six since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has been good; with the exception of a few cases of grippe, there was no sickness of a serious nature amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming and stock-raising, having one of the best reserves in this agency. They have excellent hay meadows. Quite a number of men find employment as farm-hands, drovers for stock-raisers, while quite a number are employed as freighters, using their own wagons and horses.



A GROUP OF ST. MARY'S INDIANS (KOOTENAYS), B.C.



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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, good horse stables, and plenty of horses and cattle. They are well supplied with farming implements of all kinds, and also wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education, there being no schools within seventy-five miles of the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve and are frequently visited by missionaries.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hard-working, becoming better off and paying more attention to the cultivation of their lands than formerly. During the year they erected five new dwellings and two horse stables.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are a moral and temperate people.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southern portion of this agency. It has an area of four hundred and eighty-four acres.

The natural features are bottom lands and good hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands and timber of excellent quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-four men, twenty-four women and seventeen children, making a total of sixty-five. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. Premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, have good vegetables and fruit gardens. Some of the men are employed as farm-hands, some go to the coast during the salmon-canning season, some are employed in gold-mining, and others in cutting saw-logs on Crown lands which they raft across the lakes where they are disposed of to the saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse stables, quite a number of horses, a few pigs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve and are frequently visited by a missionary. They take a great deal of interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate people, and it is a rare thing to hear of any of them using an intoxicant.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out for this band are along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, but the Indians manage to raise good crops of grain and vegetables. There are six thousand five hundred and ninety acres reserved for this band.

The natural features are bench lands following the rivers, all requiring irrigation, and good grazing along the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-six men, thirty-six women, and thirty-three children, making a total of one hundred and five. During the year there were five births and two deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—No sickness of a serious nature visited these Indians during the year. Dwellings are kept in a good sanitary condition, and vaccination is attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are very industrious, raising fair crops of grain and vegetables. Their occupations are various : working as farm-hands with white settlers, freighting, using their own horses and wagons, gold-mining, packing over trails to the Bridge river gold mines, acting as guides to tourists and hunters. The women earn a good deal of money from the sale of gloves, moccasins and other articles that they manufacture from the tanned deer-skins, and they also sell and preserve for winter use quantities of berries, which are very plentiful near the reservation.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and good horse stables, good horses, a few cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church and have a small church on the reserve.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received the benefits of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream called Canoe creek, which empties into the Fraser river, about three hundred miles from its mouth. These Indians have good lands, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation only a very small portion is cultivated. They have ten thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres reserved for them.

The natural features are open bench lands and good grazing lands, and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-two men, sixty-two women and forty children, making a total of one hundred and fifty-four. During the year there were two births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Their houses are kept clean, and the Indians are regularly vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and work as farm hands for white settlers, and as cowboys with stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fair dwellings, good horse-stables, a great number of horses and some cattle, and a good supply of farm implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have just completed a magnificent church, which, they tell me, cost them \$4,000.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions, they are moral and temperate.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND No. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it joins the Fraser river, about two hundred and twenty-miles from its mouth. It contains three hundred and ninety acres.

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The natural features are : bench lands, following the river, and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eleven men, thirteen women and ten children, making a total of thirty-four. During the year there were two births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good ; no serious sickness amongst them. Vaccination was attended to and all sanitary precautions taken.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as labourers, hunting, fishing and gold-mining are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly comfortable homes and good stables. They have a few horses, wagons and sleighs and sufficient farming implements for their wants.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated four miles from Cayoosh creek No. 1 band, on a bench above the Fraser river, and contains six hundred acres. The natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation ; on the mountain slopes good grazing lands and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of five men, four women and six children, making a total of fifteen. During the year there were no births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good ; the one death occurring being from old age. Their houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these Indians, while the women contribute by the sale of gloves, moccasins and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable houses, a few horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have ever attended school.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church on the reserve but attend worship at Lillooet, a distance of six miles from the reservation.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley, and contains ten hundred and seventy-three acres.

The natural features are small flats and meadow lands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifteen men, sixteen women and thirteen children, making a total of forty-four. There were four births and three deaths during the year.

Health.—There was no sickness of a serious nature amongst these Indians, the deaths being those of infant children.

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Resources and Occupations.—They raise some grain and vegetables, also quite a quantity of hay, work as labourers at various occupations, are good hunters, and during the winter season cut and sell large quantities of fire-wood in the village of Clinton. The women earn a good deal of money selling berries and making gloves and moccasins; they are also employed by white families as washerwomen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very fair buildings, good horses, a good supply of farming implements, and also wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children of this band attend any school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve, where daily service is held. A missionary makes regular trips amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people. Occasionally an Indian from some other reservation or a white man goes on their reserve drunk, and I am at once notified of it and the offence dealt with.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in terraces on the east bank of the Fraser river, and two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand seven hundred acres.

The natural features are open bench lands, requiring irrigation; good grazing lands on the hills and mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-nine men, seventy-six women and fifty-seven children, making a total of two hundred and two. During the year there were nine births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—With the exception of the usual colds and a few cases of grippe, this band was free from sickness during the year. Sanitary regulations were attended to and all vaccinated who had not been successfully vaccinated before.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation is farming. Some are engaged as gold-miners, farm-hands, and teamsters.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, good horse-stables, good horses and a few cattle; wagons and sleighs, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve, and a well trained brass band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very intelligent, industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress in cultivating and fencing their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are temperate and moral.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a stream of that name, and contains an area of thirteen hundred and seventy-one acres. Its natural features consist of open bench lands requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of five men, six women and four children, making a total of fifteen. During the year there were two births and one death.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There was no sickness of a serious nature amongst these people. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians find employment in farming, working as labourers with white farmers, acting as cowboys for stock-raisers; hunting and fishing are the chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fair dwellings, and horse stables, a few good horses and cattle, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious workers, law-abiding and honest, and are making good progress in fencing and cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river about three hundred miles from its mouth, and contains two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres.

The natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation; owing to the scarcity of water for this purpose, the land cultivated is very limited. There are good grazing lands on the reserve and in the vicinity.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eighteen men, fifteen women and seventeen children, making a total of fifty. During the year there were four deaths and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of the Indians has been good and their dwellings have been kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—They farm on a small scale, have good vegetable gardens, and raise quite a quantity of small fruit, such as currants and raspberries. They hunt, fish, work as labourers with white settlers, and guides to hunters and tourists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These people have fair dwellings and horse-stables, a few good horses, some cattle, and sufficient farming implements for all their requirements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve, and pay strict attention to religious matters.

Education.—None of the children have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. The scarcity of water for irrigating their lands prevents them from making much progress on their reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

● KENIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains four thousand five hundred and six acres. The natural features consist of bench lands and meadow lands along the river bottoms, good grazing lands, and the rest of the reserve is covered with excellent timber.

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Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-three men, thirty women and twenty-nine children, making a total of ninety-two. During the year there were five births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these people has been good; no contagious or infectious diseases visited them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwelling-houses and horse stables, good horses and quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements and machinery.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have one of the finest churches in this agency. They take great interest in religion.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard workers, law-abiding, and are making steady progress on their reservation.

Resources and Occupations. Farming, stock-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing are the principal pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral people.

LILLOOET BAND No. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west side of Fraser river, near the village of Lillooet, and the remainder six miles below, on the east side of Fraser river. The reserve contains nine hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are bench lands, a good portion of which is suitable for cultivation, but water for irrigation cannot be obtained. There is good grazing and some fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, twenty-seven women and eighteen children. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—With the exception of grippe, there were no serious cases of sickness amongst these Indians. Their houses are clean and comfortable, and they make great efforts to attend to sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians find employment in farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers at various occupations, freighting, owning their own teams and wagons. Quite a number are employed cutting and supplying fire-wood for the village of Lillooet, and experienced guides earn many hundreds of dollars accompanying hunters in search of large game in the mountains. Their women also contribute a good deal by the sale of gloves, moccasins and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements. They have good buildings, good horses, and a few head of cattle. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a neat church on the reserve, and a regular service, a missionary being now stationed amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. During the year they erected one new dwelling and cleared off a few acres of new land. The majority of them earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, but many temptations are put in their way by the lower class of whites and half-breeds, and the Chinese are also a nuisance in this respect, giving the provincial police a great deal of trouble, as they are the most difficult class to convict.

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LILLOOET BAND No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, and about twelve miles from the village of Lillooet. It contains six hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are open bench lands suitable for cultivation, all requiring irrigation, and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of two men, one woman and one child. There were no births or deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these people has been good; houses and surroundings are in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of this small band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses are fairly good. The Indians have a few horses and a fair supply of farming implements.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican Church; they have no place of worship on the reserve, but occasionally attend church at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains an area of four thousand four hundred and fifty acres.

Its natural features are open bench lands, all requiring irrigation, good grazing and fair timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-four men, twenty-eight women, and sixteen children, making a total of sixty-eight. During the year there were no births or deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary regulations are observed and vaccination is attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working with white settlers, hunting, fishing, and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—During the year they have added one new dwelling-house. They have good horses, wagons, sleighs, a few head of cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, and take great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and are steadily improving their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river and four hundred and fifty miles from its mouth and three miles from Quesnel village. It has an area of one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight acres. Its natural features consist of flats along the Fraser river covered with brush and on the upper benches covered with heavy timber.

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Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-seven men, twenty-two women and eighteen children, making a total of sixty-seven. During the year there were ten births and fifteen deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—In January of this year there was an outbreak of small-pox at this reservation, and when discovered three cases had developed. These were at once isolated and the whole of the reservation quarantined. Fortunately the disease did not spread; only one new case occurred after the three first cases were isolated. The patients all recovered, and after forty-six days of quarantine the doctor in charge pronounced a clean bill of health. The majority of deaths are those of infants.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, acting as boatmen, hunting, fishing, trapping, and farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are fairly good, with the exception of their horse stables, which are poor. They have a number of horses and sleighs and fair supply of farming implements and one wagon.

Education.—None of the children have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve and take a great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, and are making better progress in cultivating their lands than heretofore.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND No. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake and contains an area of ten hundred and eighty-five acres. Its natural features consist of open bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-seven men, nineteen women, and twenty-five children, making a total of seventy-one. During the year there were three births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The health of these Indians has been good. The houses and their surroundings were kept in good order, and vaccination has been attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and gardening on a small scale, packing with horses from the reserve to the Bridge river gold mines, as labourers at various occupations, hunting, fishing, and gold-mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are fairly good, mostly of hewn timber. They have a number of horses, a few head of cattle and pigs, and farming implements sufficient for their needs.

Education.—None of the children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are not making much progress; they are unable to cultivate much land owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND No. 2.

This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake and about six miles from its outlet and has an area of one hundred and sixty-six acres. Its natural features are bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes and no grazing lands.

There is only one man and one woman residing on this reserve. They make a living by hunting, fishing and gardening.

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SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND No. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty acres. Its natural features consist of bench and bottom lands, all requiring irrigation, and surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twelve men, twelve women, and ten children, making a total of thirty-four. During the year there were no births or deaths.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good; no sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing and packing with horses to the Bridge river mines. A few years ago these Indians earned a great deal of money boating across Seton lake in canoes; that occupation is now gone, as there are two steamers on the lake owned by white men.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have a fair class of buildings, good horses, a few head of cattle and pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, where daily service is held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard-working, most of their land has to be cleared of brush, and they are constantly improving it.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND No. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake, and contains eighty-four acres. Its natural features consist of bench and bottom lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered; there are no grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty men, seventeen women and sixteen children, making a total of fifty-three. During the year there were four births and no deaths.

Health.—The health of this band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes across Anderson lake, hunting, fishing, trapping and as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, a few good horses and sleighs, and a fair supply of farming tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious. Their reserve being so small it is difficult to make much progress on it.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. A missionary visits them regularly, when services are held in a small church on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of the Fraser river, and the remainder along the Cariboo wagon road, about fourteen miles south of the former. The reserve has an area of three thousand and five acres. Its natural features are: in the portion along the Fraser river, bench lands; while that along the Cariboo wagon road is meadow land; good grazing at both places and fairly good timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, thirty-two women, and twenty-two children, making a total of eighty. During the year there were two births and six deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Precautions.—Most of the deaths at this reserve were from consumption of long standing. Otherwise the health of the Indians was good. Their houses are kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, and teaming their products to the gold mines, working as farm-hands for white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping. The women manufacture and sell moccasins and gloves from tanned deer-skins.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very fair dwellings and good horse-stables, a few good horses, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and made great improvements on the reserve during the year by building a new house, breaking up new land, and constructing a large ditch for irrigating purposes.

Education.—A few of the children belonging to this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and have a very neat church on the reserve, where a missionary visits them regularly. They take a great interest in religion.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcoten river and contains an area of four thousand eight hundred and ninety acres. Its natural features are bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and good hay meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-six men, thirty-seven women, and thirty-three children, making a total of one hundred and six. During the year there were three births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—These people had very little sickness amongst them and this not of a serious nature. They keep their houses and surroundings in a good sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, work as labourers, as farm-hands for white settlers, and many are employed as cowboys with stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good houses, good horses, sleighs, harness, saddles and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, but until lately took more interest in hunting and fishing than in cultivating their lands; now they are getting ready to cultivate a good portion, and have expended time and labour in constructing a large ditch by which they can bring a good supply of water for irrigation purposes on to the reserve. They have also constructed good dwellings and stables this year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream that flows into the Chilcoten river. This reserve has an area of six thousand three hundred and thirty-four acres. Its natural features are open prairie lands requiring irrigation; hay meadows, and excellent grazing lands.

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Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty men, seventeen women and twenty-two children, making a total of fifty-nine. During the year there were four births and no deaths.

Health.—The health of these people has been good ; there was no sickness amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, as labourers, as farm-hands with white settlers, and as cowboys with cattle men.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very fair buildings. They have horses, wagons, sleighs, cattle, harness, saddles and good farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making good progress on the reserve. They removed all their buildings from where they were formerly situated to a more convenient place on the reserve, and added a few comfortable dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams lake valley, and contains an area of four thousand six hundred and five acres. Its natural features consist of good bottom lands, excellent hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-one men, fifty-five women and thirty-seven children, making a total of one hundred and forty-three. During the year there were four births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—There was a great deal of sickness, such as grippe and pneumonia at this place. The houses are kept clean, and all the Indians have been vaccinated by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hauling their products to market, working as labourers at various occupations, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good buildings, horses, cattle, pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have a very neat church on the reservation.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making good progress on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are on the whole steadily improving, particularly in the cultivation of their lands and the attention paid to their homes, which are much better furnished than formerly, and kept cleaner and more home-like. Good cooking and heating-stoves are noticeable in nearly all their houses.

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The industrial school at Williams Lake, where fifty pupils are taught, is doing good work, and has no difficulty in keeping up the standard. The pupils have made good progress in their trades and studies.

Too much praise cannot be given the Rev. principal, the matron, and teachers in charge of this school, for the care and attention they give the pupils, at times under very trying circumstances.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, October 5, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

The reports and statistical statements of the several agents, as also the reports of the respective industrial and boarding schools, as far as received, have been transmitted to the department as soon as possible after their receipt; and the information conveyed in these returns under their several heads is of such a detailed nature that it only remains for me to make such general comments as appear to require special mention.

Vital Statistics.—A comparison made of the population of the several agencies, from which statistics have so far been received, with the figures for the same agencies for the previous fiscal year shows that a decrease, though inconsiderable, has occurred. However, the statistical statements due from some of the agents may on the other hand more than offset this decrease.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—The Indian population of British Columbia has enjoyed fair health during the period covered by this report, and were it not for the two unfortunate outbreaks of small-pox that occurred, the one at Quesnel, in the northern portion of the Williams Lake agency, and the other on the Nass and Skeena rivers, in the Northwest Coast agency, little sickness, other than that incidental to their untutored condition, overtook the Indians. As a result of the prompt and energetic measures taken by the department, the small-pox cases were isolated and kept under strict surveillance, and all suspects were quarantined, so that at the expiration of the time prescribed by the medical practitioners in charge, both the sick and the suspects were permitted their liberty as before, all the usual sanitary precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the contagion having been previously taken. What a general small-pox outbreak in the Northwest Coast agency would result in to the department and the province at large, may be inferred when it is stated that at the time of the outbreak on the Nass and Skeena rivers there were between three and four thousand people congregated there, the majority of whom were Indians. So well were the cases treated, both at the Quesnel reserve and on the Northwest Coast, that at the former place no deaths occurred; and at the latter only one succumbed, that being a child of anything but a vigorous constitution. While on this subject, it seems only fitting to the occasion to state that much praise is due to the Venerable Archdeacon Collison, the Rev. J. B. McCullough, Dr. Joseph Gibbs, as well as to the medical

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men working in conjunction with him, namely, Drs. Bolton, Wrinch and Ardagh, for the assiduity with which they laboured to care for the afflicted and to stamp out every vestige of the loathsome disease. In the Kootenay agency also small-pox made its appearance, but it is a pleasure to state that the disease did not spread beyond a few white people who evidently had come in contact with the sickness which appears to have been quite prevalent at several points in the western United States, in close proximity to the international boundary line. Grippe and measles, two diseases which hitherto have made such inroads into the Indian population, seem to have almost wholly disappeared. Consumption and scrofula are the two inherent tendencies in the Indian constitution that make up the major portion of his ailments, either direct or indirect, and when coupled with unnecessary exposure, both on the part of the parents and the children, which is so often the case, the combination is one not tending to the physical well-being of the aborigines.

With the advent of civilization the Indian is gradually abandoning his time-honoured, airy, large, one-roomed, barn-like abode, with its glowing fire placed in the centre for the comfort and cheer of the several occupants of the structure, in favour of the small cottage closely constructed of rustic. This is often over-heated in inclement weather and sometimes so stifling as a result of the exhaustion of the life-giving principles of the air as to become most unhealthful to the inmates. It is a difficult matter to impress upon the aboriginal mind the importance of a continuous supply of fresh air. The Indian rather regards fresh air as something intangible, and therefore an entity that may be set aside at pleasure with impunity. He may be scrupulous as to the use of pure water for drinking purposes, and will often refuse certain food products that do not parallel his standard of right living, but the matter of the air he breathes does not seem to cost him a thought. In this respect it may be mentioned that good work is being done by the missionaries of the various denominations working amongst the Indians, and by the department's agents in endeavouring to inculcate into the minds of the Indians a proper regard for the observance of all sanitary precautions so far as known to science. The agents have from time to time been requested to take special pains to explain to their charges the department's instructions issued at periodical intervals regarding questions of sanitation; and it is hoped that the near future will witness an improvement in the direction of an intelligible appreciation of the benefits accruing from a correct understanding of the laws of nature, particularly in relation to the causes and amelioration of the conditions which make consumption possible. Vaccination is practised both by the Indian agents and medical men, and nearly every one of the Indians of the several agencies has at some time been operated upon; and re-vaccination is resorted to wherever it is thought advisable to perform the operation. The Indian hospitals at Port Simpson and Lytton continue to render invaluable service to the bands residing and sojourning in their respective localities; and the grants made to these institutions by the department very materially aid in their proper management. Full advantage is taken of the establishment of these hospitals by the Indians requiring such treatment; and many cases are recorded where life has been saved by resort being made thereto. The Indian hospital at Metlakahtla has been closed during the fiscal year owing in a measure, it is said, to the inability to secure the services of a medical practitioner therefor. It is hoped, however, that this difficulty will soon be overcome.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The efflux of time witnesses the gradual abandonment of the old so-called Indian rancherie habitation for the more pretentious symbol of civilization—the cottage, which may now be seen in more or less numbers on most of the reserves, according as the inhabitants thereof have evinced a desire to imitate their white neighbours in their mode of living. In some portions of the Northwest Coast agency whole villages are composed of dwellings of the cottage type; and such houses are usually fairly well supplied with the conveniences, and even some of the comforts of civilized life. Sewing-machines, cooking-stoves, beds, and tables, liberally furnished with equipment similar to that of their white neighbours are to be

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seen in the homes of the Indians. A similar remark would apply to several of the other agencies in the superintendency. The tendency throughout the province is in the direction of progress, and each year bears witness to some mark of improvement on almost every one of the many reserves. Improvement is noticeable in the style and method of construction of some of the barns, sheds, and outhouses generally; and in places where the reserves are specially adapted to cultivation, well-stocked barns of hay and grain meet the eye at almost every turn. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a limited extent in the agencies on the mainland of British Columbia, and in the Cowichan agency, but not by any means to the extent to which that industry is capable of being conducted when the resources at the disposal of the Indians are considered. Large tracts of land there are that could profitably be utilized for grazing; and there is every reason to expect that in the course of a few years many more of the Indians will devote, if not their whole time, at least as much of it as the importance of the question demands. Large numbers of cattle (which term includes the domestic animals generally seen on the ordinary farm) are annually imported into the province to supply the incessant demand which seems to be ever on the increase. Markets for such animals and their products are rapidly opening up in all parts of the country; and this fact will no doubt stimulate the occupants of land on the various reserves to a realization of the profits awaiting them from this important branch of agriculture—one that tends to the enriching of the land, and not as in the case of the production of grain and roots, which rapidly depletes the soil of its fertility, unless suitable recompense be made to it for its recuperation. The character of the stock possessed by the Indians is each year becoming better and more suited to improved conditions. From time to time during the past year, as well as hitherto, numbers of cattle of improved breeds have been imported into British Columbia from not only points in Eastern Canada, but from Great Britain as well, by several well-to-do persons and energetic live stock associations; and these animals scattered as they are all over the province, cannot but tend materially to the improvement of the stock possessed by the Indians. Already the progeny of some of these imported cattle has found its way into the hands of some of the Indians, and there exists quite a friendly rivalry between members of the different reserves in the matter of the possession of the best cattle.

Owing to the expenditure for irrigation incurred by the department on some of the reserves in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency—notably at Halant and Halkam—considerable areas of land hitherto unsuited to agriculture for the want of water have been brought under a good state of cultivation. Surveys for similar constructive work were made for the Bonaparte reserve, and with the advance of money made to the Ashcroft Indians much permanent good seems sure to follow as a result of the steps taken for the advancement in agricultural pursuits of the Indians so generously dealt with.

Numbers of mowing and reaping machines are owned by the Indians on the various reserves in the agricultural districts; and in the Cowichan Valley it may be said that all the threshing performed, both for white farmers and for Indians, is done by Indians operating their own machines.

Most of those Indians who went for employment to the salmon canneries on the Fraser river returned at the close of the fishing season to their homes with little, if any, money. Large numbers of people of many nationalities were on the river for the purpose of taking part in the operations attendant on the catching, cleaning, and canning of the fish; and no sooner had the fishing season opened than rumours of trouble began to be heard on all sides. A difference arose between the cannery-owners and the fishermen, who comprise chiefly whites, Indians and Japanese, as to the contract price of fish. The white fishermen, in contradistinction to the Japanese fishermen, asked a higher rate per fish, which they were to catch, than the cannery-owners were willing to pay. The Japanese fishermen were willing to fish on the terms laid down by the cannery-owners, but not so the white men and Indians. The Indians, along with the white fishermen, held out persistently for the higher rate and there

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occurred such friction between some of the whites and Japanese, resulting in cutting of expensive fishing nets and other overt acts, that the local justices of the peace found it necessary to have despatched a detachment of the local militia to the scene of the disturbance at Stevenson, where they were held in readiness for operations, for some days, should a riot occur. Fortunately, the Indians took no active part in the demonstration against the Japanese, although it required the greatest tact on the part of Agent Devlin to prevent some of the Indians of the Northwest Coast agency from asserting their hostility to the Japanese. Mr. Devlin is deserving of the greatest credit for the manner in which he kept the Indians in check, which perhaps prevented a resort to brute force. Some of the Indians, seeing the state of affairs, would not remain longer at the canneries, and returned to their homes. Altogether it may be said that the earnings of the Indians on the Fraser river fell far short of expectations. To aggravate matters still further, the Indians of the Pemberton, Douglas and Harrison districts in the Fraser agency lost most of their crops, poultry and stock by floods; and were it not for the intervention of the department in supplying seed to them, considerable suffering would no doubt have resulted.

With the exercise of economy and their ablest efforts, these Indians should soon be as comfortable as before being overtaken by their calamity. At the salmon canneries on the Skeena and Nass rivers, as well as at Rivers inlet and Alert bay, good catches were made by the fishermen, and in consequence the Indians made splendid earnings, considering the duration of the fishing season. They were thus enabled to make ample provision for their wants, and in the Northwest Coast and Kwawkewlth agencies, where these good catches were made, the Indians felt that they had much to be thankful for when the result of the operations on the Fraser river were compared with their season's work. A large run of salmon up the rivers of the Northwest Coast agency means also an ample winter's food supply for the Indians of a great portion of the Babine agency. Large quantities of salmon, which is one of the food staples of the Babine agency Indians, were caught by them, and reports from that district indicate that the Indians laid in all the food in this line that they required.

Of late years considerable sums of money are being earned by certain of the Indians of the Babine agency in packing for prospectors and miners, in acting as guides and in the various avocations incidental to those pursuits in life. Some of these Indians also repair to the canneries on the Skeena each year, where they find remunerative employment. A few of them have been known also to seek employment at the hop-fields in the State of Washington, D.C., but, as a rule, the Indians who go there to look for work are chiefly those from the West Coast and Cowichan agencies.

A number of Tsimpsheans from the Northwest Coast agency also pick hops in the fields of the State of Washington, but when their expenses to and fro are deducted from their earnings thereat, so little is left them that it were almost better had they remained at home. With the assistance rendered to certain of the Kootenay agency Indians by the department for the irrigation of some of their lands, much encouragement has been given them, and with good markets in their vicinity, consequent on the opening up of the various mineral deposits for which that part of the province is noted, no further stimulus would appear to be necessary to cause these people to abandon altogether their hunting life and devote the most of their time to the pursuits of agriculture.

Education.—The new boarding school at Squamish mission, Fraser agency, and the Clayoquot boarding school, West Coast agency, opened under favourable auspices, and so far give every reason for believing that the work that has been so well undertaken will be carried on with zeal and intelligence.

As a rule the Indian children do not at first take kindly to boarding and industrial schools; the necessary discipline, involving as it does a certain degree of restraint, rather tries their patience, and it is difficult to curb their longing for a return to the scenes and associations of their parents, where their movements are as free as the wind that blows.

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The quarterly reports and other returns from the several industrial and boarding schools of the superintendency, which have periodically been transmitted to the department during the year, indicate that, on the whole, a slow, yet steady, advance, both in the elementary branches of education taught at such institutions and the manual training given the pupils, is manifest. There is, however, scarcely the same incentive to study among the Indian children of the various establishments as is the case with children of white people similarly situated. In the latter instance many of the parents of the white children have a keen appreciation of the advantages of a good education bestowed on their offspring, but on the other hand the parents of the Indian children knowing little, if anything, of the subjects dealt with from day to day by the teachers in charge of their children, naturally cannot take that degree of interest in the studies assigned the pupils.

The school work must, therefore, suffer just to the extent indicated by the lack of interest displayed by the adult Indians, when compared with studies pursued by children of white parents in similar institutions of instruction. The principals and teachers, recognizing this fact, do their best to urge the pupils to increased action, and every effort is put forth by the management of the school, as well as by the agents of the department, to foster among the Indians generally that spirit of interest in education which forms so essential a feature of school life, and the results attained testify in a measure to the assiduity of the task. Habits of neatness, orderliness and an appreciation of the value of time and discipline must result from the education afforded such of the Indian children as are privileged to attend the many schools now in operation for their benefit.

As the country is rapidly opening to settlement and the white population is consequently coming daily into closer contact with the aborigines, the lessons of experience thus acquired by them from day to day may in time prove a factor for incitement to still further efforts for general advancement.

Religion.—Most of the Christian denominations have their representative clergymen stationed at convenient centres throughout the superintendency; and it may be stated that the spiritual needs of the several bands are fairly well supplied. Religious worship is held by each of the missionaries at regular intervals, and the attendance is all that could be desired.

In some instances the places of worship are quite remote from the houses of some of the Indians; yet that fact does not militate materially against the attendance at church, for if the Indians feel that the distance is too great to be conveniently undertaken on foot, they then call into requisition their own vehicle, if possessed of one, or, if not, of one borrowed from an Indian neighbour. If no vehicle be at hand, and the journey can be made by water, a canoe is made the mode of conveyance. The Indians rather enjoy attending divine service, for in addition to the spiritual benefits received as a result of prayer and teaching imparted to them, they are given an opportunity of meeting friends and acquaintances from far and near. Considerable sums of money are yearly expended by the Indians in the erection of new churches, and in the making of repairs to old ones, and keen interest is at times manifested by them when matters of a religious nature are introduced, either in the course of ordinary conversation or at the many meetings held on the various reserves from time to time to discuss subjects affecting their welfare.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of the superintendency have a fondness for the earning of money, and to such an extent is this the case that often when in search of employment nearly as much cash is expended in journeying from their homes and returning thereto as is earned at the work sought for. This is the case with the great majority of those who resort to the hop-fields in the adjoining State of Washington. It is pleasing, however, to contemplate that the Indians evince such a desire to provide for their wants; and their display of energy and industry is worthy of the highest commendation.

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Many of the Indians of the Babine and West Coast agencies eagerly look for, and obtain, employment as packers, guides and canoe-men for prospectors and miners, and give general satisfaction. Where there is money to be made, the Indians are eager to earn it, and in former years their labour was entirely depended on for the yearly catch of salmon at the several canneries in the province. Latterly large numbers of Japanese have entered the field of labour and the earnings of the Indians at the fisheries are consequently considerably reduced. Along some portions of the coast considerable sums of money are earned by certain of the Indians in hand-lodging, which occupation is at present quite a remunerative one.

With regard to the respect shown for the observance of law and order, it may fairly be said that the Indians are almost models in this matter, the major portion of the charges laid against them being for the possession or use of intoxicants.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking into consideration the circumstances, surroundings and associations of the Indian population, it should be considered a matter for congratulation that their conduct is as good as it is. The number of convictions obtained against Indians on account of the liquor habit, and the evils arising therefrom, is not many when a comparison is made between it and the total Indian population of the province. Good work is being done by the zealous and energetic missionaries of the several churches working amongst the aborigines and the tendency under the head now reported upon is towards a higher degree of refinement.

General Remarks.—Less than a score of years ago many Indians along the seacoast of the province found profitable employment working as deck-hands, and at other such labour on the passenger and freight steamers plying to and fro; of late years, however, white labour has almost wholly supplanted that previously employed; and the Indians hitherto engaged had to look elsewhere for work, or remain at home on their reserves. In the canneries, particularly those of the Fraser river, large numbers of Chinese and Japanese are employed to the detriment and monetary loss of the Indians. The tendency at present existing is for most of the Indians to remain either on or in the vicinity of their reserves and earn as much as possible without going any distance from their homes. On the Skeena and Nass rivers, Chinese and Japanese appear to be fast supplanting the Indians, and a similar state of affairs is noticeable at Rivers inlet, further south.

The medicines supplied to the missionaries and others by the department have done much good in the alleviation of suffering. Drugs are usually sent only to outlying districts where no doctors are stationed, and only the destitute sick are given medicine at the expense of the department.

The seed grain and implements kindly supplied from time to time have proved quite acceptable to those Indians who were so unfortunate as to require such aid.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, October 24, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon work performed during the past year by the Indian Reserve Commission and by the Surveyors employed in connection therewith.

On April 25 last, Surveyor Skinner, under my instructions, proceeded to Skeena river, there to complete the survey of reserves for the Kitwanga, Kitselas, Kitsumkaylums and Kitkahtla bands of Indians; this work was finished by September 6 ultimo, when he discharged his field staff and returned to headquarters, reporting himself at Victoria on the 17th ultimo.

Three days later he was sent to Canoe creek, on the upper Fraser, and instructed to survey the following reserves, viz.: No. 4, Spilmouse, 400 acres; No. 5, Fish lake, 105 acres, and No. 6, Toby lake, 440 acres. These reserves, I may state, were laid off by the late Reserve Commissioner in 1895. Mr. Skinner returned to Victoria on the 14th instant, when he reported the completion of the last named work satisfactorily; he has since been engaged in the office completing his accounts and getting his field-notes, &c., in order. His report for the season's work, I may add, was forwarded to the department on the 16th instant.

Surveyor Green's work in the early part of the year has been the plotting and examining of the field-notes of Messrs. Skinner and Devereux in connection with work done by those gentlemen in 1900; he has also been engaged in making tracings of the plans resulting from the above, for the department, for the provincial government, for the different Indian agents, and for the respective Indian chiefs whose people were particularly interested in such work. Later, under my instructions, he surveyed reserves at Sicamouse and Lytton, whilst at other times he has been employed at Chilliwack, Katzie, Nanaimo, Niskainlith lake and Cowichan, on business connected with Indian lands; detailed reports in reference to the same having been duly forwarded to the department.

In accordance with arrangements made, of which the department was advised, I left Victoria accompanied by Surveyor Green on the 5th ultimo for Bella Coola with the intention of proceeding from that point for the purpose of defining reserves for the Indians inhabiting the country to the north of Chilcotin. Two bands of Indians resident at Uhlcatcho and Cluskus lakes, respectively, have been visited, and reserves, which include their fisheries, hay meadows and gardens, have been laid off for them much to their satisfaction. At Uhlcatcho the natives number seventy-one, and at Cluskus there are seventy-nine.

Owing to the extreme roughness of the country traversed, its wild and unsettled condition, the long distances to be covered, the absence of reliable means of transport, &c., I was forced to be absent from Victoria much longer than I anticipated, especially as I was detained upon the coast for nine days after my return to Bella Coola on account of the very irregular steamboat service prevailing in these waters.

As soon as it is possible to do so, a full report in connection with the work last mentioned will be forwarded to the department, together with sketches, minutes of decision, and all further returns usual in connection with such matters.

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In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that the work yet to be done as regards the *laying off* of reserves for Indians in this superintendency has been within the last two or three years reduced to a minimum; the principal work requiring attention at the present time being the survey of those parcels of land already apportioned for the needs of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent and Reserve Commissioner, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VICTORIA, B.C., October 16, 1901.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work.

In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on April 25, by the steamer *Princess Louise*, en route to the Skeena river, to complete the surveys for the Kitwanger, Kitselas, Kitsumkaylum and Lakelse tribes, and arrived at Port Essington on the 30th.

I was detained at Port Essington until May 4, when taking passage on the steamer *Hazelton*, I proceeded up the river, and arrived at Kitselas on the 7th, where I set camp, and commenced the surveys for the Kitselas tribe.

The work upon Kitselas reserve No. 1, occupied me until June 6, when owing to the rapid rise in the river, rendering it impossible to proceed up, I moved to reserves No. 4 and No. 4A, the work upon which occupied me until June 27. From this point I moved to reserve No. 5, on the 28th, and commenced work the next day, completing the survey on July 5.

On my return to Kitselas on July 6, I found the water still too high in the canyon to permit passage by canoe. I therefore placed all my camp equipage on the steamer *Hazelton* on the 8th. An accident to the steamer while in the canyon caused the loss by drowning of one of the men engaged by me, the steamer being subsequently compelled to return for repair.

On July 10, I started up river on the steamer, and arrived at Kitwanger reserve No. 8 on the 11th. Commencing the survey of this reserve on the 12th, I completed it on July 15, moving to Kitselas reserve No. 7 the following day. Having completed this and reserve No. 3, I moved to reserve No. 2 on July 25, commencing work the next day.

The work upon reserves Nos. 2 and 2A occupied until August 13, the ground being very rough, with a dense growth of timber and brush.

From reserve No. 2 I moved to No. 1, and completed the survey of the south boundary, concerning which I had asked for instructions.

Leaving reserve No. 1 on August 19, I arrived at reserve No. 6 and commenced work the same day, completing the survey on August 20, thus having surveyed all the reserves for the Kitselas tribe of Indians.

From this place I moved to Kitsumkaylum reserve No. 1, on the 20th, and checked the lines and traverse upon this reserve, moving to reserve No. 2 on August 23. Having completed the survey, I returned to reserve No. 1 on the 28th, and moved to Lakelse river the following day.

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At this place I found the reserve quite deserted, no Indians were residing there, and no improvements of any kind had been made for years past, except one small fishing house, situated about six chains outside the reserve, as defined by the Minute of decision. Under the circumstances, I decided not to make a survey before reporting the facts to you.

Leaving Lakelse river on August 30, I arrived at Port Essington on the 31st.

On Monday, September 2, I started for Pitt island to survey the reserve there for the Kitkahtla tribe of Indians. Arriving at the reserve on the 3rd, I finished the survey on the 5th, moving back to Essington the following day, where I paid off the men engaged on the river. I was detained at Port Essington until the 12th, when taking passage on the steamer *Tees*, I arrived in Victoria on the 17th.

Leaving Victoria on September 20, en route to Canoe creek, I arrived at Clinton on the 23rd, where I secured the services of the necessary men and provisions. Leaving Clinton on the 24th, I arrived at Canoe creek reserve No. 6 on the 25th, commencing work the following day. Having finished the survey of this reserve on September 30, I moved to Canoe creek reserve No. 2 on October 1, from whence I made the necessary connection to reserve No. 4. Moving camp to reserve No. 4 on the 3rd, I commenced the survey on the 4th, completing it on the 7th. From this point I made the connection to, and the survey of reserve No. 5. This completed the surveys for the Canoe creek tribe of Indians.

A serious accident to my transit instrument would, I found, prevent my undertaking the surveys for the Douglas tribe of Indians entrusted to me. I therefore left Canoe creek on October 11, and returned to Victoria, where I arrived on the 14th.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed and mileage run, which will, I trust, be satisfactory. The extremely rough and mountainous nature of the country on the Skeena river section, coupled with the difficulty in obtaining competent labour, prevented rapid progress.

I have, &c.,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner—1901.

Date.	Tribe.	Name of Reserve.	No.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
May.....	Kitseles	Kitseles	1	900.09	11	20.09
June.....	"	Kahish	4	479.43		
".....	"	"	4A			
".....	"	Zymoetz	5	59.77	3	59.20
July.....	"	"	5	160.65		
".....	Kitwanger	Chiginkabt.	8	154.28		
".....	Kitseles	Ketoned	7	131.47		
".....	"	Ikshenegwolk	3	148.93		
".....	"	Chimdemash	2	234.97	10	30.40
August.....	"	"	2	247.49		
".....	"	"	2A	217.92		
".....	"	Kulspai	II	55.50		
".....	Kitsumkaylum	"	1	392.22		
".....	"	"	2	185.00	13	58.13
September..	Kitkahtla	Klapthlon	5A	164.03		
".....	Canoe Creek	Meadow	6	240.00	5	04.03
October.....	"	Spilmouse	5	260.00		
".....	"	Connection		113.37		
".....	"	Fish Lake	4	148.70		
".....	"	Connection		72.48	7	34.55
					54	46.40

E. M. SKINNER,

Surveyor in Charge.

(Received too late for publication in proper position.)

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Indians of Yarmouth county is eighty-four, a decrease of one for the past year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been very poor during the past year.

Occupations.—About ninety per cent of the Indians live by hunting, fishing, berry-picking, making baskets and mast-hoops ; the remainder of them do logging and work in saw-mills.

Education.—The attendance at school this year has been very poor ; on account of the small-pox scare the Indians fled to the woods.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few, the Indians are temperate ; they are also moral in other ways.

I have, &c.,
W. H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS
OF
BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Home for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, on a high and airy hill, about one and a half miles west of the town of Fort William, on the Fort William Indian reserve.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school on this Fort William Indian reserve in the district of Thunder bay, is but one acre. It belongs to the reserve and is vested in the Crown. The land is sandy and needs much careful work in order to raise anything. When well cultivated, vegetables, seeds, &c., grow very rapidly.

Buildings.—The main building is of frame, two stories high, with stone foundation and good basement. It is used as a home for the pupils. Since last report we have had the walls in many of the rooms painted, some of which work was done by the pupils.

The outbuildings consist of a building used as a storehouse, a smaller house for the chickens, which was painted during the past year, and another building a short distance from the main building, used for class-rooms.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty-five pupils and about six of a staff.

Attendance.—The total number in attendance during the year was about thirty-five, and also about thirty day pupils.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. Most of the children are fond of class and are very attentive. Outside of school hours the pupils have regular time for study.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with the school. Gardening is done on a small scale. We have some of the different kinds of vegetables planted, all growing nicely.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught or trained in the art of general house-keeping, also in laundry-work, baking, mending, knitting, dressmaking, cutting, &c. The garden furnishes considerable occupation for the boys during the summer months. In the winter they are employed with the wood and water, sweeping and errands of trust, &c., when not in class.

• **Moral and Religious Training.**—Our main source of consolation is the moral and religious training of the children, which receives special care. Obedience and respect for authority is insisted upon. Morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel, and a certain time every day is devoted to instruction in Christian doctrine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been good during the year. One case of pneumonia, however, ended fatally, taking from us one of our biggest girls, who was ill only five days. This spring, the village was visited by a bad form of measles and our children did not escape the contagion. For a while we had to turn our home into a kind of hospital, as nearly all the pupils were very

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sick at the same time. We were sorry to lose one dear little girl ; the disease seemed to go to her lungs and carried her off very quickly. The sanitary condition of the school is good, owing to its healthful location and general arrangement.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the river by means of a force pump placed in the basement, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the top of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to different parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—The school has three Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers placed in different parts of the building, also two fireman's axes in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The Home is well heated by two hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The only means at present of lighting the building is coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are encouraged, and freely indulged in by the pupils. The boys enjoy football, rowing and fishing more than any other games. We have a grand river for rowing, and both girls and boys delight to go out for a row. It is considered a great reward for work well done to go out on the water for an hour.

General Remarks.—We gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, also the kindness of our agent, Mr. J. Hodder, to whom we feel indebted for his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school. The conduct, as a whole, of discharged pupils has been satisfactory.

Our staff consists of six teachers, viz. : Sister M. Matilda, employed as cook, who teaches the bigger girls the art of baking, cooking, laundry work, &c., ; Sister M. Dionysia has charge of the pupils out of school hours, teaching them general housework ; Sister M. Magdalene is seamstress and general help ; Sisters Ambrose and Ignatia instruct the pupils in school, and Sister M. Aldegondes acts as principal.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTE,

BRANTFORD, August 7, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk institute, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

This institute was established by 'The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England,' briefly 'The New England Company,' in the year 1831.

Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city, of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary, seven miles from the Grand River reserve.

Land.—The land occupied by the school comprises four hundred and ten acres, as follows :—Lot No. 5, Eagles Nest, township of Brantford, ten acres, Crown grant (on this are the buildings) ; one hundred and ninety-four acres by license of occupation ; part Lot 2, Eagles Nest, in the city of Brantford, twenty acres, purchased ; Mohawk Glebe Lot, city, one hundred and eighty-six acres, rented.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, having a basement, first and second floors with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital, for contagious diseases.

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The basement of the main building contains girls' play-room; clothes-room, lavatories, kitchen, dining-rooms for employees, pupils' dining-hall and store-rooms.

The first floor contains two large school-rooms, sewing-rooms, officers' quarters and offices.

The second floor contains dormitories and hospitals.

The west wing of the building forms the superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building, is fully equipped and has shower-baths for the girls.

The boys have a two-story play-house at some distance from the main building. The basement (brick) contains clothes and dressing-room; lavatory, with shower-baths; the upper story (frame) contains band-room, reading-room and play-room.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle, seventeen horses and one hundred and twenty pigs. There are also two greenhouses, three silos, an ice-house, two poultry-houses, one of which has been erected this year, as was also a new dairy (brick), 17 x 18 feet, costing \$222.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, fifty-five boys and seventy girls, and a staff of eleven officers.

Attendance.—The quarterly returns for June 30, 1901, show an attendance of fifty-six boys and sixty-nine girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ II.	9
“ III.	51
“ IV.	26
“ V.	10
“ VI.	23
	<hr/>
	125

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-six.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario.

The educational progress has been very satisfactory, as may be seen by comparison of last year's classification with this. For improvement in English-speaking a kindergarten teacher from the city schools gives three lessons a week, in the afternoons, in English conversation upon common things.

One pupil passed the entrance examination and is taking her training as a pupil teacher in the junior school here, another has been appointed teacher at the Bay of Quinté.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., in summer; and in winter, from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards V and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions, A and B, first week A division attends school in the morning, B division in the afternoon; second week the order is reversed.

The pupils of standard I are in school full time throughout the year, and those of standard II during the winter months.

Farm and Garden.—The balance-sheet of this department shows that the result of the year's work is encouraging. The grain and potato crops were not as good as usual, and much of the wheat had to be ploughed up, being winter-killed; other crops were satisfactory; corn was a magnificent crop, from which, in addition to filling three large silos, we had seven hundred bushels of matured corn.

Dairying, and in connection therewith, hog-raising, are the best paying branches of farming at present.

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Industries Taught.—*Carpentry and Painting.*—Under instruction the boys do all the work for the institution, farm and the mission stations on the reserve.

Brass Band.—The band-master returned from South Africa in November last and re-organized a band of fifteen boys, who have made excellent progress.

Farming and Gardening.—This forms the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hothouses and a dairy of thirty to forty cows.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. Those completing the course have no difficulty in finding situations at good wages.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good, though unfortunately two deaths occurred, one from heart disease, the other from meningitis; there were also two cases of typhoid fever, one contracted through a visit to the city with friends, the second was a newly admitted pupil who had not been here a week—both recovered.

Water Supply.—Water is pumped by a windmill from a well to two large cisterns on the top of the building, and to meet the increased demand, caused by flush-closets, a new tank and tower have been erected this year. There is a horse-power attachment to the pump for use in the absence of wind.

Fire Protection.—Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one 'Fire King,' twelve 'Ever-ready' fire-extinguishers, fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes and also buckets filled with water in specified places.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces (six), furnishing a constant supply of warm, fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off from the floors. All buildings, stables included, are lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening, in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m.; also one-half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the master and governess take their vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars; they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, skipping ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read, are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, August 14, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With unabated pleasure and delight in this work, I herewith transmit to you my twentieth annual report of the conditions and prospects of this growing institution. I am happy to say that this first year after our jubilee report promises to be a record-breaker in all but the wheat.

Location.—Our location is on the south bank of the River Thames, and is beautiful for situation. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site. Our nearest station is Muncey, on the St. Clair branch of the Michigan Central railway, about a mile from the institution. We are thirteen miles from the rising railway city of St. Thomas, and twenty miles from London.

Land.—The two hundred and four acres of land assigned for the industrial farm is all that could be desired in quality, but not in quantity. To make up for the lack in quantity, we lease, through the department, about three hundred acres of the Oneida reserve, just opposite, and reaching from the river bank back to high-water mark, and nearly one hundred acres are rented on the Muncey side of the river. This land is annually overflowed, and as a consequence it is nearly as rich as the valley of the Nile. It is the choicest of pasture land and is principally used for that purpose. With a grant of only \$60 per pupil to cover all expenses, and very largely to do all the labour part of the improvements, and no other source of supply but the farm, it requires the utmost economy to cover expenses. If the department would relieve us of the burden of rent by adding about three hundred acres to the farm, it would wonderfully assist.

Farm.—It will give some idea of our farming operations to say that our jubilee harvest last year gave us about 1,700 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of corn on the cob, 300 tons of ensilage, over 200 tons of hay, and an abundance of roots and fruit for institution purposes. We were able to handle to advantage two hundred and twenty head of cattle, and horses, hogs and poultry in like proportion. Having all modern appliances for harvesting, threshing, and grinding, also a competent staff of white men to take the lead in all departments, the work is largely converted into a recreation.

Buildings.—Apart from the group of buildings proper, we have two comfortable residences : one for the foreman of all departments, and the other for the foreman over the live stock. The reconstruction of the old institute gives us two excellent school-rooms, two private residences, one for the cook, the other for the watchman, and also a hospital of four wards. This building, with its elevated shape, slate roof, all new doors and windows, and covered with cement blocked in imitation of stone, is not thought of as an old building.

School-room.—Under our system of careful classification we have all the advantages of a graded school, so that two professional teachers have handled an average of over one hundred pupils successfully. Our text-books, promotion papers, and higher examinations are all the same as the public schools of Ontario ; and we are subject to the county school inspector. The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher, while the corresponding inspection of the girls' department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

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Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is one hundred. Our average for the year is slightly in excess of that. The completion of the two attics for dormitories affords accommodation for fifteen more girls and the same number of boys. Our pupils this year represent sixteen reserves.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sabbath school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the scriptures, judicious questions, illustrations with the use of maps, blackboards, charts and plenty of music. We have two missionary churches at less than a mile from the institution, in opposite directions, and the pupils attend these once a Sabbath alternately. The church that furnishes the best music, or the brightest service with plenty of illustrations, is the drawing card.

Sanitary Condition.—An abundant supply of living water, first-class ventilation, and a complete system of sewerage, account in part for the excellent health of the pupils.

Heating and Lighting.—Our hot-water heating system in the main building and annex is not only economical, but it and the lighting by acetylene gas lessen the danger of fire. A system of hose and chemicals is so located as to provide against an incipient fire in any part of the building.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAWK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, September 13, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwawk and Wawanosh industrial schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Shingwawk and Wawanosh homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of the central part, and within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario. The homes are not situated on any reserve.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety-three acres, comprising park lots one and two in Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase, and is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared. The soil is extremely light and rocky, and is best adapted for grazing purposes. A large portion of it is quite useless for farming purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river, and are sheltered on the north and west by woods, and groves of birch and maple. They consist of :—

The Shingwawk and Wawanosh homes, or main block, one hundred and sixty feet by thirty-seven feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, main dining-hall, kitchens, visitors' entrance, staff-rooms, furnace-rooms, store-rooms, lavatories and dormitories. A little to the east, and almost in line with the main block, stands a large two storied frame building, sixty feet by thirty feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-

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room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior class is held ; a bright, cheery room, equipped with automatic desks, large wall maps, globes and all necessary school material.

Some fifty yards from this building, partly screened by clumps of maples, and standing due east and west, is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1888 by funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada, as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.

Facing the homes and chapel are two more buildings : (a) our hospital, with attendants' cottage adjoining, standing in all its usefulness of isolation. A bright, cheery building, with wards containing six beds, convalescent room, kitchen and dispensary ; (b) the farmer's cottage, with frame laundry, twenty by twenty feet, annexed, five minutes' walk from which brings us to the factory or carpenter's shop, situated on a point running well out to the river, and with foreman's cottage close by. Add to the aforementioned buildings the shoe-shop, situated in rear of the main block, barns, stables and various minor buildings equally indispensable in their particular spheres of usefulness, and a good idea is obtained of the Shingwauk property as it stands to-day. Since my last report, the following repairs and alterations to the girls' home have been effected, viz. : completion of flooring, painting of interior and exterior, and building new closets and coal shed, building lumber fence back of girls' home, building refrigerator and ice-house, laying tile drains, and general repairs, such as glazing and painting.

There is accommodation in the schools for one hundred pupils (sixty boys and forty girls), and twelve members of staff.

Attendance.—The total number of pupils in residence during the year was eighty-six, namely : seventy boys and sixteen girls. The average daily attendance was seventy-one.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two teachers, in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with fifteen minutes recess during the middle of each session.

There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

Excellent progress was made in both schools. Thirty boys qualified for promotion into higher grades, and one passed the high school entrance examination.

Interesting as every part of our work is, the junior school affords special interest and attraction. It is here that patience, tact and kindness are so especially essential in breaking down the young Indians' natural shyness and reserve, in bringing them out of themselves and winning their confidence. If the newly-admitted boy is wholly untaught, and quite devoid of any English—as many of our pupils are on admission—his progress at first is necessarily slow. He is first taught and made to repeat after the teacher the names of different objects in the room and out of it, and with the aid of kindergarten material, he learns to count and form letters. If a fairly quick lad, in a few weeks he will be in the A.B.C. class ; once there, his sole aim and desire is to pass into the first part of Book I, which, as soon as accomplished, scores for him his first recognized promotion. From now on promotion should be more rapid, but depends necessarily to a large extent upon the pupil's personal efforts.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking and farming ; the girls sewing and general domestic work.

Carpenter Shop.—Our carpenter shop, or factory, a detached building, twenty-four feet by forty feet, is fitted with steam power and machinery for planing, sawing and turning. A steam pump, for pumping water from the St. Mary's river into tanks situated in the main buildings and laundry, is also operated here. Every branch of carpentry work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge. No trade has greater attractions for our boys, and they quickly becoming adept at it. Seven boys are at present apprenticed to the trade.

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Shoe Shop.—This important branch of our work was kept fully engaged, principally in the resoling, patching and mending of boots and shoes for seventy to eighty pupils. Some new boots, and over sixty pairs of shoe-packs, were also manufactured here during the year.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is worked by a number of boys, with a practical farmer in charge. About forty acres are under cultivation, twenty of which consist of hay land. The soil is light, and is only worked to advantage when the seasons are particularly favourable. Barely sufficient roots and vegetables for our requirements were raised. Dairy produce realized \$220.57. In winter, besides the care of the stock, the farmer and his boys are engaged in teaming, chopping and sawing wood for the institution.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Pupils and staff attend either the Shingwauk memorial chapel or St. Luke's pro-cathedral. Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are always well behaved and reverent during the services. Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions, and keeping in to work on half-holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Since October fourteen boys and four girls were laid up successively with typhoid fever, which has been so prevalent in our town and district during the year, and which malady, I regret to say, resulted in the death of one little Delaware boy, fourteen years of age.

The sanitary condition of the school is good. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. All large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—The water is pumped from the river by steam-power through iron pipes into large tanks placed in the roof of the main buildings and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the main building, and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached. The Shingwauk home is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The plant comprises two No. 8 and one No. 7 Daisy boilers, sufficient Stafford radiators and connections. The system works well, and is satisfactory. Wood stoves are used for heating all other detached buildings, including the chapel.

Recreation.—In summer the chief recreations are football and baseball. Indoor games are provided in the winter, but skating and hockey on the St. Mary's river afford the principal attraction. Swings are provided for the girls and smaller boys. Books and magazines are also supplied from the school library.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the past year.

Location.—This industrial school is located on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, ten miles north of Manitowaning agency in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians, some years ago, granted us the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of the mission and of the school together.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women, respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal.

The boys have their class and study-rooms, with refectory, wardrobe and play-hall in a two-story frame house 50 x 100 feet. The chapel, the rooms for the sick, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the main building of the mission. Therein is also the lodging of the staff. It is a large stone structure 110 x 60 feet, with two stories and a high French roof. The dormitory is very large, beautiful and healthful, being 110 x 45 feet, and 17 feet in height; connected with it are the bath and shower-bath rooms, and the most perfect system of water-closets.

The girls' school is a frame building 108 x 50 feet; on the second floor is a class-room, 40 x 20 feet, the chapel, a sewing-room and rooms for the staff. On the first floor is another class-room, the dining-rooms, the kitchen and two parlours. The dormitories and wardrobes are on the third floor. A few yards apart from this building is the wash-house, with two stories, 40 x 50 feet.

Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith and paint shops combined. Close to the shore is the carpenter shop in connection with the saw-mill and wood-working machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker shop and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are, besides, in connection with the farm, three barns with spacious stables in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

Accommodation.—Ninety boys can be accommodated, and about fifty-five or sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year sixty-five boys and fifty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty pupils. The department allows this year a grant of \$60 per capita for one hundred pupils, but we have been notified that henceforth the same grant shall be paid for one hundred and twenty.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9.00 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.15 to 4.15 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7.00 p.m., for religious instruction and private work, such as reading, letter-writing, &c. The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. In the same manner the big girls give the most of their time to sewing, dressmaking, knitting and all kinds of housework.

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The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, and are under the tuition of four different teachers. The lower grades are taught in the same room with the day scholars.

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal is tilled, and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with a view to supplying the mission and the school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres are laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the fifth standard are trained to different industries from seven to ten a.m., and from three to six p.m. We had this year five carpenters, three blacksmiths, one shoemaker and nine farmers.

Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed a few hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting wood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill and on the farm.

The laundry work is done at the girls' school, a windmill supplying them with the water necessary.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by their teachers and by the missionaries themselves, and great progress is made in that respect every year by the pupils in general. They attend all the religious services held in the church.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—An epidemic of typhoid fever that prevailed in this part of Ontario last fall broke out also at Wikwemikong. In nearly all the houses of the village as well as in the schools there have been some more or less severe cases.

In the schools we had at a time twenty-two pupils dangerously ill. It lasted nearly two months. But while in the village and in the surrounding towns many patients died, we have been fortunate enough to save all our dear children. About five weeks after the typhoid fever seemed to have disappeared, another epidemic of la grippe, very severe and painful, spread through the country, and again many pupils were laid up for a while.

Twice it became necessary to allow some parents to take home their children for two or three weeks.

Since March 15 the general health has been slowly improving. As Wikwemikong is habitually a very healthy place, we hope that at the opening of class next August, our young people will be again in good spirits and in excellent condition to resume the work of their education.

Water Supply.—A windmill and a large tank erected two years ago supply the water necessary to the whole institution. They constitute also the principal protection against fire. Besides we have ten Star fire-extinguishers, five fireman's axes, and buckets full of sand against lamp-explosions.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box-stoves and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. Both schools have good play-grounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' favourite game is football; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls like the swing better and other quieter amusements. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S. J.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE—KEEWATIN,
BERENS RIVER P. O., July 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first report on the Norway House boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situate on the reserve at Rossville village and commands a fine view of the lake both south and west.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The building is frame, built on a stone foundation, 46 x 100 feet, and is two stories high, with basement containing three cellars.

First floor.—This comprises ten rooms, one 14 x 14½ feet, used as principal's office, another, 14 x 14½ feet, used as a dining and sitting-room, also one 17½ x 15½ feet, used as a bed-room, girls' play-room, 29 x 14½ feet, boys' play-room, 29 x 29 feet, dining-room, 19 x 40 feet, assistant principal's room, 15½ x 11½ feet, kitchen, 15½ x 39½ feet, two store-rooms, one 18 x 15½ feet, and the other 15½ x 11½ feet.

Second floor.—This consists of five rooms, one 30 x 30 feet, used for boys' dormitory, one 30 x 30 feet, used for girls' dormitory, two rooms, 18 x 10 feet, used by staff as bed-rooms, and one 19 x 21½ feet, used as sewing-room.

Outbuilding.—One built of logs, 15 x 15 feet, used as a store-room.

Stable.—One 9½ x 24 feet, used for cow stable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for five members of staff and fifty-eight children.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory, our numbers varying from forty-six to fifty pupils, the whole year.

Class-room work.—The course of studies authorized by the department has been adhered to as much as possible, with the addition of singing at sight by note and also drawing.

Industries Taught.—Nearly all the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils themselves. The boys cut the wood, carry all water needed, attend to the gardens, and assist in kitchen and also baking. The girls do plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking, baking, ironing, washing and other housework, also all the mending required to be done. Four girls can run the sewing-machine and four children are being taught music.

Garden.—Ground is being rapidly broken by the older boys themselves, and as fast as it is cleared will be used for growing produce for the school. There is about one and one-quarter acres cultivated for potatoes, and three-quarters of an acre also for small seeds. It is in contemplation to clear much more ground in the coming fall.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are held daily. On Sunday the pupils attend two services in the church, and also attend Sunday school every Sunday at 6.30 p.m.

Health of Pupils.—With the exception of one girl who died at the school, the health of the children has been wonderfully good.

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Water Supply.—The school is situate close to the lake, from which a bountiful supply of good pure water is always to be obtained.

Fire Protection.—Four barrels are constantly kept filled with water, and also an ample supply of pails, axes and ladders close at hand.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by two 'Economy' furnaces. The fuel used is wood.

Recreation.—The boys and girls engaged in the usual outdoor and indoor amusements. As music is one of their greatest attractions, a beautiful organ has been purchased and the closest attention will be paid to voice-culture, such as solo, part and chorus singing and singing in general. The children are kept in the open air as much as possible, and weather permitting bathe daily in the lake during the hot weather.

General Remarks.—This school is just now in its infancy so that at present too much cannot very well be expected of the children. This is the first boarding school established on Lake Winnipeg. I am glad to say the Indians to all appearance seem to have full confidence in the present staff of the school, and are thoroughly satisfied with the way in which their children are treated.

I have, &c.,

E. F. HARDIMAN,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS P. O., July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, as follows :—

Situation.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve. Winnipegosis is the nearest post office.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land belong to the school. This land has been acquired as a homestead. Most of it is used as a pasture. Five acres are under crop.

Buildings.—The boarding school is one hundred and fifteen feet long by forty five feet wide. It has two stories, a basement and the attic. In this building we have the kitchen, refectory, dairy, cellar, wash-room, class-rooms, chapel, sewing-room and dormitories.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred pupils, with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the past year was very good.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils are anxious to learn, and they do all in their power to meet with the wishes of their teacher.

Farm and Garden.—There are five acres under crop. Vegetables are the principal products.

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Industries Taught.—The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, washing, dairying and the care of poultry. The boys are taught the care of cattle and horses, and also farming.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour is devoted each day to the moral and religious training of the pupils.

Health.—The children are all enjoying good health.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained from the river by means of a pump.

Fire Protection.—There are only two fire-extinguishers at the school, as a protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated by steam and lighted with oil lamps.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie.

Land.—In connection with the school, there are two acres of land, divided into the following : vegetable garden, flower garden, and two play-grounds, one for the girls and one for the boys.

Building.—The building is of frame, on a stone foundation.

Attendance.—The class-room attendance is regular, the pupils being all boarders. The progress made by the children has been encouraging ; some have done remarkably well. Music, both vocal and instrumental, is a source of pleasure to the children, especially the girls.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for forty children.

Industrial Work.—The girls are trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen, laundry, and in all other departments of household work.

The boys are taught to work as much as possible, cutting wood, gardening, carpentry, and such work as they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—An hour in the morning is devoted to religious teaching, and also one in the evening. One of the boys (Angus Mackay) received a beautiful Bible from the superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school for regular attendance and for knowing the greatest number of memory verses. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been fairly good, but a few, who were suffering from tubercular affection, were discharged by the department. Two of the number, a boy and a girl, died at their homes a short time ago.

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Water Supply.—There is a good well, amply sufficient for our needs, and one soft water tank in the basement.

Fire Protection.—The school is more or less provided with fire-appliances, such as fire-extinguishers, tank, pumps, two small chemicals, one axe and one ladder.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by hot air, and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in their own play-ground, also walks, accompanied by some one. The boys have athletic sports. Football seems their most popular game during the summer months. In winter, skating and hockey is the principal pastime for the boys. The girls also enjoy skating in winter.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 2, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated south of the town of Rat Portage on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, and is distant about two miles from the Canadian Pacific railway station.

Communication with the town of Rat Portage is mainly by water in summer, as a deep inlet separates the property from the town limits. The shore around is mostly abrupt and high, but the school is on a terrace-like incline, and the eye is regaled with charming scenery during the summer season.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is placed under the patronage of St. Anthony of Padua.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school, the property of the Roman Catholic mission. It is properly described as subdivision 1-8, township of Jaffray.

Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there, and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The interior is plaster-finish, except the ceilings, which are of wood. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high, with an extension at the south end 36 x 26 feet, two stories high. Besides there is a lean-to kitchen, attached to the rear of the main building, 16 x 14 feet.

The other buildings are : cottage, 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to, 14 x 12 feet, resting on stone foundation. It contains a hall and three rooms, and is the principal's residence.

Work-shop, 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation.

Stable and carriage shed under one roof, 46 x 18 feet.

Wood-shed, 20 x 12 feet.

Log house, 18 x 14 feet, for the use of visiting Indians.

A new building, measuring 48 x 18 feet, has been put up during the year. It is a frame building on stone foundation. A partition divides it into two equal parts,

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one of which serves as laundry and the other as storehouse. The laundry is equipped with two laundry boilers of a capacity of forty-five and thirty gallons respectively. A stairway leads from the laundry to the loft, which is disposed the full length of the building for a drying-room.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty-five children and a staff of five, distributed as follows: girls' dormitory on upper flat of main building, 36 x 30 feet, less apartment for assistant matron. On second floor are: sewing-room, girls' recreation-room, and Sisters' private apartments, four rooms in all.

The ground floor comprises: hall, office, private dining-room, children's dining-room and pantry.

The extension has three rooms on the first floor, viz.: class-room, chapel and boys' play-hall. The upper flat of extension is the boys' dormitory, 36 x 26 feet, including room for monitor.

The house is well furnished on the whole, the dormitories have iron beds, and the class-room is well equipped. There being only one class-room available, it is necessary to take the boys and girls to class at alternate hours.

Attendance.—The register shows an attendance of thirty children (the number allowed by the department), but the actual attendance is somewhat in excess of that number.

Class Work.—The class work extends over the three standards. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons to the children and to teach them to converse in English. The boys are particularly successful in English.

Farm and Garden.—Three acres of land are at present under cultivation for garden purposes and very satisfactory results are obtained.

Industries Taught.—The garden furnishes considerable occupation to the boys during the summer season. They are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants. The winter work is mainly limited to providing wood and water. The girls are trained in the art of general housekeeping; also in laundry work, sewing, cooking and baking.

Moral and Religious Training.—As is proper, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care; it is also our main source of consolation. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine, and morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been very good this year. One case of pulmonary affection and a few cases of scrofulous disorders are causing us some alarm.

The food supply is wholesome and abundant. Besides the three regular meals, the children are given a substantial lunch in the afternoon.

Cleanliness of person is insisted upon, and ventilation is well attended to.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—Three Dominion fire-extinguishers have been purchased and placed at convenient places on the different flats.

Ladders are also at hand. There are practically two exits from every part of the house.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces, which give satisfaction. There is also a box-stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter. Bathing and boating are the favourite pastimes during the summer season.

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General Remarks.—I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of our inspector, Mr. J. A. Leveque, in all our dealings with him, and to thank him for the interest he takes in the school.

I may remark that the girls who were somewhat backward in English conversation, have made noted progress during the year. In general there has been a better spirit in the school for the last year; desertions are a thing of the past, and children are happy and contented here. We have ceased allowing them to go home during the holidays and find that it saves us a deal of trouble.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. CAHILL, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is situated three miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine river. We are greatly favoured in having the experimental farm adjacent to us on the east, and the view looking over the fertile valley toward the city of Brandon is a beautiful one.

Land.—We have three hundred and twenty acres of land belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The main building, principal's residence, farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, carpenter's shop, ice-house, and two root-houses comprise the buildings at the school.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils and all the members of the staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been one hundred and three, and the attendance in the school-room and on duty has been regular.

Class-room Work.—All the pupils attend school for three hours, and many of standards I and II for six hours per day, and during the year progress has been fair. All pupils are on duty on Saturday forenoon; the afternoon is used as a preparation day for the Sabbath. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ II.	42
“ III.	29
“ IV.	26

We have a singing class every week, led by a qualified teacher from Brandon.

Farm and Garden.—Farming and gardening are considered the most important industries. We have under cultivation one hundred and thirty-seven acres, with the promise of an abundant harvest. The acreage under cultivation is as follows:—

Wheat, thirteen acres; oats, thirty-six acres; barley, five acres; brome grass, five acres; rye grass, eight acres; corn, seven acres; potatoes, eight acres; mangolds,

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two acres ; turnips, three acres ; garden, five acres ; summer-fallow, fifteen acres ; breaking, sixteen acres ; and meadow, fourteen acres.

The remaining one hundred and eighty-three acres comprise pasture and uncultivated land.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farm, garden, carpenter-work ; and other handicrafts are taught as well as possible to enable a boy to suit himself to his environment when he leaves the school. Girls are taught sewing, cooking, laundry and all useful branches of household duties. Quality of work is insisted on rather than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training.—Devotional services are conducted every morning and evening. There is a special class every Monday evening, in which the pupils take an active part ; Sabbath school each Sunday afternoon, where all the members of the staff are teachers ; preaching service every Sunday evening. All our boys, and as many of the girls as we can take, attend the Sunday morning service in Brandon. In all of these services we endeavour to inculcate the principles of true morality and the Christian religion.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We have to report three deaths during the year, and two of the pupils have been sent home on account of ill health. We have now one serious case of pneumonia ; scrofula has shown itself in two or three cases ; otherwise the general health, especially of the boys, has been excellent.

The building is well lighted by electricity, well ventilated, and the drainage is good. Careful study and attention is given to the practice of the rules and conditions of good health. An abundant use of vegetables, wholesome food, cleanliness of person and premises, together with outdoor exercise, all prove conducive to health.

The attendance of Dr. Fraser, the physician in charge, is always available at our call. A graduate nurse permanently on the staff is hoped for in the near future.

Water Supply.—Abundance of good pure spring water from the well on the hill-side is pumped by a windmill into two large tanks on the top flat, and from these water is supplied to all parts of the building.

Fire Protection.—Some small chemical fire-extinguishers are kept for use. Our main protection is a large McRobie engine in the basement, with a drum on each flat, with sufficient hose to reach all points of the same. Hose to our water-works, and pails at convenient points, are kept full of water. We have also two fire-escapes, providing a means of exit from all four dormitories.

Heating.—The whole building is heated by hot air. Three large wood furnaces (two of them Smead-Dowd have been converted into an ordinary furnace system), and two coal furnaces, with an excellent apparatus, constructed according to the most modern principles that govern heating with hot air, keep the building in a comfortable condition all winter through. Our fuel bill has been a trifle less than \$1,000, so we can say our heating system is very satisfactory.

Recreation.—Indoor games consist of checkers, forte, crokinole, Indian clubs, and dumb-bells, while the favourite games outside are football, skating, sleighing, baseball and croquet. Our school programme is so arranged that each boy and girl can have a roam with their teacher a half day during each month.

General Remarks.—In all our training and teaching we seek the best interest of the children, and in every department such methods are adopted as will best fit the boy or girl for the circumstances that may surround them when they graduate from the school. The atmosphere of the school is made as home-like as possible, and with the aid of a properly qualified and efficient staff, we are endeavouring to make the school a success.

About one thousand visitors from all parts of the world have signed the roll, which is only about one-fourth of those who have visited the school during the year.

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Before closing this report, I wish to express my gratitude to the various officials of the Indian Department, and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, for their uniform courtesy and kindly spirit shown and expressed to the principal of this institution during the year.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, July 26, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The new home, which we have occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of excellent turf, some forty-two acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway main line, on the south by the public road allowance. West of this, and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred and twenty acres, being the southwest quarter of section four, and southeast quarter of section five, township twelve, range twenty-eight, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land. This land is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, laundry and gymnasium, which latter contains the carpenter, paint and boot shop, having been fitted up in the month of August, 1900, horse and cow stables, coal shed, boys' and girls' outhouses. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank. Connected with this is a windmill used in emptying the tank, which was placed in position this spring.

The department erected during the year a substantial root-house, 14½ x 60 feet, which gives ample storage for all the roots and vegetables grown on the farm.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils, and fifteen of a staff.

Attendance.—There has been an increase in the attendance over last year, although our number is not yet as large as in former years.

Class-room Work.—In this department the work is most satisfactory. In standards IV and V there has been remarkable progress. Miss Marks is to be congratulated on the work done by the pupils. I feel that I must make particular mention of two essays: 'Victoria the Good,' written on the occasion of our beloved Queen's death, by Agnes Flett, of St. Peter's, and the other 'The Elkhorn Industrial School,' by Samuel Pratt, of Touchwood Hills; in both, the style and composition are very clever. At the promotion examinations in June, the average marks were high, and the papers were by no means easy, the work done being in advance of the curriculum.

Farm and Garden.—The acreage this year under crop is as follows:—wheat, fifty-five acres; oats, twenty-five acres; vegetable garden, seven acres; summer fallow, seventy-three acres; of the remaining portion of land about one hundred and thirty acres is inclosed for pasturage and the rest uncultivated. All the work

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of preparing the land, cultivating and seeding, was done by the pupils under the supervision of Mr. Smith, farm instructor.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, boot-making, baking, farming and gardening. A number are kept constantly employed in general choring about the institution and improving the grounds.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and dressmaking by Miss Dicken, a competent dressmaker, who has been a member of the staff for a number of years. They perform all the necessary household duties, and are instructed in cooking and laundry work, in all of which they show great aptitude, proving that they are as capable of learning as girls of our own race.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sunday the children attend St. Mark's church. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Mark's Sunday school. There is also a junior and senior Bible class conducted weekly. A number of the pupils are communicants, all of whom take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the year has been very good. Punishments have been of rare occurrence, and no serious offences have been committed. Both boys and girls have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrong-doing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year the health of the pupils has been satisfactory. I am again thankful to say that only one death occurred in the institution during the year. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. There is a large tank at considerable distance from the main building, into which the sewage is carried from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry; this is pumped out with the windmill on the open prairie. The outhouses for boys and girls are erected at a safe distance from the school building, so that any danger from defective sanitation is removed.

Water Supply.—The water-supply at the school is excellent and free from alkaline substances. A hot-air Ryder engine pumps our supply into a tank on the top flat.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are in good order; the McRobie fire-extinguisher is placed in the building. Besides this there are a number of patent fire-extinguishers and fire-axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by a system of hot water. The department is now having a lighting plant placed in the school.

Recreation.—All athletic sports are encouraged. Football is the most popular game in summer. Our boys feel much elated over their winning the 'Middleton Cup' for this year. In winter they have the large gymnasium, with swings and horizontal bars, from which they derive much pleasure. In summer the girls have swings, croquet and tennis and take long walks with some member of the staff. Skating is the chief amusement in the winter.

General Remarks.—This year has been one of steady progress and satisfactory work, and the prospects for the future are most promising. In August, the Hon. David Laird, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, visited the school. He made a careful inspection, giving special attention to the financial affairs, which have now been placed on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

In September, the meeting of the Rural Deanery of Brandon was held in Elkhorn. A number of clergymen were present; they were one and all delighted with the school.

The Rev. C. N. F. Jeffery, Secretary of the Synod and General Missionary for the Diocese of Rupert's Land, said in his remarks on the school: 'I cannot but feel deeply thankful that these children of our Indians are so well provided for, both spiritually and temporally, and that such facilities for self-improvement are theirs as are afforded to them in this splendid home under its capable management.'

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On the first anniversary of the opening, September 7, a missionary meeting was held in the school. The speakers were the Rev. McAdam Harding, Rural Dean of Brandon; Rev. J. W. Hodgins, of Seaforth, Ont.; Rev. C. N. F. Jeffery, of Winnipeg, and Rev. Mr. Eaton, incumbent of St. Mark's parish. There was a large attendance of townspeople, and the meeting was most successful.

In October, the Hon. James Smart, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, and Mr. E. F. Stephenson, visited the school. They were much pleased with the institution generally.

A reception was held at the school in honour of the soldiers of our locality who had returned from South Africa. The main entrance and dining-hall were very prettily decorated with flags, streamers, appropriate pictures and mottoes, making the room look particularly bright and attractive. At about eight o'clock p.m., a large number of people from the town and surrounding country assembled in our spacious dining-hall, where an interesting programme was rendered. The soldiers were most enthusiastically received by the pupils and visitors singing 'The Soldiers of the Queen.' After which short addresses of welcome were made by some of our leading citizens, which were followed by very interesting speeches by the guests of the evening, describing their experiences while at the front. At ten o'clock the entertainment, which was most enjoyable throughout, was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

The event of the year was the visit of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, with regard to which the *Manitoba Free Press* of October 29 says: 'Mr. Sifton visited the industrial school in Elkhorn on Saturday, and after receiving a most cordial reception from the staff and pupils, he was presented with a kindly-worded address, accompanied by a bouquet. The honourable gentleman spoke nicely to the children in reply, thanking them for their tokens of esteem and encouraging them to prosecute their studies diligently. He was highly pleased with the work being accomplished there. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson entertained him at lunch after the inspection was completed. The school is an admirably equipped institution, and the work being accomplished there, both in mental and physical training of the pupils, is indeed creditable.'

It is to the Superintendent General our very grateful thanks are due, as it is owing to his desire to further the work that the present adequate and efficient means have been provided.

We have a competent and reliable staff, all of whom take a deep interest in the welfare of our Indian wards and are striving in every way for the up-lifting of this race, for whom our government is doing so much.

There have been trials and difficulties with which to contend; but through all there has been the knowledge of the loving care of the Great All Father, and to Him do we ascribe the honour and praise for the blessings vouchsafed during another year.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLEBURY, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated about seven miles from the city of Winnipeg and about twenty miles from the St. Peter's reserve.

Land.—The farm consists of about four hundred acres of land, being lot No. 18, in the parish of St. Paul. The land was purchased by the Dominion government, which is now the owner of the same. About three hundred acres are well adapted for grain-growing purposes, the soil being of a splendid quality of black loam; the rest of the farm is admirably adapted for hay-land and grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main building is of white brick, on a stone foundation, three stories high, with a basement. During the year a new laundry twenty feet by thirty has been built, and an engine and dynamo-house twelve feet by sixteen. The buildings are all in good repair and most of the frame buildings have recently been repainted.

Accommodation.—There is at present, accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils and eighteen of a staff. This can be considerably increased when the principal's residence, which is in course of erection, is completed.

Attendance.—The attendance has been up to the full capacity, viz., one hundred and twenty-five, the whole year.

Class-room Work.—Special attention is devoted to the class-room. Two very competent teachers have charge of this department, and the regular public school work is adhered to—some of the older pupils being prepared for entrance examinations. An older pupil is also engaged teaching the younger children and those who do not understand English when they are admitted.

Several of our discharged pupils are now engaged teaching reserve schools and are apparently very successful.

Farm and Garden.—Last year our farm was not a success owing to the extreme drought and our garden was a total failure. This year we have one hundred and twenty-five acres sown, and present appearances indicate a very excellent crop. Our garden is good and prospects for an abundance of vegetables, roots and potatoes are favourable.

Industries Taught.—A good deal of attention has been given to the several industrial departments. Under competent instructors carpentering, blacksmithing, printing, tailoring, painting and glazing are taught the boys, and as a good deal of new work has been done and a great deal of repairing necessary, considerable progress has been made. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, darning, baking and other useful industries necessary to housekeeping. Several of our girls have got situations as servants in Winnipeg, and they are well spoken of as being peculiarly adapted as such, owing to the thorough training they receive in the various departments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the dining-room and religious instruction is given in the school-rooms daily. All the pupils attend St. Paul's church every Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7. p.m. Sunday school

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is held in the school at 2.30 p.m. every Sunday, where each member of the staff teaches a class and the Rev. R. C. Johnstone, incumbent of the parish, teaches the Bible class.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good. There has been no disease of a contagious nature and we have had no deaths during the year. We have been able to select healthy pupils for admission owing to the numerous applications we have had, and in this way, have been able to keep entirely free from scrofula and consumption.

Water Supply.—The water is obtained from an artesian well, and is pumped into tanks in the attic by a hot-air engine from which pipes run to the various parts of the building. There are also two good outside wells which are used for all outside purposes.

Fire Protection.—Large mains run through the building from a large tank in the attic, to which hose are attached, which reach to any part of the building. We have also the McRobie fire-extinguishers, with hose attachment, on each floor. Hand-grenades are distributed throughout the building. Fire-axes and pails are conveniently situated in each room and dormitory.

Two fire-escapes from each floor are provided.

Heating and Lighting.—We recently installed an electric light plant, operated by a gasoline engine, with one hundred and twenty lights. This being the first plant of this kind in this country, there was some doubt as to its success; but on account of the superior kind of engine, I find it works perfectly, not the slightest flicker being noticed in the light. It is somewhat more expensive than coal oil, but the safety and cleanliness more than compensate for this.

Recreation.—All kinds of games are played by the boys, such as football, base ball and cricket. The girls play tennis, croquet and basketball. Our principal recreation is drilling for the boys and calisthenics for the girls, both of which interest the pupils very much.

General Remarks.—Our school has been steadily progressing and we have done all we could to popularize it so as to make the children as happy and contented as possible. We have a band of thirty instruments, that provides music every evening, which they all enjoy, and our system of military drill, by the cadet corps, and calisthenics for the girls, as well as fancy marching for the smaller children, interest them very much, so that they rarely ask to go home. For the past two years we have taken the whole school for two weeks camping to one of the adjacent reserves, while the Indians were being paid their usual annuity. This has created a greater interest in the school by the parents, and has increased their anxiety to have their children educated, as has been evidenced by the number of parents who voluntarily bring their children and ask us to take them to school.

I have, &c.,

JAS. G. DAGG,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The St. Boniface industrial school is situated on the town site of St. Boniface, about half a mile from the town-hall, and two miles from the Winnipeg post office.

Land.—About forty acres is all the land belonging to the school ; this was offered to the department by the late Archbishop Tache, who had purchased it from the Sisters of Charity for this purpose by giving them in exchange a whole section of six hundred and forty acres, two miles from the present location of the school. It is to be regretted that the school was not built there in the first place, as then there would have been ample land for all purposes. Fifteen acres is all that can be put under cultivation, and it is not all in one piece, though with good drainage it would be well adapted for growing roots ; giving employment to the younger boys and those who are not strong enough for the ordinary farm work.

Buildings.—All the buildings with the exception of the pantry are in a good state of repair. The carpenter's shop and the laundry have been given a fresh coat of paint. A small addition, 12 x 10 x 10 feet, has been built to the side of the boys' hand-room for a carbide-generator and storehouse for carbide. Two ventilators, eighteen-inch diameter, have been put in the dormitories, making a great improvement.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient space for one hundred and ten children, sixty boys and fifty girls. The only defect is in the dormitories where space is insufficient. There is no accommodation for the staff ; what is now used as a bed-room, is a class-room divided into three apartments ; the girls' infirmary is used by the lady teacher for the younger pupils, boys and girls.

Attendance.—The attendance has been poor, we have eighty-one on the register. Only seven new pupils have been admitted during the year, and one of them, being fifteen years old, remained only a few months, then ran away and was discharged owing to the fact that his parents being disreputable characters could not be kept away from the surroundings and were a cause of trouble. As it stands now, there is little hope of increasing our number ; unless means are used to secure recruits it will be impossible to keep this institution free from debt.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are in three class-rooms, bigger boys, bigger girls, and little ones, boys and girls. The progress in English is good, and we remark that the children like to speak English and therefore try to learn it.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the drought the crop last year was very poor, except three hundred bushels of barley, and about five hundred bushels of potatoes. We could not procure sufficient hay, and had to send some of the cattle out for the winter. The garden also was not good for want of rain.

Industries Taught.—Eight boys are continually employed on the farm. If we had more suitable land for cultivation, more boys could be taught this very necessary industry. Four boys are kept busy in the carpenter's shop, repairing and doing necessary work around the buildings.

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Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given every day in school, also morning and evening prayers ; on Sundays the pupils go twice to church, and the principal has Sunday school during the afternoon.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health generally speaking was good, except in those cases where children were predisposed to consumption. We have had no contagious diseases. The sanitary condition is very good.

Water Supply.—The water is good and plentiful, being pumped from a well under the house, and stored in great tanks at the top of the building.

Fire Protection.—We are well provided in case of fire, but I am happy to say we have never had occasion to use our appliances, which are, the McRobie fire-apparatus with two hundred feet of one-inch rubber hose ; six Dominion fire-extinguishers ; six axes and twelve buckets.

Heating and Light.—Two hot-water furnaces are placed in the basement, heating the whole house and giving perfect satisfaction. For lighting we use acetylene gas and find it answers splendidly, very much superior to lamps—less work, cheaper, better light, and no danger.

Recreation.—For recreation we have two large recreation-halls and two playgrounds, separated ; where during play-time the children amuse themselves to their hearts' content ; boys with baseball, football, marbles, kites, putting the shot, running races ; in the winter they flood part of the play-ground, turning it into a capital skating rink. The girls are fond of playing ball, skipping, picking flowers, and other quiet amusements. During berry season they are often taken to the bush to gather the fruit—nothing gives them greater pleasure. The boys also have a very good band.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., October 14, 1901

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of the Indian schools in Couchiching, Rat Portage, and Savanne agencies, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

LONG SAULT DAY SCHOOL.

The Long Sault day school was inspected on July 20. It is in connection with the Church of England. Miss M. A. Johnson, teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, four girls ; number on roll, nine : boys, four ; girls, five, classified as follows : five in standard I, two in standard II, one in standard III, and one in standard IV.

Building.—The building was in good order and very clean.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

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Industrial Work.—This consisted of sewing, and making their own dresses. Some good specimens of socks, dresses, pinafores, &c., were to be seen, which the pupils make for themselves.

General Remarks.—Miss Johnson visits the families when the pupils are absent, and also visits the sick. She is a graduate nurse, and is therefore able to render them good services.

There is a good fence around the school plot forming a large place for recreation. Miss Johnson has had several years experience teaching in public schools, and was doing splendid work among the Indian children.

MANITOU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 20. It is in connection with the Church of England. Mr. John Jackson, who took charge of this school in May last, was sick at the time of my visit, and his home quarantined; there were no pupils present for examination. The number of children of school age on the roll is twenty-two: boys, nine; girls, thirteen. Progress was reported fair.

Building.—The building was in good repair and clean. The fence surrounding the school plot is decaying, and instructions were given for its repair.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

LITTLE FORKS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 23. It is in connection with the Church of England. Mr. D. W. Wood, formerly of the Manitou school, is teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, seven: boys, four; girls, three. Number enrolled, thirteen, classified as follows: eight in standard I, two in stanard II, and three in standard III.

Building and Grounds.—The building was in good order and very clean, also the surroundings. There is a fine garden between the school and the teacher's dwelling.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

Industrial Work.—Mrs. Wood has a class of knitting and sewing.

General Remarks.—The pupils were clean and fairly well dressed. Mr. Wood is doing good work, and the children were making fair progress. The teacher had only been in charge since last spring, and was likely to make a fair succes of this school, if the parents could be prevailed upon to send their children to school.

COUCHICHOING DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 25. It is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. J. H. Dubois, teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, twenty-four: boys, eleven; girls, fifteen, classified as follows: seventeen in standard I, five in standard II, two in standard III.

Building.—The building is old and uncomfortable. Plans and logs and other lumber were prepared for a new building.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

General Remarks.—Mr. Dubois visits the families when the pupils are absent. He is a painstaking teacher. He took charge of this school last fall, having before taught in the St. Boniface industrial school, Manitoba, and the children were doing very well under his tuition.

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RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 18 and June 19, 1901, and visited on several occasions during the year. This institution is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

Staff.—Rev. Charles Cahill, O.M.I., principal; Rev. Sisters Marie Christin, matron; Ste. Lucie, seamstress; McQuirk, teacher, and Maria, cook; St. Paulus, monitor and gardener.

Grading of Pupils.—The number of pupils present was twenty-eight: boys, nine; girls, nineteen. Number on roll, thirty, two being at service. The classification was: twenty in standard I, five in standard II, and five in standard III.

Buildings.—The school building is a suitable one. The whole place was in perfect order, and the dormitories, kitchen, dining-room, cellar and stores were models of cleanliness. The garden was a feature of the school, and a fair crop was expected therefrom, but unfortunately a hail-storm that passed over the place later on did considerable damage.

Outbuildings.—These buildings are in good order. Not far from the dwelling-house, a frame building on stone foundation has been erected, forty-eight feet by eighteen feet, which contains a laundry and two storehouses. The laundry, twenty-three feet six inches by seventeen feet six inches, is well fitted up for the intended purpose with boilers and tubs, and the attic the full length, with the necessary apparatus for drying purposes. The storehouse rooms are of the following dimensions: eight feet by seventeen and a half feet and fifteen feet ten inches by seventeen feet six inches, well lighted, and provided with proper shelves and drawers. A girls' closet, eight by five feet, has also been erected.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, and the care of stock and poultry are taught, under a competent instructor, and the big boys display much interest in these industries. The girls are taught dairy work and baking, sewing, cutting out, making and mending clothes, cooking, washing and general housework.

Class Work.—The class work has been attended with fair progress, and the result of the examination moderately satisfactory and encouraging, inasmuch as an improvement is indicated. The school-room should be enlarged, as at present it is too small for the full class.

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct of the pupils is very satisfactory, and as there is a regular system of discipline, there is no trouble in maintaining order.

ISLINGTON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on September 7, 1901. It is in connection with the Church of England. Mr. J. S. Newton is teacher and catechist.

Attendance and Grading.—The number of pupils present was seventeen, boys ten, girls seven. Number on roll twenty-two, classified as follows: eighteen in standard I, and four in standard II.

Building.—The building is old and uncomfortable. The walls for a new one have been erected, and all the necessary lumber, shingles, &c., for its completion will be purchased and shipped this coming fall.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

Class Work.—The teacher has had several years' experience, and was doing fairly good work. The children were a bright lot of boys and girls, well dressed and clean. The attendance is better in the winter than in summer, berrying-picking taking families away and of course the children have to go too.

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SAVANNE AGENCY.

WABIGOON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 17, 1901. Mrs. Amy Johns is the teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, nineteen—boys nine, girls ten. Number enrolled, twenty-six, classified as follows : eleven in standard I, fifteen in standard II.

Building.—The school-house was in good repair and clean, equipment and material sufficient.

Class Work.—The examination was satisfactory, good faithful work being done. The pupils were comfortably dressed and clean. Chief Shabaquay attended the examination and seemed interested and pleased ; he said he would do all he could to make the children attend regularly.

General Remarks.—Mrs. Amy Johns has now had several years' experience in teaching in this school, and continued doing splendid work among the Indians of this reserve.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 22, 1901. It is under the auspices of the Church of England. Mr. James Fox is teacher and catechist.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, twenty-one—boys, fourteen, girls, seven. Number on roll, twenty-two, classified as follows : twenty in standard I, two in standard II.

Building.—The building is a new one, built of logs and clapboards, and was in good order and clean.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

Class Work.—The work in the school is efficiently performed, and the pupils showed a fair knowledge of the subjects taught and laid down in the programme of studies.

CANOE RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school is on the Lac Seul reserve. It was inspected on August 23, 1901. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Louis de la Ronde is teacher. He is a half-breed and former pupil of the Battleford industrial school.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, seventeen—boys, six, girls, eleven ; number on roll, twenty, classified as follows : eleven in standard I, nine in standard II.

Building and Grounds.—The building is in good repair and clean. A fence has been placed around the building and the teacher's dwelling by himself. There was no garden, but one will be prepared for next year.

Equipment.—School materials and equipment are sufficient.

Class Work.—The work of the school is efficiently performed. The teacher, although young, is full of energy, and the pupils show a fair knowledge of the subjects taught.

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TREATY POINT DAY SCHOOL.

This school is also on Lac Seul reserve. It was examined on August 26, 1901. This school is also under the auspices of the Church of England. Rev. Thomas Pritchard is resident missionary and teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, thirty-one—boys, sixteen, girls, fifteen. Number on roll, thirty-one, classified as follows: eighteen in standard I, ten in standard II, and three in standard III. The attendance is better in summer than in winter when all the Indians are at home from their winter hunt.

Building.—The school-house was in fairly good repair, and equipment and material was sufficient, only a few items being asked for.

Class Work.—The pupils were clean, and the teacher was doing his best to bring them forward and was meeting with fair success. Some of his pupils have been transferred to the St. Paul's industrial school.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on September 11, 1901. Mr. A. J. Bruce is teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of children present, eleven—boys, six, girls, five. Number on roll, fourteen, classified as follows: eight in standard I, six in standard II.

Building.—The school building is in a fair state of repair.

Equipment.—School material was sufficient; some improvements in the school-room which would add to the comfort of the place were suggested and reported to the Commissioner

GENERAL REMARKS.

The several teachers of the day schools throughout this inspectorate are loud in their complaints that the Indians as usual take their families with them whenever they go to fish, hunt or visiting, and in consequence the average attendance of pupils is not as large as it should be, and therefore it is impossible to make any satisfactory progress under such circumstances.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, MAN., July 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report on the Birtle boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Birtle school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail creek, and is within the limits of the town of Birtle, in the province of Manitoba.

Land.—There are twenty-five acres of land belonging to the school and twenty-five acres of rented land. This land is all in one block and is fenced all around. About five acres are suitable for cultivation; the rest is only suitable for pasture.

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Buildings.—The school is a large three-story stone building. The barn is frame, upon a stone foundation. The hen-house is frame, and the milk-house made of logs.

Accommodation.—The school is large enough to accommodate sixty pupils including staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was very good, there being an average attendance of about forty-three.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are classified as follows :—

Standard IV	4 pupils.
“ III	12 “
“ II	6 “
“ I	5 “
Class 2	4 “
“ 1	14 “

The average attendance in the class-room was thirty-five. All the subjects on the programme of studies were taught more or less. Most stress, however, was laid upon the acquisition of the English language.

Garden.—About five acres are under cultivation as a garden, in which were grown sufficient vegetables for the use of the school, besides turnips and mangolds enough to fatten three or four head of cattle.

The bigger boys with the help of a hired man do all of the gardening.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught tailoring, dressmaking, knitting, cooking, baking, washing and ironing. The boys are taught gardening, care of stock and carpentering.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are taught morals chiefly by frequent reference to, and explanation of, the Ten Commandments. The religious training consists of regular daily instruction in the Bible, the memorizing of verses, and catechism, and regular attendance upon the Sabbath services in the Presbyterian church of the town of Birtle.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children during the year has been exceptionally good, there being no serious sickness whatever. Owing to the splendid situation of the school, upon a high elevation, the sanitary condition could not be better.

Water Supply.—We have not, as yet, been able to get water at the school, although several trials have been made. We expect to have the government drill, some time this summer, to make another trial. At the present time, the drinking water is drawn from the town spring. This spring supplies the whole town and is excellent water.

Fire-Protection.—Our fire-protection consists of four chemical fire-extinguishers, one dozen fire-pails, two long ladders and one force-pump in the cistern outside.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by three large hot-air furnaces, and is lighted with coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—In the winter most of the children go to the skating rink twice a week, and in the summer the boys play football and the girls have skipping.

I have, &c.,

W. J. SMALL,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES, BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., September 11, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's homes on this reserve, in charge of myself as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge the substantial government aid received by us during the past year.

Location.—The homes are situated at the north and south reserves, about ten miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each case. That at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's school) is almost in the centre of the largest village, and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific railway. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's) has—with the exception of two or three shacks—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off near the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The post office in each case is Gleichen.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's school comprises two good-sized buildings—the boarding school itself and a school-house. The former is a large, commodious building, capable of accommodating thirty pupils (not fifty, as previously stated in error). It is for girls only. It consists of two wings, connected by the dining-room and kitchen on the ground floor, and by a staff bed-room and a sewing-room between the dormitories. The whole is lathed and plastered, and the exposed woodwork painted throughout, making it warm and cleanly. In addition to staff accommodation, there are day-rooms, lavatory, store-rooms and pantry, and two small cellars. The school-house is well constructed and capable of accommodating fully twice as many children as the home itself. It is heated by a hot-air furnace, and is well ventilated. Behind the home is a frame-built laundry, containing well and pump, a cook-stove, stand and tubs for washing, and a brick chimney. The building is connected with the home by a wooden sidewalk.

At the south reserve the home is a large and commodious building, capable of accommodating about fifty boys. It is a frame building, the dormitories of which are plastered, but the ground floor is unplastered and bitterly cold in winter. The building was erected by request of the Indians there, who appealed to the Superintendent General in person to see that one was erected there. The large school-room is under the same roof as the boarding school itself. The whole is heated by a large hot-air furnace and several stoves.

Attendance.—The number of children on the roll at the close of the fiscal year was sixteen girls at Old Sun's boarding school and twenty-five boys at White Eagle's boarding school. There are many more children of school age in the vicinity of these schools than these buildings could accommodate, and we long to see them rescued from the ill effects of the camp life.

Class-room Work.—The children have continued to give great satisfaction in their studies and in conversational English. During the year four of the boys have been advanced to the fourth standard.

Industrial Work.—Apart from the routine work of the institutions, both the girls and boys are given definite instruction in household and farm duties, so as to make them useful men and women on leaving the homes. Both the boys and girls are taught milking and butter-making, as well as bread-making. The boys find

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plenty of scope for kitchen-garden work in the excellent gardens at the White Eagle's boarding school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Definite instruction is given daily, and everything is done to encourage a healthy Christian life. There has been no serious breach of discipline during the year, and the children have been well behaved and happy.

Health.—During the year we have lost one of our girls by death from tuberculosis. With this exception, the general health of the children has been good. The ample means provided for their medical care has no doubt contributed to this end.

Sanitary Condition.—This appears to be satisfactory.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply at both homes from wells supplied by the Bow river.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are placed in convenient places throughout the buildings, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can easily be got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use. Fire-escapes, outside the buildings, are permanently connected with the dormitories, and are easily got at in case of need.

Heating.—The Old Sun's school is heated by stoves only, the school-house by hot-air furnace, and the White Eagle's School by furnace and stoves. Asbestos safes are in use.

Recreation.—Considerable attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. When indoors, they are taught to amuse themselves in various ways. We endeavour to oversee and guide their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Principal and Missionary in Charge.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., July 10, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—Our school is situated about thirteen miles south of Macleod, which is our post office. It is on an island directly opposite the Blood agency.

Land.—The land on which the school is built belongs to the Church Missionary Society, and consists of a quarter section, which is fenced. It is suited in part for crop-growing, and the rest makes fairly good pasture land.

Buildings.—We have quite a group of buildings, which are laid out in the form of a three-sided square. Commencing on the west side, north end, we have the girls' home. This building is about seventy feet by forty, having two stories. On the first floor are kitchen, staff sitting-room, dining-room, play-room, and wash-room, while above are three large dormitories, and five small rooms used as staff bed-rooms and clothes-rooms. Next south, with a space of some eighty feet, is the church and school. This building is some fifty feet by twenty-four, and has two divisions of movable doors. Again a space, and at the first corner is the stable with room for

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four horses, and some six tons of hay in the loft. Lying in the rear are the cow-stables. Turning eastward, we have a small store, built since last report. It is about sixteen feet square. Then, in rear of it, in the boys' yard, is the laundry, this being about eighteen feet square. Again we come to the boys' home and mission-house. This building is about seventy by twenty-four feet, with two dormitories in rear. On the ground floor of boys' home are dining-room, play-room, and wash-room, while upstairs are two large and one small dormitories. Turning north on the east side, we have a small log building, used just now by some of the staff, and then we come to the hospital. This building is large, having two fine wards down-stairs, eighteen feet square, and also three small rooms for kitchen, medicine-room and bath-room and three rooms upstairs for hospital staff. Since last year's report we have plastered the hospital. There is also a small building in rear of the girls' home, used as a carpenter's shop.

Accommodation.—We can accommodate some eighty children and eight members of staff.

Attendance.—Being a boarding school, the attendance is of course regular, and there has been much less home-going during the past year.

Class-room Work.—This, under our teacher, Miss Wells, progresses very well. Miss Wells holds a second-class certificate, and is in every way qualified for this work, which is showing in the rapid advancement of the children. Miss Wells takes great pains to see that no child is neglected, and has divided her school in such a way that all receive ample attention.

Farm and Garden.—This work is advancing. This year we have some four acres in garden, and ten acres in oats. Mr. Yeomans' untiring energy is largely responsible for this. He has been aided this year by Mr. Tisdale, a new addition to the staff. The children do some of the work, but owing to their house duties and school, we do not give them very much, as they, like Jack, if deprived altogether of play, become dull.

Industries Taught.—In my quarterly reports I always state that no industries are taught, for this is not an industrial school. At the same time, a school running with such a staff as we have cannot fail to teach much that might be classed as industries. Take the kitchen, under Mrs. Irvine, and see the girls. With one purposely put in charge each week, doing all the cooking for school and staff, learning to cook meats, vegetables and bread, also butter-making, and there is industry which Inspector Wadsworth has said 'reflects much credit on both teacher and pupils.' Then, the condition of the dormitories under Miss Denmark (girls) and Miss Sandfield (boys). Their tidiness and cleanliness, also the neatly-mended clothes, which the children do, and the washed garments—all speak of thought and time spent by these faithful matrons on their work. Mr. Yeomans, too, being a practical carpenter, is teaching many things in that line to the boys, as well as the proper care of the stock and stables.

Moral and Religious Training.—This takes the recognized form of morning and evening prayers and Sunday services, together with Sunday school conducted by the staff, but is carried on in an unofficial way by all of the staff. The children are gaining a thorough knowledge of the Bible and church-teaching, and are in some cases showing a decided wish for the power to live a good and moral life. But while camp life is as it is, with heathen dances and iniquities of all kinds abounding, it will be always difficult to accomplish anything like what we want.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Owing to improved conditions in feeding vegetables and milk, in clothing, in boots, in general care and through the medical operations performed by Dr. Lafferty, we find the general health of the children a great deal better, but were they more frequently operated on (that is, when necessary), we feel that scrofula might become a thing of the past. The sanitary conditions are carefully looked after, nothing of a polluted nature being allowed to remain about

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the place, and outbuildings being cleaned as necessary. There is no water system of drainage, which would of course be an improvement.

Water Supply.—This is taken from four wells, two being drive-pipe wells and two being dug, one drive-pipe being in the girls' home, and one in the hospital, while the dug wells are in the boys' yard and garden. The water is good throughout and plentiful.

Fire Protection.—This at present consists of buckets and grenades, pumps and axes, all kept in places convenient, but a grant has been made by the government which will improve this by adding force to the water.

Heating and Lighting.—The former is carried on by two furnaces and several stoves in the various buildings. Pipes are regularly inspected and cleaned, all precautions taken to insure safety and comfort. The lighting is poor and dangerous, oil lamps being used, but as many of these as possible are made fixtures.

Recreation.—This is thought of, though all being busy, a great deal of time cannot be given to it by the staff. However, football, baseball and clubs, cricket and croquet have from time to time been supplied to the children, together with swings, giant stride and horizontal bars. Walks are indulged in, and swimming and berry-picking in season prove of much pleasure and health to the children.

General Remarks.—In my estimation, a good advance has been made of an all-round nature during the past year. More could be made, were more done to draw the Indians living on the reserve from their evil ways, which reacts on the children, causing a continual desire to revert to their ways, and from a knowledge of what is going on around them. However, we one and all thank God for what has been accomplished, and with courage look forward to more advancement in the future.

I would also like to thank the government for grants kindly given. It would not be right to close without bearing record to the kind way our agent, Mr. Jas. Wilson, has throughout assisted us, whenever in his power so to do, by thought, word and deed, for by his help we have often been materially aided in dealing with these peculiar people, and have always found him most kind and considerate.

All of which is cheerfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DEB. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA., September 8, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30 1901.

Location.—This school is located about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, and is one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reserve. Address: Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic boarding school, Blood reserve, Macleod, Alta.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve.

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Buildings.—The school building is divided into four parts. The main building has three stories. In the first story we have the dining-room, 17 x 30 feet; the parlour, 17 x 13 feet; and the office, the same size; and a hall, 10 x 17 feet. In the second story is situated the chapel, 18 x 36 feet, and two rooms for the staff. The third story comprises a large room, 36 x 36 feet. At each end of the main building are the second and third parts, and connected with it, two good-sized buildings, 36 x 32 feet, with two stories each, and divided into two rooms. In the first story the school-room and the recreation-hall, 32 x 12 feet, are situated; while in the second story are the dormitories. The boys use the west wing, and the girls the east wing.

On the north side of the main building and connected with it is the fourth part of the school building, 20 x 20 feet, three stories high. In the first story is located the kitchen, in the second the dining-room for the staff, and in the third the teacher's private room.

There is besides the large building a laundry, 18 x 24 feet, a log hut with shingled frame roof, and a small shed, 14 x 12 feet, used as a place for rubbish.

Accommodation.—The school being divided into large rooms gives accommodation to a staff of eight or ten members, and about sixty or seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has not been so satisfactory during the last fiscal year; two pupils died, one boy and one girl, and one boy was sent back to his family, on account of bad health. Our two oldest boys have been transferred to Dunbow school. Three pupils only have been admitted during the year.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present time no farming has been done; but the school raises the different kinds of vegetables, and the pupils seem to take a great interest in gardening. Every one was proud of his little garden and success has been the result of their work.

Industries Taught.—Besides gardening, the older boys are taught to bake, and the girls to sew, knit, draw and cook.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils; every morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour every day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been very good during the winter. One girl died of consumption, another was ill several weeks. Some of the boys suffered from scrofula; one was taken home by his father. The health of the pupils was good during the summer.

Water Supply.—The river supplies all the water needed in the school, by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, four hand-grenades, four fire-pails, and four fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms, at convenient places.

Heating.—The school is heated by two hot-air furnaces, put up with the help of the Indian department.

Recreation.—When the weather is favourable, recreation is taken outside, under the supervision of an attendant, and in bad weather the pupils play in their respective recreation-halls.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1901 . .

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated on Blue Quill's reserve, about six miles southwest of Saddle Lake, on the Edmonton road, about one mile north of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—A little over five acres is set apart for school purposes.

Buildings.—The main building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school. The girls' dormitory is 34 x 30 feet, and the boys' dormitory 30 x 25 feet. The out-buildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, ice-house, stables and numerous smaller buildings.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department is faithfully followed.

Farm and Garden.—About four acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products of the farm.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught housework, care of cattle and farming. The girls are taught knitting, cooking, and all sorts of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special care is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been as good as usual. Three pupils died during the year, one of meningitis, another from an abscess on the lungs, and another of tuberculosis.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a well near the school.

Fire Protection.—Fire extinguishers are on hand, ladders are attached to the house, and there are three stairways from the dormitories to the ground. Fire-pails are always ready.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by wood stoves and lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., September 10, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report, together with the financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1901, of the Crowfoot boarding school, Blackfoot reserve.

Location.—The school is situated at the south camp of the reserve, about ten miles from Gleichen P.O., and within a few hundred yards of the Bow river.

Buildings.—The school building is large, well ventilated and well lighted; the main building being 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, with two wings, each 36 x 32 feet, and two stories high. There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it a two-story building, 20 x 20 feet. The building not yet being completed is divided at present into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, working-room and chapel on the ground floor, and the dormitories and class-rooms upstairs.

A well kept picket fence surrounds the grounds in front of the main building, while an ordinary wire fence serves the same purpose at the back and around the garden.

Attendance.—At the close of the fiscal year we had twelve boys and five girls in attendance.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, drawing, vocal music, &c. The advancement of the pupils in these branches does the teachers much credit. The boys are also taught general housework, and the girls sewing, knitting and the mending of clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils. Morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction.

Water Supply.—All the water-supply needed for the wants of the school is obtained from the river.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms, but this is not sufficient owing to the water supply not being convenient.

Heating.—The school is heated with stoves.

Recreation.—Part of the recreation consists in outdoor exercise, and the remainder in house games. We try to give the pupils a good deal of exercise.

Farm and Garden.—During the summer, a part of each day was devoted to gardening, and the pupils take a great interest in it. Each one had his own garden for flowers and vegetables.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition has been very good and is due mostly to the outdoor exercise. No deaths occurred during the year.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROWSTAND P.O., ASSA., July 18, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present herewith my annual report on the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is prettily situated on the left bank of the Assiniboine river, about forty-five miles northeast of the town of Yorkton, which is our nearest railway point.

Land.—There are connected with the school about three hundred acres of land, being the south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of first P.M. This land is the property of the Presbyterian Church, and was acquired from the Dominion government when the school was built. The land is somewhat rolling, and is adapted for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The school building is frame, 38 x 92 feet, is two stories high, with stone basement underneath, and furnishes ample accommodation for pupils and staff, and for carrying on all departments of household work, besides containing a large and well furnished class-room.

The other buildings are : a frame stable to accommodate twenty-five head of cattle and horses ; a log stable, an open shed, a driving shed, a log workshop, a log storehouse, and a stone milk-house and ice-house combined.

Accommodation.—The buildings furnish ample accommodation for fifty pupils, and a staff of six or seven.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been most satisfactory. Last autumn the number of grant-earners was raised to forty, and in a few days we had the full number enrolled, and in addition six non-treaty half-breed children. The average attendance of treaty children for the last six months has been the full enrolment.

Class-room Work.—This department, under the able management of Miss Josephine Petch, has made most satisfactory progress. Regular quarterly written examinations were held, and the results showed a thorough knowledge of the ground covered.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the extreme drought in the growing months of last season, our crops were really a failure, and two hundred bushels of potatoes had to be purchased.

The growing crops at present give promise of a bountiful harvest.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught all the necessary departments of household work, as washing, ironing, sewing, mending, knitting, baking, cooking, and dairying. With the boys, attention is given principally to gardening, farming and care of stock.

Moral and Religious Training.—In addition to the regular religious exercises consisting of morning and evening worship daily, Sabbath school and Sabbath meetings for worship, the teaching of moral and religious truth, both by precept and example is kept ever in the foreground.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—When the new building was being erected two years ago, the sanitary conditions were carefully looked to, and as a result the general health of the school has been good. In the case of two of the children, tuberculosis

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developed, and they had to be discharged, but otherwise there has been no serious sickness during the year.

Water Supply.—The Assiniboine river continues to be the source of our supply of water.

Fire Protection.—For protection against fire, we are supplied with two Babcock extinguishers, a dozen and a half hand-grenades distributed throughout the building. There are also fire-pails, and fire-axes, and there is an outside fire-escape from each of the four dormitories.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is well heated throughout by two large wood furnaces, and is lighted by oil lamps.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have separate play-grounds and care is taken to provide all with the means for a suitable amount of recreation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, ASSA., July 2, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Cowessess' boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve.

Land.—There are about sixty acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The buildings at present erected and in use are as follows: the school, which is a three-story frame building with cement-floored basement, on a stone foundation. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet; stable 65 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for sixty-five pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The present attendance is twenty. But the department has allowed an increase to forty from the first of July.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed, and I can say that the progress is fair and encouraging. English is generally spoken and is now quite familiar to almost all the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—There are about fifteen acres this year under cultivation. We have also a garden in which are raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and farm work gives the boys a healthy outdoor occupation, which, I am glad to say, they greatly enjoy. Quite a number of trees have been planted and they will add a great deal to the pleasantness and the beauty of the surroundings.

Industries Taught.—The boys have special hours during the day for manual work. They also help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, while sewing, knitting and general housework is taught to the girls.

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Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily in school, from half-past three to four o'clock. Great care and special attention is given to this part of education and no effort is spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct of the children is very satisfactory and order is easily maintained, as there is a regular system and an efficient staff.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air drains and the abundance of light, is very good and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. Frequent baths are resorted to and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement and elevated by a gasoline engine and a power-pump of 100 gallons capacity per minute, in a tank placed in the attic, and thence connections distribute it all over the house. We have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, but still, in order to have always an unlimited supply at hand, another well is being dug. The water is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—This is abundantly provided for by means of the gasoline engine and pump, connected by a two inch stand-pipe with tank in attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of lever, then pump direct into stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on $1\frac{1}{2}$ with $\frac{3}{4}$ nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall, also one in basement and one outside of building. The gasoline engine is started by an electric spark and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have a supply of water from the tank on the hose all the time, the water pressure from which is always twenty-three pounds in basement. The pump is provided with a safety valve to prevent breakage. Besides, we have two Babcock extinguishers in a convenient place, and also a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able, as yet, to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted by the ventilators, which are placed in the dormitories and halls in order to replace the foul air. The building is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No light is allowed inside, and matches are placed under the control of the attendants. Moreover, a new system of generators adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev. Brother Eugene, has greatly improved its working and considerably lessened, and even entirely done away with, any danger that might have occurred.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, playing marbles and checkers, swimming, fishing, singing and fiddling are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with playing ball, skipping, singing and dressing dolls. Two large play-rooms, 32 x 14 feet, one for the boys and one for the girls, are provided for use during bad and cold weather.

General Remarks.—No great difficulty has been experienced, so far, in obtaining new pupils. The parents do not seem to be opposed to schools, except those on the Shesheep's reserve, who still flatly refuse to send their children to school.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in bearing grateful testimony to the lively interest taken in our work by Mr. Begg, our agent, who visits us regularly. The members of the staff have the interest of the work at heart, and I am glad to say that there has been progress along the whole line.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is pleasantly situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and three miles from the Duck Lake reserve.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, which is the property of the government. Its legal subdivision is section 4, township 44, range 2, west of the third meridian.

Buildings.—The main building has been much improved this year by the addition of a side wing for the girls' use, consisting of two stories, 100 x 36 feet. We have now a spacious dormitory and two class-rooms, which were greatly needed. The entire house has been painted, and many necessary repairs done by the boys.

Accommodation.—The enlargement of the building now gives ample room for the girls' use. Their splendid airy dormitory, with its rows of new iron bedsteads, white counterpanes and pillow shams, is an object of admiration to visitors. Our fifty girls have thus sufficient room, and there is even room for twenty more.

The present staff, which numbers twelve, have their own separate quarters.

Attendance.—The attendance was remarkably good, our pupils varying from ninety-seven to one hundred, the authorized number.

Class-room Work.—All the subjects of the programme have been regularly taught. The studies were not only encouraging and satisfactory to the pupils, but also to the teachers. By the aid of frequent recaptulations and slight rewards, more interest and improvement have been manifested, especially in reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing. The bright new school-rooms, one for the girls' use and one for the boys, fitted up with new patent desks, maps and blackboards, and the requisite school supplies, are a boon to the teachers, and make the work comparatively light. Singing, music and calisthenics are regularly taught, though out of school hours.

Farm and Garden.—Farming has been carried on very successfully; our garden produce has been most satisfactory. We had this year over 2,500 bushels of potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, cabbages and beets, which lasted all the year. On the occasion of the Governor General's visit, we were proud to display our splendid vegetables, which His Excellency considered the finest he had ever seen.

Industries Taught.—The bigger boys, according to their age and strength, are taught farming, carpentering, and are as punctual to their allotted hours of work as the best paid white man could be.

The girls learn house, kitchen, laundry and dairy work; also sewing in all its branches; and a very pleasing feature is the number of good knitted stockings produced by the little ones.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils receive due instruction, and all assist at prayers morning and evening. We are again happy to state that not one case of truancy can be recorded, and that discipline is maintained without employing severe measures.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—This year the health of the pupils has been very good, which we cannot be too thankful for, as so much sickness has been prevalent. A few of the younger ones required treatment for ringworm, but with care they soon recovered. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent, the premises being all kept in perfect order, and the buildings being well lighted and ventilated.

Water Supply.—Two artesian wells give us an abundant supply of water, which never fails, summer or winter, and with the aid of pipes, the kitchen, dormitories and bath-room are also well supplied. About forty barrels are placed under eave-troughs to receive the rain-water for the laundry.

Fire Protection.—Several Babcock extinguishers and grenades are placed in convenient positions throughout the house, and all possible care is taken where fire and lights are used.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by two furnaces. Last fall acetylene gas was placed in the different rooms and passages, also in the yards. The outlay for its installation was no small item, but we feel not only amply compensated by the safe and beautiful light which it gives, but also by the time and trouble it spares.

Recreation.—Two large play-grounds give space for the different games in use by the children. The boys amuse themselves with tops, balls and cricket, and in the summer evenings, by boating and bathing. The girls often go for walks, and find amusement in picking fruit and flowers when in season. Indoor games, also music and singing, fill up the allotted hour on wet days.

Thanking the department for all the kindness I have received,

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., August 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is situated about two miles west of the rising town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bedrooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room for the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. There are also in this building, a clothing-room, sewing-room, and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory, a room for drugs and medicines, an office, and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room, reading and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and also a school-room for the

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junior classes. The outdoor buildings are, a large house used as a granary and warehouse, a coach-house, a stable, 44 x 22 feet, a pig-pen, and a hen-house.

Grounds.—The ground immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The alterations that have been recently made in the rooms of the three buildings will now enable us to accommodate seventy pupils instead of fifty-two. All these buildings have been thoroughly examined, cleaned and kalsomined.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, with the exception of the elder girls, who assist in the dining-room and kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.. Besides the regular school-hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m. Our system of study is about the same as that used in the public schools of the Northwest Territories.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last fall reached two hundred and forty bushels of wheat, two hundred and sixty-four bushels of oats, all of very best quality. We also had about six hundred bushels of potatoes, eighty bushels of onions, about twenty tons of turnips, thirty-five bushels of carrots, and about thirty-five tons of hay. This season we have seeded forty-seven bushels of wheat, thirty-five bushels of oats, five acres of vegetables, three acres in brome grass for feed, and our bigger boys are now at work making hay on the college farm for next winter's use.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw water, chop wood, do all the farm work, and any ordinary work required. The elder boys are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught household work, sewing, knitting and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls and baked in a portable oven purchased during the year, in which eighty loaves of two pounds each may be baked at one time.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. On Sunday the pupils attend two services in the church, which is close by, and they also attend Sunday school every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Improvements.—During the year suitable porches were built at the outer doors, six in number, and double windows placed around the large school and dining-room, all of which has added very much to the comfort of the staff and pupils. And during the month of June this year the three buildings were thoroughly overhauled, plastering done wherever it was required, and the whole has been nicely kalsomined. On the farm the larger boys have cleared the brush off a large quantity of land, which will in future be meadow-land. They have also removed the underbrush from the woods in front of the college, so that the view from the college, and also the appearance of the grounds, are much better.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has never been better. We have not had an occasion for a long time to call Dr. Kitchen, who is our doctor, and who is always very kind and attentive.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, two of which are well supplied with good water.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-buckets and axes.

Heating.—Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but in the main building, where the girls live, a furnace is used. The fuel used is wood.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular. During the course of the fiscal year, thirteen new pupils have been admitted.

Recreation.—Our children have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, football, swings, military and physical drill, and several of them are at present giving

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a good deal of attention to learning to play the instruments of a brass band, and are making fair progress. The girls also have physical drill, swinging, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, reading and music, and a walk almost daily, attended by a member of the staff.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINEKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, ALTA., July 23, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on Erminekin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station.

Land.—There is about twenty acres of land in connection with the school, all well fenced and belonging to the mission.

Buildings.—The main building, 50 x 40 feet, three stories high, was erected in 1898. It is entirely given to the pupils' use, and is divided as follows: on the lower floor are the school-room and refectory, 25 x 40 feet, respectively. The second floor comprises boys' sleeping-room, 30 x 40 feet, sewing-room, 28 x 20 feet, and another room for hospital purposes, 12 x 20 feet. The upper floor contains the girls' dormitory, 50 x 40 feet. Another structure, 20 x 25 feet, attached to the main building unites this with the reverend Sisters' dwelling-house. It is composed of a kitchen on the first floor and a private chapel on the second. The reverend Sisters' house, 25 x 30 feet, consists of four rooms on the first floor, and three on the second floor. The old building, which is of little use, is now used as a laundry.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy-five pupils, and the present staff of seven Sisters.

Attendance.—We have had during the year twenty-seven boys, and twenty-one girls, or a total of forty-eight pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils of each standard follow in a strict manner the programme of studies laid down by the department. The standards are as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	22
“ II.	9
“ III.	5
“ IV.	8
“ V.	2
“ VI.	2

All the pupils have five hours' study in school every day, and the three higher grades have one extra hour of study, besides the school hours. We are happy to state that they have greatly improved in their different studies, and according to their age we notice more and more an increasing familiarity in the use of the English language.

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Farm and Garden.—The product of the garden was not so good as the preceding year. However, one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes were stored, and we had quite a supply of turnips, beets, carrots and onions. At this time of the year the crops look well.

Industries Taught.—Each day, before and after school time, the pupils have their labouring hours. Immediately after breakfast some of the bigger boys look after the horses, cows, pigs, hens, while others do the sweeping in their own rooms, a third set go to the wood-yard to saw and split wood for the use of the institution. In summer the labour in the garden is in addition to their ordinary work. The girls are taught housekeeping in its various branches. They have appointed hours for sewing, knitting, making of clothing, as well as mending and darning the same. We make them do most of their work by hand, as they seldom have the advantage of using a sewing-machine when out of the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—In general, the pupils have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. They pay great attention to the instructions we give them every day on their religious and moral duties.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The pupils have enjoyed good health. We had a few cases of la grippe and varioloid last spring. The ventilation is excellent throughout the buildings.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from two wells close to the establishment.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, barrels and pails full of water, trap-door in upper story, and ladders attached to the buildings are our means of protection against fire. We have four brick chimneys.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the building is done by ordinary box-stoves, and the lighting by means of lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils have great fun by themselves during their hours of play. They have swings, football and cards. In winter they make up a hill for coasting. During the summer vacation they have a picnic each week, as a reward for their good conduct.

I have, &c.,

S. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, July 24, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on section 32, township 23, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills agency building.

Land.—About two hundred acres of land is connected with the school and owned by it. About four acres are inclosed with the buildings for a vegetable and flower garden and lawn.

Buildings.—The buildings are : the home, which is built of stone, with a mansard roof, is thirty feet square, three stories high, well furnished and very comfortable ;

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a frame kitchen, 12 x 18 feet, was built this spring; the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, is a frame building on a stone foundation, 16 x 34 feet, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-room; two inferior log stables and a log carriage-house.

Accommodation.—In the home are two dormitories and seven rooms, which will accommodate twenty children and a staff of three.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is fifteen.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room is taught the programme of studies prescribed, with special attention given to arithmetic, composition and the use of the English language.

Garden.—We have about three acres in garden, which is kept free of weeds and promises an excellent return. Last year we had two hundred bushels of potatoes, and turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage and onions to do us all winter. This year the prospect of a large return is much better.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework. The boys are taught gardening, to attend to stock and milking, also to help cut wood, wash, scrub and do general chores. The work shown by the girls at the Indian exhibition was very creditable and won its share of the prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Part of each day is spent in religious instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children is very fair and has improved much the last year. The sanitary condition is very good.

Water Supply.—We have a sufficient supply of water convenient.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection is not very good. We have ladders and pails, with water at hand for fire-protection. There are two ways of escape from every part of the building.

Heating and Lighting.—We use stoves and oil lamps for heating and lighting.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games, winter and summer, and various games in the home during the long winter evenings.

I have, &c.,

W. H. FARRER,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., July 5, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Gordon's boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is located on the west side of Gordon's reserve, about twelve miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The main building is the same as reported last year, and is used for school purposes. The basement has been ceiled, and the dairy floored. This has made a vast improvement.

There were no changes made to the old school building during the year; it is used for a laundry, storehouse, play-room, and for carpenter work. An addition,

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16 x 18 feet, was added to the stables. These are used for the horses and cattle, and also for a hen-house. The ice-house has been enlarged by an extension, 16 x 22 feet. The root-house remains the same as stated in last year's report.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and a staff of four.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good, with an average of twenty-six pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department. Special attention is paid to instruct them in speaking English.

Farm and Garden.—We have no farm, but our garden consists of about three acres, in which were raised an abundance of vegetables, which have been more than ample for our needs for the year. There is also a beautiful flower garden, which interests the children very much.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, the care of the garden in summer, how to cultivate it and keep it free from weeds.

The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making, bread-making and cooking ; and I may say that some of them are very proficient in this work. Special instructions are given to them as to how they should look after things in the house, and not to waste. This has had a very beneficial effect.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect, and their moral conduct has been excellent. In not one case had severe punishment to be administered during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been good. We had three or four cases of scarlet fever, of a very mild form, also very severe colds during the winter. One boy died at his home after a short illness, of consumption. A little girl died in the school of tuberculosis of the brain and spine, after a three weeks' illness.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired ; the school is well ventilated and clean ; since the few cases of scarlet fever, it has been alabastined and painted, and all bedding washed.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained from two wells about three hundred yards from the school. These are situated in a slough and cannot be reached in the spring. This necessitates having to use slough water, which I think is not wholesome. The well mentioned in my last report as being situated a few feet from the building has been cleaned out. It has a good supply of water, but it is unfit for cooking purposes.

Fire Protection.—This consists of two Babcocks, two Carr chemical fire-engines, one pump, two lengths of hose, twelve buckets, six axes, seventeen hand-grenades, nine fire-extinguishers and a small tank, besides several barrels. The pump and hose are useless without a tank in the basement, as they are fitted for that purpose. The small tank has been put up outside the building ; it is a very inferior one, being of pine wood, and is now leaking. One Babcock is unfit for use. This has been reported in my returns.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with stoves, and is very comfortable ; but we cannot get sufficient heat from the pipes to keep the frost from coming through the walls upstairs. This I attribute to the walls not having sufficient mortar in the centre.

The lighting is done with coal oil.

Recreation.—Football and swings are the favourite pastimes during the summer months ; coasting in winter, and many other games in the school-room pass the time during the long winter evenings.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS.

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HOLY ANGELS BOARDING SCHOOL,
NATIVITY MISSION, FORT CHIPEWYAN,
ATHABASKA LAKE, August 3, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have pleasure in forwarding the annual report on matters concerning our school, hoping that my efforts to give as precise a narration as possible will prove satisfactory.

Location.—The Holy Angels boarding school at Nativity mission, near Fort Chipewyan, belongs to the Roman Catholic mission, and is under the care of the Sisters of Charity, commonly called Grey Nuns, of Montreal; it is situated on the bank of the Athabaska lake, facing its waters, and is lined on every other side by naked and barren rocks, formerly covered with fir-trees.

Fort Chipewyan possesses no post office; neither are we located on any reserve.

Land.—The soil is sterile and rocky. Not far from our building there is a little flat and low stretch of land, which in former days was a lake. As no place fit for cultivation could be found, the Right Rev. Bishop Farand drained this lake and succeeded in making a field fifteen acres in area. This is the only farm we possess.

Although the soil is lacking in many good qualities, it is, nevertheless the most susceptible of cultivation that can be found in all the surrounding district. Our little tract of land admits of the cultivation of barley and potatoes, when these are not damaged by frost, which is very often the case. Carrots, cabbage and turnips are not so easily affected by the sudden changes of temperature which occur so often during the summer heat, but unfortunately they thrive very poorly in our unfruitful soil.

Buildings.—The institution comprises three buildings, forming an open square, facing the north. The west wing comprises an area 38 feet long, 27 feet wide and 35 feet high; the centre building is 50 feet long, 30 feet wide, rising to a height of 30 feet. The east annex, which is now being built, will be 50 feet long, 25 feet wide and 35 feet high. A large class-room, an infirmary for boys and a refectory, two parlours and a kitchen, to which a wash-house is added, are on the first floor of the east and centre buildings. The second story contains the girls' dormitory and infirmary, further on is a little chapel and rooms reserved for the use of the Sisters in charge. Above, in the garret, is the boys' dormitory. The buildings are two stories high, with large garrets. The new wing will be three stories high and after its completion the little girls will take possession, and thus be further removed from the boys. The ground floor will be used for a kitchen and two refectories, the second story for a recreation and sewing-room, and the upper flat will be used as a dormitory.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for sixty pupils, seven Sisters and six auxiliary or lay Sisters.

Attendance.—School is kept open regularly, except on usual holidays, and the pupils are attentive.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history of Canada and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—The children weed the garden and help in whatever little work they can do on the farm, besides the boys saw and chop the wood required for fuel.

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Industries Taught.—The girls are taught : sewing, knitting, darning, embroidery and cooking, in fine nothing is neglected to instruct them in becoming good house-keepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils daily assist at divine service given in our chapel on week days. They attend the mission church on Sundays. The Rev. Father in charge instructs them with great care in their religious duties, which we endeavour to make them understand and practise.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' state of health is very precarious. An epidemic having broken out in Athabaska, the children as well as the majority of Indians contracted the disease. Only one pupil died at the school, but many of those who, at their parents' request, left our school, hoping to recover from the sickness at home, died after a short time.

As a general rule our children are quite healthy. Doctor O. C. Edwards kindly gave us a certificate of the present condition of the children's health, as follows :—

Holy Angels, Fort Chipewyan,

August 8, 1901.

I hereby certify, that I have this day visited this convent and examined the school premises and also examined each pupil in attendance. The school premises are in a thorough sanitary condition. Twenty boys and eighteen girls are present to-day, also the principal. Their state is thoroughly satisfactory.

O. C. EDWARDS, *M.D.*

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—We use no other water than what we draw from the lake. The only fire-appliances on hand are a force-pump, with hose, ladders, buckets and axes, to which we shall add a large tank after the completion of the new wing.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood is used for heating, and coal oil for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are indulged in as often as the weather permits. In calm weather when there is no danger in sailing on the lake in skiffs or in the steamboat when possible, picnic excursions are taken to one of the many islands that dot the lake, and are greatly enjoyed. These little excursions are the chief sports in summer. During the cold season, a long walk taken every day proves beneficial.

I have, &c.,

SISTER McDOUGALL,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ISLE À LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,

ISLE À LA CROSSE, August 20, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Isle à la Crosse boarding school is situated on a peninsula, about two hundred and forty-six feet from the edge of the lake. Unfortunately this spring the lake was higher than ever before, the water having risen to the front of a yard situated about eighty feet from the boarding school.

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Land.—We have about seventy acres under cultivation and about thirty more remains to be cleared. The land on which the boarding school is situated is the private property of the mission.

Building.—The building has a frontage of 8 feet and a depth of 30.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at present for forty girls and twenty boys.

Attendance.—The twelve children admitted to the boarding school, being boarders, attended school regularly every day.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are : religious instruction, grammar, arithmetic, geography, spelling, dictation, writing, reading, and useful knowledge. This year the children have made good progress and proved themselves very studious.

Farm and Garden.—The farm and garden have been carefully worked. The crop was fair. There was no frost until the end of August.

Industries Taught.—The children are taught how to plant potatoes, sow barley, &c. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, and general housework. They make all the clothes worn by themselves.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are under the care of the Sisters, and I can certify that they are well looked after and well instructed both by example and precept. They are carefully trained in moral and religious subjects. Their conduct on the whole is pretty good, and they are giving satisfaction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children have enjoyed pretty good health. Great precaution has been taken in every way to secure the best sanitary conditions among them.

Water Supply.—The water is taken from the lake, consequently our water supply occasions us very little trouble.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water are kept constantly on hand in different parts of the building, and there is also a small pump at the convent, about sixty yards from the school.

Heating and Lighting.—Stoves heat the rooms ; wood is the fuel employed, and we use coal oil for the lighting.

Recreation.—There are play-rooms for the boys and girls in their respective quarters and also separate recreation-grounds for each.

General Remarks.—The children are making progress in their knowledge of the English language. On Sundays, in church, the voices of the children lead the congregation. The children are very happy and glad to remain at the school, where they are really at home.

It has always been very easy to recruit pupils for this school.

Before closing, I beg to thank the department for the kindness and interest it has shown to our school. These Indians have been for some time extremely anxious to have their children well educated, and I hope the government will increase the grant to provide for forty or fifty pupils.

I have, &c.,

I. RAPET,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. BERNARD'S MISSION R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE P.O., June 22, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The St. Bernard's mission is situated on the northeastern banks of Lesser Slave lake, on a beautiful hill which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings. The main structure is seventy-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, and three stories high. The boys' house is sixty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high. The third building, which has been set apart for a school-house, is thirty feet long by twenty-four feet wide, and three stories high.

Accommodation.—The girls have their apartments in the main building; these comprise a large recreation-hall, two roomy and well ventilated dormitories, a cheerful sewing-room, and a refectory. The kitchen has also been removed to this house. The remaining apartments are occupied by the members of the staff.

Several improvements were made upon the house which served last year for kitchen, boys' dormitory and dining-room. This building is now occupied exclusively by the boys, and affords the same advantages as the girls' departments.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres, and belongs to the mission.

Attendance.—Our pupils, for the greater number, enter school in September and leave at the end of June. The average attendance is between fifty and sixty pupils; about forty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—Very satisfactory work was done by the pupils in the class-rooms. The children are well advanced for their years, and many of them seem to appreciate the advantages of an education. The branches taught are: reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, writing, composition, ethics, vocal music, instrumental music, drawing, calisthenics, &c.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and ninety-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres; the rest is cultivated as a garden.

Industries Taught.—The young girls learn the culinary art, washing, ironing, sewing and dressmaking; in a word, everything that a good housekeeper ought to know. The boys are early accustomed to work on the farm.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrines of Holy Scripture.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most healthy.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Very good water is supplied by wells, dug close to the house. These wells and ladders are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—A hot-air furnace was put in under the principal's building last fall, and is giving great satisfaction. The other houses are heated by stoves, in which we

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burn pine, spruce, poplar and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with football, swings, skipping-ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating ; in the winter they have tobogganing, skating, and indoor amusements common to their age.

Per Capita Grant.—The government grant for the past year was \$72 per capita for each of forty pupils.

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., July 9, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency and Kutawa post office, outside of the Indian reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on the quarter of section 14, northwest, township 27, range 15, belonging to the society of the Oblates. There is a large garden, prettily laid out in front of the house, trees are planted alongside of the former. On one side of the school a nice parterre surrounded with trees has been laid out ; there is an avenue, eighty feet wide, and good fences on each side.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church which now serves as a school-room, and a new stone house erected four years ago. The basement comprises a large cellar, part of which is used as a root-house and dairy. On the first floor are : a kitchen, a small room for bake-oven, a pantry, refectories for Sisters and pupils, two smaller rooms for visitors, a chapel where pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers. On the second floor : girls' dormitory, sewing-room, play-room, and Sisters' apartments. There is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle with the first, contains on its first floor : the classroom and play-room for the boys ; on the upper floor is the boys' dormitory. The other buildings are : the principal's house, the church, the carpenter's shop and the stables.

Accommodation.—This school has ample accommodation for forty pupils and a staff of seven persons.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school regularly during the year.

Class-room Work.—Classes are taught in the morning and in the afternoon. School hours are from nine to twelve, a.m. and from two to four o'clock p.m. The programme laid out by the department is strictly enforced. Much attention is paid to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography and vocal music. Satisfactory progress has been noticed during the past year in all the above-mentioned subjects.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work ; baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, rug-making and darning.

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All the children's clothing is made in the school. Gardening, haying, stable-work, cutting and carrying wood, form the principal occupations of the boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction, and it is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how willingly they practise the lessons taught them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children has been remarkably good during the whole year, and I am happy to say that only one case of mortality has to be reported.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from three wells, two on the premises near the school, and one in the cellar under the kitchen, from which water is drawn by means of a force pump, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of iron pipes, to the kitchen and girls' rooms. There is also a force pump in one of the outside wells and a hose for watering the garden and surrounding grounds.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, twelve fire-pails—which are always kept filled with water—fire-extinguishers and axes. All these are put in convenient places through the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by seven stoves with wood fires.

Recreation.—In winter-time the pupils are supplied with different games, music, singing and outdoor exercises. In the summer months the boys take great delight in football, swings, croquet, arrow-shooting and gymnastic exercises. The girls, in playing, singing and other games.

I have, &c.,

I. JACOB,
Principal, pro temp.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
MORLEY, ALBERTA, July 24, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Srs,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the above school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on lot eight of the Belanger survey, Morleyville settlement, between the forks of Ghost and Bow rivers, and about four miles east of the eastern boundary of the Stony reserve, north of Bow river.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven acres. This land was given to the school by the government. The quality of the land is very poor, being mostly of a gravelly nature, and is almost exclusively adapted to grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main buildings are frame, and since last report a new wing has been added, 40 x 26 feet, with basement and stone foundation. The basement of this wing is used as a recreation-room for the girls, the ground floor as a dining-room, and first flat as girls' dormitory; also containing two rooms which are used for lady members of the staff.

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The whole building, together with the school-room, has had three coats of paint outside.

Accommodation.—The school at present accommodates forty-five pupils and eight members of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been very good, and fully as many pupils as the rule of health would allow have been present all year.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department has been very good and most satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to our nearness to the mountains, no farming can be done further than the growing of a quantity of green feed for stock, and a small quantity of vegetables. We have at present in this line: thirty acres of oats; one acre of brome grass; one acre of potatoes; half acre of turnips, and a quarter of an acre of carrots and beets, all of which promise to be a good crop.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught in the various branches of ranching, teaming, ploughing, fencing and mowing, but as they are all small, they are incapable of any heavy work. The girls are taught efficiently in the various branches of housework, sewing, knitting, mending, cooking, laundry, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—In every way possible we have tried to train these children in the faith in which we believe, and we are thankful that our efforts have not been in vain. The morals of the pupils are very good. Cases of punishment have been very few and far between.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been very good, although we have had good medical attendance. Dr. Lafferty has responded promptly to our calls, and done all he could for us. The months of February and March are very hard on these children.

Fire Protection.—The only fire-protection we have consists of four Babcock fire-extinguishers, which are carefully attended to, and placed convenient for use.

Heating.—The building is heated by two wood furnaces, one of which is new and in good order; the other was put in some years ago, and requires attention in the way of repairs.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. NIDDRIE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, July 26, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About four acres of land are fenced in and set apart for the use of the school, garden, yards and play-grounds.

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Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, exclusively for the use of the school; the convent, kitchen, laundry and storehouse are separate buildings. The staff occupy private buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good and ample accommodation for fifty pupils, and if it were not for the boys' dormitory, I would say for seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifty; this number was complete throughout the year.

Class Work.—The programme of studies laid down by the department is faithfully adhered to. The class-work is done neatly and with great application and emulation. All the pupils, except the little ones of standard I, are subscribers to the entrance pamphlet, published by the Educational Publishing Company. The pupils are greatly interested in their papers, and work the questions contained in them.

Farm and Garden.—About two acres of land is cultivated for gardening and vegetables; flowers of every kind are raised. Both boys and girls take an active part in gardening, and this year success rewarded their labour, for the garden is very beautiful.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, care of horses and cattle, and as no man-servant is kept, all the little jobs of repairing, carpentering, &c., are done by them, and we are often surprised and pleased to see how ingenious they are to do things, and to do them as perfectly as they can. Besides this, they have their own apartments to care for, except scrubbing, help with the washing and baking, and do the cobbling for the school. The girls are carefully instructed in every department of general housework. All the clothing for both boys and girls is made in the house. The girls cut and make their own. Lady visitors, inspecting their work several times during the year, have given them great praise for their darning and patchwork.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for all authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. Besides, a certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the year has been very good. The small-pox epidemic broke out on the reserve, and several houses were quarantined, but by taking the greatest of care and not letting any pupil out of the school, on any account, we have escaped the dreaded plague. Great thanks are due the department for its kindness and interest in sending out doctors to vaccinate and to care for the sick. Thanks and credit are also due to the members of the Northwest Mounted Police, and particularly to Sergeant Hall, for his untiring efforts and watchfulness in keeping the disease from spreading. Two pupils died this spring after a very short illness; one from consumption of the throat and the other of liver complaint.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well, a short distance from the house.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, stairs and galleries are our chief protection against fire. Fourteen pails, three axes and extra ladders are kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with stoves. Good temperature is maintained. Coal oil lamps light all the house. The lamps are all in suspenders, and hang one foot above the tallest pupil in the school. Pupils are strictly forbidden to take lamps out of suspenders while lighted. The lighting and putting out is in the superior's charge.

Recreation.—The same attention is given to the children's recreation as to their other routine. Two hours and a half of recreation is given them each day; in summer one hour more in the evening. Boys and girls have each their respective yards,

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and are always under the supervision of their teachers, who often take part, invent new games and award prizes to encourage and animate the games. In summer, football, lawn tennis, croquet, swings, skipping ropes, bow and arrows, picnics, walks and fruit-gathering are the chief sources of amusement; and in winter, tobogganning, skating and coasting. Indoor amusements according to their taste, are the winter pastimes.

I have, &c.,

CYPR. BOULENE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., July 18, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the annual report of the school under my charge in this agency.

Location.—This school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land.—There are perhaps twenty acres of land connected with the school and mission, this land being part of the Indian reserve.

Buildings.—The school-house is a log building, 24 x 30 feet, three stories high. The first floor is used only as a school-room and is the full size of the building. The second floor is used as a dormitory for boys, and a room, 10 x 12 feet, is partitioned off in one corner for the officer in charge of the dormitory. The third floor is the full size of the building, and is used as a dormitory. There are no partitions.

Near the school-house stands the boys' recreation-room. This room constitutes the lower floor of a log building, 20½ x 22½ feet, two stories high. On the upper floor of this building is the sewing-room and store-room for children's clothes. Near this building is a storehouse some 15 x 20 feet with a garret for storing clothes; provisions, beef, fish, and game are stored on the lower floor.

The buildings, which form the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school, are made up of six buildings, put up at different times, but all connected; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance or egress to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square.

On the lower floor of this building is the principal's office, Indian room, pantry, kitchen, laundry, sitting-room, dining-room and dispensary. All the upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitories for the girls, the dormitories for the girls being one flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partitions, and another 20 x 24 feet, likewise without partitions. Within the last year I have added a building 20 x 20 feet, two stories high, to the buildings occupied by the staff. This addition forms the quarters of ladies comprising the staff, and leaves the girls' dormitories unobstructed by any partition, and places the rooms of the staff in such a position that they have at all times entire command of the dormitories. There is a cellar 20 x 30 x 7 feet. I also built a carpenter shop and general storehouse 22 x 26 feet, two stories high, which we find a great convenience.

Our stables have been enlarged and finished till now they are second to none in this place.

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Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for a staff of eight, and also for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the home, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases, when a child would be sick. These cases, however, have been very rare and of only short periods, until the recent outbreak of small-pox among us.

I am happy to say, though, that only four of our Indian children showed any symptoms of the disease (three of them very slightly) and all fully recovered some months ago.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress has been made in class-room work during the past half year, especially is the improvement noticeable in reading, writing, arithmetic and English-speaking.

Farm and Garden.—We only farm a very limited piece of ground—a trifle over an acre. Still off that patch of ground we raise ample vegetable and root crops to supply our whole household, consisting of about sixty souls. The work is almost entirely done by the staff and scholars.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry and house-building are the principal industries the boys are taught. They also have the care of horses and poultry, as well as the care of the cows and the milking, and working of the cream-separator is also part of their work or duties. We also raise a few hogs, and this forms part of their work.

Girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking and general housework and the making of butter and cheese.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular care and attention is paid. Each one of the staff fully recognizes that, without careful moral and religious training, all the other training is simply wasted, or worse than wasted. We do not aim to teach them the tenets of any particular church, preferring to teach them the simple old gospel. 'The old, old story'—Christ first, the church afterwards.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of the outbreak above mentioned, the health of all the school has been exceptionally good.

I am not aware of a single child having been bedridden through disease for a greater length of time than a single day.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is ample, four wells being used, and each of them containing a fine supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails, three axes and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves and stovepipes, are all the protection we have in the large building occupied by the staff and girls of the school. At the school-house and boys' dormitory there is a well with abundant water, a force-pump and hose and nozzle for same.

Heating.—All our premises are heated with wood stoves. In places where there is greater danger of children playing with fire I use top-draft stoves, so that it is almost impossible for the children to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletics, including the cross-cut saw or the wood pile.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 9, west of fourth meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of section 12.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable, and other necessary buildings.

The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, over all. It is built of wood, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, back kitchen, dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children, and rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils: twenty boys and sixteen girls, also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress in all their studies.

Farm and Garden.—Two acres were ploughed and fenced last fall, and is now planted with all kinds of vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to take care of cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry. They do all the bread-making, cut wood, and do the general housework in their part of the building.

The girls are taught housework, knitting, and washing, and assist in the kitchen.

Religious and Moral Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, and on Sunday one service is in their native tongue; everything is done both by precept and example to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Two deaths took place during the year, otherwise the health of the pupils has been good.

The sanitary condition is excellent, the buildings are well ventilated throughout.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive well in the kitchen, and is always pure.

Heating.—The building is heated by means of hot air from two large furnaces in the basement.

Recreation.—The pupils have ample grounds to play in. All kinds of outdoor games are played, such as football, hockey, and others.

General Remarks.—The staff consists of principal and matron, teacher, and girls' matron. The school is not as full as it might be, as there are still many of school age on the reserve who ought to be in school.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., July 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Complying with the wishes of the Indian department, I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Sacred Heart boarding school on the Peigan reserve is handsomely situated on the north side of Old Man's river, on a small elevation about the centre of the reserve, and in close proximity to the agency buildings. Peigan reserve, Macleod, N.W.T., is the post office address of the institution.

Land.—The land on which the school is built belongs to the reserve, and half an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden, where we grow every year a good crop.

Buildings.—The school building, consisting of a large house, 84 x 26 feet, and an addition on the north side of 20 feet square, used for pantry, and 24 x 20 feet for kitchen, constitute the buildings at this institution. The centre building is 30 feet square, two stories high, and the roof part, which is not finished, and consequently unoccupied, gives accommodation to the staff. On both sides, west and east of the centre building, there are two wings, divided into three large rooms, which are used as recreation-room, school-room and sleeping-room.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for forty children, but so far we have not succeeded in getting a grant for more than twenty, although a larger number of children are in attendance.

Attendance.—Twenty-six boarding pupils are in attendance at present, and two are absent on account of sickness.

Class-room Work.—We are following the programme as given by the department.

Farm and Garden.—Our children are too small to work on the farm, but at special hours they help in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to our pupils, and catechism is taught every day.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Since the last report, six pupils died of an unknown sickness. The remainder are in good health at present.

Water Supply.—This year we dug a well near the buildings, which will supply the needs of the school.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher, axes, and buckets full of water are always kept on hand.

Heating.—We use common coal stoves to heat the buildings, and hope something better will be granted by the department.

Lighting.—Coal oil lamps are used to light the institution.

Recreation.—Great care is taken in this matter. The children are regularly in the open air and take their recreation. When inside they have large and well ventilated rooms in which to play.

General Remarks.—We are thankful to the department for the attention given to our school in sending us supplies of different kinds, but especially for school supplies.

I have, &c.,

L. J. DANIS,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD, ASSA., September 18, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone basements. The main building contains kitchen, laundry, dining-rooms, waiting-room, parlour, girls' waiting-room and sleeping-rooms, store and sewing-rooms, principal's rooms, cellars, &c.

The school-house contains school-room, teachers' rooms, farmer's room, boys' sleeping-rooms and class-rooms.

Accommodation.—The buildings contain accommodation for sixty or seventy children.

Sanitary Condition.—The location is well drained towards the river and lake. Every impurity is removed, and surroundings kept clean. The rooms are large with good light and ventilation. An abundant supply of good food is provided. Cleanliness is observed in all departments, and exercise, sports, amusements and the cultivation of cheerful dispositions serve to keep the pupils in good health.

Fire Protection.—Chemical fire-extinguishers, a good supply of water and fire-buckets are kept in readiness. The stove-pipes and flues are kept clean and in order. Particular care is taken about fires. Barrels filled with water are kept in convenient places.

Farm and Garden.—Two acres of land are cultivated for garden purposes in which all kinds of vegetables desirable for our school's use are cultivated, viz., potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, mellons, corn, pease, beans, &c. The boys find useful and profitable employment in the garden.

We have three hundred and twenty acres of land—about eighty of which is under cultivation. The rest is used as pasture land, and is inclosed with a wire fence. We have the latest improved machinery for farming, including a No. 4 Massey-Harris binder. We have two span of horses, two yoke of oxen and about one hundred head of cattle.

Dairy Work.—Forty cows are in good condition. The boys assist at milking, which they are able to do with cleanliness and care. The girls help in taking care of the milk and butter.

Girls' Work.—Under suitable and skilful direction the girls learn all kinds of housework, baking, cooking, laundry-work, general housework, sewing, knitting, mending, the cutting and making up of their own garments and the garments of the smaller boys.

Religious Instruction.—This is the most important part of our work. Religious instruction is given at morning and evening devotions. Sabbath school and church services are held each Sabbath, and in all our work and dealings with the children we try to build up a true character.

Water Supply.—We have an abundant supply of water, which is obtained from the lake, the river and from springs.

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Heating.—Wood stoves are used for heating purposes.

Class-room Work.—The average attendance was about thirty. Good progress has been made and the studies prescribed by the department are adhered to. The teacher, Mr. Hendry, is well qualified and is deeply interested in his work.

General Remarks.—We wish to thank the agent, Mr. Begg, for the interest he has manifested in the school and the department for the assistance given.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY P. O., ALTA., August 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve, and near the agency headquarters.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced in for the purposes of the school and mission combined.

Buildings.—The school is under one roof, boys' and girls' wings being separated by dining-room and kitchen. The boys' wing is 24 x 50 feet. The ground floor consists of teacher's sitting-room, office, recreation-room, bath-room and school-room. The upstairs consists of teacher's bed-room, dormitory and clothing-room. The dormitory is 24 x 30 feet. The girls' wing consists of matron's quarters, recreation and work-room, and bath-room, on ground floor. The whole of the upstairs is used for a dormitory. It is 22 x 24 feet. The dining-room and kitchen, which separate the two wings, are 18 x 25 feet and 18 x 18 feet respectively.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for twenty boys and ten girls.

Attendance.—The number on the roll on June 30 was eleven : three boys and eight girls.

Class-room Work.—This has gone steadily on during the year, and great improvement has been made, especially in English. The schedule is followed. The grading on June 30 was as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.....	3
“ II.....	2
“ III.....	4
“ IV.....	2

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this side of the work, the staff ably assisting me. Prayers are held daily, with religious instruction, and the pupils attend twice every Sunday the services in the mission chapel close by.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—One death occurred in October last from consumption. With this exception there has been but little illness. The health of the pupils is now good.

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Fire Protection.—Barrels of water, buckets and axes are placed in convenient positions. Two Patton fire-extinguishers were received from the department in the spring.

Heating.—This is done by stoves.

Repairs and Painting.—The foundation of a portion of the building was repaired by the department during the year, and the whole exterior of the school has been painted, the expense being borne by the department.

General Remarks.—Five boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school during the year. Only one boy has been obtained towards filling up the vacancies. There are several of school age, both boys and girls, on the reserve, but it is difficult to get hold of them.

The staff is reduced to Mr. and Mrs. Stocken, the difficulty of obtaining suitable assistants being nearly as great as that of obtaining children.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS, C.M.S.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SMOKY RIVER (ST. AUGUSTINE) BOARDING SCHOOL,
SMOKY RIVER, June 17, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR—It gives me great pleasure to submit the first annual report of the Roman Catholic boarding school at St. Augustine, Smoky river, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated about ten miles above the Peace River crossing, on the north side of the river, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Smoky river.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school consists of about three hundred and fifty acres, owned by the Oblate Fathers. Forty acres are under cultivation, and on a portion of this land the school stands ; but the entire property can be adapted to agricultural purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows : one two-story structure, 35 x 20 feet. The lower portion is entirely used for school purposes, while the upper part is used as a boys' dormitory. A second building, three stories high, 40 x 26 feet, has two wings, 26 x 18 feet, and an addition, two stories in height. The lower story is suitable for culinary work, and the upper serves as a dining-room for the pupils. In one of the wings of our main building is the chapel, and the other is used at present as a store-room. The dormitory for girls is in the third story, which forms the Sisters' residence. One or two other rooms are used by the girls when learning sewing, dress-making, millinery, and other things which appertain to household duties.

Accommodation.—The establishment can house comfortably about sixty boarders, and, in fact, we have had fifty all winter and still have that number.

Attendance.—Out of the number of enrolled pupils—fifteen—there have been no absentees during the year.

Class and Progress.—I am glad to be able to state that the children are making satisfactory progress in all the common branches of instruction, and they are all anxious to improve in their studies. Some of the pupils are bright and intelligent,

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notwithstanding the fact that they have been but recently taken from the wilds, and it is very gratifying to note their eagerness to surmount the difficulties they encounter in studying the English language. The younger ones particularly have abandoned Cree, and reply in the same language in which they are questioned by their teachers.

Industries Taught.—The boys assist the lay Brothers collecting cattle, attending the horses, preparing fuel, carrying water, &c. In the spring they are taught gardening, and in the fall they help to gather the crops. The girls are taught to sew, knit, mend and make new clothing, under the guidance of the Sisters, who are well versed in these things.

Moral and Religious Training.—The Fathers, with the assistance of the good Sisters, attend to the moral and religious training of the children with the most assiduous care. They spare no pains to enable these young hearts to love God and their neighbour, and to attend to all their religious observances. We can say that the children generally give entire satisfaction, and, as a result of this, we seldom resort to punishment as incentive to obedience.

Health.—We regret to report that one death occurred last February. The deceased was a young boy on whom consumption had laid its deadly grasp prior to the lad's admittance to the school. Apart from slight colds, we had little, if any, sickness during the year, and the general health of the children is good.

Water Supply.—The river, which flows about one hundred and fifty yards from the establishment, furnishes an abundant supply of water.

Fire Protection.—Besides the Peace river, the water from a creek that flows alongside our property affords sufficient protection against fire.

Heating.—The main building is heated by a 'New Idea' furnace, from the works of Gurney, Tilden & Co. We use ordinary box-stoves in the other houses. Wood is used exclusively as fuel.

Recreation.—In a pleasant yard in front of the school, under the personal supervision of the teachers, recreation is indulged in. Football is the chief sport in summer. The boys drill occasionally, and the girls have calisthenic exercises. During the winter months skating and tobogganing are the ordinary amusements.

General Remarks.—It pleases me beyond expression to testify to the unremitting zeal of those interested in the young school. Their efforts, together with the goodwill manifested on the part of the pupils, deserve special praise, and will certainly, with the blessing of God, be crowned with success.

I have, &c.,

SISTER SOSTENE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. Albert boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton, Alberta. It is not on a reserve, but is situated in the St. Albert settlement and on the bank of the Sturgeon river.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school and owned by the Corporation of the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres, situated in township 54, range 25.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows : main building, 180 x 35 feet, which is used by the staff and girls. The boys are in a separate building, 50 x 30 feet. The outbuildings are : a bakery, a laundry, an implement shed, a meat-house, an ice-house, granaries, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and eighty persons.

Attendance.—The present enrolment is seventy-seven, with an average attendance of seventy-three.

Class-room Work.—The public school programme for the Territories is followed.

Farm and Garden.—There are two hundred acres of land under cultivation, and with the exception of three hired men, the work is done by the boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious training ; the conduct of the pupils being generally good, punishments are rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was fairly good all winter. Towards spring we got a few light cases of the then prevalent epidemic of small-pox. All the other pupils were vaccinated.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained by a hot-air pumping engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by two hot-air furnaces and stoves ; lighting by coal oil lamps.

Fire Protection.—A tank of fifteen hundred gallons capacity is in the attic. The water is forced there by a hot-air pumping engine and from thence it is distributed throughout the buildings. Four fire-extinguishers, twenty-two grenades and three axes are dispersed about the halls. The latter articles were supplied by the department.

We have besides, hose and six ladders, on, or around the buildings.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
THUNDERCHILD, SASK., July 8, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Thunderchild's boarding school is situated very near Thunderchild's reserve on the Roman Catholic mission property. It has been in operation since March 25, 1901.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, section 6, township No. 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented. This land is the property of the Roman Catholic mission; it is a plateau with trees here and there, and is about one mile distant from the Saskatchewan river. It is adapted for any kind of grain.

Buildings.—The school building is 36 feet x 28 feet, and contains class-room, refectory, two dormitories, one for the boys and one for the girls, and the rooms indispensable for the persons who take care of the children; also a kitchen, 14 x 16 feet. This building is government property, \$2,500 being paid by the department to erect it. It is not painted. In connection with this school building, there is a laundry 12 x 16 feet, and a pantry 8 x 8 feet, which have been erected at a cost of \$350. These two last mentioned buildings are not government property, as no grant was given by the department towards their completion.

Accommodation.—There are at present eleven pupils, who are boarders. The school is fine, and the pupils will be comfortable. The equipment is not yet complete.

Staff.—The staff of the school is as follows :—Rev. Father H. Delmas, O.M.I., principal; Rev. Sister Saint Anselme, seamstress; Rev. Sister Sainte Caroline, cook; Miss Mélina L'Heureux, teacher.

Attendance.—All the pupils are boarders, and since the school has been open they did not miss a day, except two pupils; one being sick, attended only seventeen days and the other attended thirty-one days. The school was open sixty-two class days during the quarter ended June 30.

Class-room Work.—The children are almost all beginners; their work in class, consisted of learning the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. They have improved very satisfactorily for the time they studied. The standing of the pupils is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
" II.	2

Farm and Garden.—There is very little to be said this year in this respect, except that eighteen bushels of potatoes were planted and different kinds of vegetables were sown in the garden, such as : onions, turnips, pease, carrots, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—A great deal of care is given to the moral and religious training of each child; the teachers know that the children now in attendance will form society later on. When the Indian children who are accepted become

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used to the ways of civilization, they will get less superstitious and more Christian. Stories—from which a moral teaching can be drawn—are selected to be told them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Each room in the building, where the children have to live, is provided with ventilators. An Eolian ventilator is placed on the roof. We have escaped the epidemics so prevalent elsewhere.

Water Supply.—A well will be dug near the building and a pump placed in the kitchen to supply water for all the other rooms.

Fire Protection.—There are two ladders on the house that could be used in case of fire. It would be well to have more fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The building will be heated by stoves in which we will use wood. Coal oil lamps are placed in each room.

Recreation.—Each day recreation is given to the children from breakfast till nine o'clock ; a quarter of an hour in the forenoon during class-time ; from dinner till halfpast one ; a quarter of an hour in the forenoon and from four o'clock till bed-time. During the time of relaxation, the pupils are out of doors as much as possible ; a teacher is with them during the hours of recreation as well as during class hours. A part of that time is taken to teach manual work.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 29, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report, in connection with this school, for the fiscal year just ending, is respectfully submitted in accordance with your circular of 4th inst.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of the confluence of the Battle and North Saskatchewan rivers ; it is about two miles due south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. It is built on Dominion lands reserved specially for the school by the department.

Land.—The total quantity of land reserved is nine hundred and forty-three acres, of which five hundred and sixty-six acres are in the immediate vicinity of the school, and three hundred and seventy-seven acres three miles to the east, reserved as a hay swamp. The land is all in township 43, range 16, west of the third meridian, and comprises parts of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20. In the hay meadow we get nearly all the hay we require ; only a small portion of the land around the school is fit for farming purposes, the most of it is too light and sandy for anything but grazing purposes. We have about forty acres ploughed up.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which are the pupils and most of the officers, principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, store-room, stable, pig-pen, laundry, bakery, hen-house, root-house, granary, warehouse, and several small outbuildings.

Accommodation.—We could accommodate a hundred and fifty pupils—if we could get them—and the necessary staff to look after them. As in other schools, the difficulty here is to get all the pupils we want.

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Attendance.—Admissions during the year, eight ; discharges and deaths, eleven. Number of names on roll in June quarter, ninety-nine. Average attendance during the year, ninety-eight.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers, each in a separate room. The course of studies required by the department is adhered to. The attendance is on the half-time system, excepting in the case of the younger or backward pupils, who are allowed to attend full time as much as possible.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the main portion of our farming land on the flat having been flooded in the spring, we were unable to get in more than about ten acres of grain. We have five acres in brome grass, and six acres in potatoes and other garden produce. Everything is coming on splendidly.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry, blacksmithing carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, baking, dairying, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers on week days, the regular services and Sunday school on Sundays. Nearly every member of the staff takes part in the work of the Sunday school. We have a special prayer meeting every Wednesday evening ; many of the pupils, as well as several members of the staff, take part in this. A Circle of the 'King's Daughters' amongst the girls, and of the 'King's Sons' amongst the boys, and a 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' including both girls and boys, have been organized and carried on for some time past with very good results. The meetings of these societies are managed by the pupils themselves under the general direction or supervision of some of the staff. The moral and religious training of the pupils is felt to be the one factor in the formation of character, the building up of true manhood, true womanhood, true citizenship. Our daily prayer, repeated in unison, is 'that true religion and honest industry may here for ever flourish and abound.'

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the staff and pupils has been good. The ventilation, and sanitary arrangements generally, have been spoken of favourably by the medical officer. Swill, garbage, and all rubbish, &c., are either burned or removed to the regular nuisance ground at a safe distance.

Water Supply.—Our main well having failed us, we are connecting the water system in the school with a good spring some little distance away on the premises, a spring from which we have been hauling our supply of water for some time past ; the water is of very good quality, and the supply plentiful. We have several cisterns in the ground near the buildings in which to collect soft water from the roofs.

Fire Protection.—We have a number of Babcock fire-extinguishers, and hand-grenades, also axes and pails placed in different parts of the school, also four tanks which are kept supplied with water. From the two upper tanks pipes come down to the lowest floor, and on each flat there is a length of hose attached to the pipe. During the year the McRobie stationary fire-apparatus was placed in the main building.

Heating.—The buildings are all heated by furnaces and stoves, wood being the only fuel we can get here. We use about six hundred cords a year.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have.

Recreation.—Swings, gymnasium-apparatus, football, with various other games, and lots of outdoor exercise.

General Remarks.—Three of our ex-pupils are now teaching school, one in Ontario, one in Manitoba, and one in Athabasca, while another ex-pupil is attending St. John's college, Winnipeg, studying for the ministry. Two of the others (girls) are doing good work as servants in one of our boarding schools.

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As a rule the ex-pupils who strike out for themselves do well ; when failures occur it is amongst those who, having returned to the reserves, come under the control or influence of the older non-progressive Indians, and even the most of these do well.

The members of the staff have done faithful work during the year, and good results are following their labours and their example.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CALGARY, ALTA., June 30, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the school under my charge, for the fiscal year 1900-1901.

Location.—The school is situated on the south bank of the Bow river, about five miles below the city of Calgary. It is not on an Indian reserve. One half the land in connection with it was given by the city of Calgary, and the other half was purchased by the department.

Land.—The land comprises the whole of the southeast quarter of section two, township twenty-four, range one, west of the fifth meridian, together with that portion of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township twenty-three, range one, west of the fifth meridian, which lies south of the river. The total area is about two hundred and ninety-two acres.

The total area of the land available for cultivation is not much over fifty acres; the greater part being only of use for pasturage, being bench land, with a substratum of gravel and boulders; very little below the surface.

There is practically no hay land at all, so that we are dependent on cultivated crops for fodder, except when we are fortunate enough to be in a position to make arrangements with our neighbours to cut on shares.

Buildings.—The buildings have not increased since last report. They comprise : (1) main school building; (2) farm instructor's residence; (3) carpenter and paint shop; (4) cold storage for meat and dairy purposes; (5) laundry and bakery; (6) stable and barn.

The main building, as it now stands, comprises but one wing, it not having been completed in accordance with the original plan. The new building, built as a laundry and bakery, is at present occupied by the principal as a residence, as the quarters available in the main buildings are too cramped.

Accommodation.—In our main dormitory we have at present thirty-two beds. In a smaller room on the same flat, we have six more, and in another room on the next floor, we can accommodate eight more, making a total of forty-six. By squeezing, in the main dormitory, that number might be increased to fifty, and that would make the utmost limit of the school.

There are five rooms available for the staff, four of which are occupied, whilst one is used as a sewing-room, and reserved for use as a bed-room for visitors, officials and inspectors.

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Attendance.—We finished the year with eight more pupils on the register than the number with which we commenced :—

On register June 30, 1900.....	38
Admitted—	
Sarcees	5
Blackfeet.....	3
Bloods.....	4
	<hr/>
Total enrolment	50
Discharged 1900-1901—	
Bloods.....	2
Blackfeet....	1
Died (at home)—Sarcee.....	1
	<hr/>
Total discharges.....	4
	<hr/>
Remaining on register June 30, 1901.....	46

Three of those registered are at home on sick leave, one of whom is not likely to recover sufficiently to enable him to return to school, whilst the honourable discharge of several others is pending.

Class-room Work.—This is still under the direction of Mr. Mills. The curriculum ordered by the department is fairly well adhered to, but the progress of many of the pupils appears slow. At our periodical public entertainments the pupils show to advantage.

Farm and Garden.—Mr. Young remains with us in charge of this department.

The crops harvested last fall were again satisfactory, the oats being a particularly good sample. About forty acres were under cultivation, mostly in roots and garden stuff. The crops give promise of fair results for this fall, though the very backward and cold spring has lightened the root crop considerably.

The cattle are doing well.

Industries Taught.—The boys continue to do the work of the house in a satisfactory manner, sweeping, scrubbing, cooking, laundry work, mending and darning clothes, being done by them under supervision.

Carpenter Shop.—This remains under the care of Mr. Pippy. I do not think I can add anything about this department to what I have previously reported. The lads under his care do excellently. The tools are well taken care of, and any work done for the institution is carefully executed, in the most workmanlike manner.

Three of the pupils have been employed as journeymen carpenters at the Blackfoot agency, and the agent reports satisfactorily in regard to them.

Moral and Religious Training.—There have been no serious breaches of discipline to be reported. The pupils still take a keen interest in our services, and some of the elder ones are showing more appreciation of the responsibilities of life. Several have been attending confirmation classes with good results.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been generally good. Some few cases have been ordered by the medical officer to the hospital in Calgary, whilst three, as reported above, have been sent home for the summer to live as much in the open air as possible.

The sanitary condition of the school and premises is good.

Water Supply.—This is entirely dependent on a well close to the house, and on our hot-air engine being in good working order. As it is run by the pupils, it is sometimes out of order, but usually it works fairly well, especially now new repairs have been inserted.

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Fire Protection.—Of this we have ample in the main building. On each flat there are two lengths, fifty feet long, of rubber hose, one attached to the McRobie chemical protection system, and one to the pipe from our water tanks in the attic.

The McRobie system was inserted by the department this year at a cost of about four hundred dollars. Fire-pails kept filled are in handy places, and small Star chemical machines are also at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by two 'Economy' combined hot-air and water furnaces. The lighting is done by means of small coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—The main recreation of the pupils is football. Our football team this season tied with the winners of the challenge trophy of the Northwest Territories. At other seasons of the year fishing engages their attention in spare time.

In August, 1900, we inaugurated an athletic meet for the pupils, at which many visitors from Calgary were present, and expressed their surprise at the sportsmanlike manner in which these Indian boys took part in the ordinary white man's sports.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P. O., August 9, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, four and a half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway; though twenty-four miles from Qu'Appelle station by the trail. It is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung, Touchwood Hills and Sioux reserves.

The site is picturesque, the buildings being on a slightly elevated flat between two large bodies of water; fronting to the west and south on the Qu'Appelle lake, with the village of Fort Qu'Appelle in the distance; to the north are steep hills of irregular formation some three hundred feet high, divided by a broad wooded valley running in a northerly direction, and containing a small creek, while the eastern view presents the Katepwe hills and lake in the distance, and in the immediate vicinity the village of Lebret.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school and immediately surrounding it comprises about six hundred and fifty acres; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose by the Department of the Interior, and is made up of parts of sections 2, 10 and 11, townships 21, range 13, west of the 2nd meridian. Of this land about one hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation in three fields and two gardens, the remainder, consisting of hills and broken land, is only fit for grazing.

Besides the above, and about six miles northeast of the school, we have three-quarters of sections reserved for hay purposes; of these the north east $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 21, range 13, west of the 2nd meridian, was bought by the department, and has about seventy-five acres of land under cultivation, the remainder is cut up by shallow sloughs, which yield a fair amount of hay in wet seasons; the other quarter sections are the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 21, range 13, and the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$,

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section 22, township 21, range 18, both west of the 2nd meridian. These are mostly scrubby and rolling, and supply a fair amount of hay in wet seasons, besides a valuable winter grazing ground for horses not in use.

All the above parcels of land are fenced in with barb-wire.

Buildings.—The main block is frame, brick-veneered, and is composed of three adjoining three-storied buildings, viz., the boys' building, 90 x 70 feet, with gymnasium addition on the north, 35 x 80 feet; the girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, joins the boys' at the southeast corner, and the small childrens' and hospital building, 60 x 40 feet, is connected with the girls' building at the southeast corner.

Basements extend under most of the buildings and contain the heating plant and pumping engine, large coal bins, and store-rooms for roots and vegetables.

The first floor of this block is divided into class-rooms, dining hall, recreation-rooms, parlours, kitchen, pantries, lavatories and halls. The second floor consists of dormitories, sewing-rooms, offices and lavatories. The third floor includes chapel, hospital, doctor's dispensary, dormitories, employees' rooms, store-rooms and tanks for domestic and fire-protection purposes.

Connected to the main building and built of lumber, not yet veneered, are the Indian reception-room, ice-house, provision store, fire engine-house and girls' closets.

The following buildings are separate from the main building and from each other, are of frame construction, and stand in two rows facing on a lane running north and south; windmill for crushing grain and sawing fire-wood; boys' closet, sheds for coal, lime and general storing purposes, bakery and flour store, carpenter-shop and lumber shed; blacksmith-shop, with tin-shop above it.

North of these buildings and of the main roadway that runs east and west and forming three sides of the barn-yard, are the stables, barns, granary, pig-sty and implement sheds.

On the lake shore directly in front of the main entrance to the school is the laundry, a building that is in rather too conspicuous a position at present, and which is in serious danger of being demolished by the ice in the spring; last spring a large portion of the foundation wall was knocked away; the level of the lake has been raised considerably by dams since this building was erected.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils and twenty-five employees.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has averaged one hundred and two boys and one hundred and twenty girls; a total of two hundred and twenty-two; several of these were under age and only drew half the per capita allowance.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and twenty-seven pupils enrolled at the end of June, one hundred and four were boys and one hundred and twenty-three were girls. The grading, under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	21	21	42
“ II.	17	28	45
“ III.	46	40	86
“ IV.	10	24	34
“ V.	10	10	20

The first and second standards attend class six hours each school day, when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry. The higher standards attend class half each day, and work at trades the other half day as a rule. In busy seasons on the farm and garden all the boys are engaged the whole day at outside work, and this year, owing to the rank growth of everything, all the girls were also repeatedly employed the whole day weeding and thinning out vegetables and roots.

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Farm and Garden.—The area under cultivation is two hundred and twenty-five acres, made up as follows: fifty-five wheat, thirty-five oats, fifteen barley, four speltz, twenty-five oats for fodder, four pease, ten potatoes, half an acre corn, one mangolds, one turnips, half an acre carrots, four garden, nine brome grass, twenty-five summer-fallow and thirty-six breaking. During the year we had three changes of farm instructor, no doubt this had a detrimental effect on the farming operations and on the progress of the farm boys. The present instructor has farmed successfully in the Northwest for a number of years and appears to be well qualified for the position.

Sixteen boys worked regularly on the farm most of the year. Since seeding, an assistant farmer has been employed; our fields being too far apart, and the boys being found too small to do the work efficiently otherwise. Besides the regular boys and girls or boys whose turn it was to milk, the whole school assisted when necessary on the farm and in the garden.

Our crops were almost a complete failure last season; the land under cultivation happened to be that situated just on top of the hill, which is light, and having a southern exposure the snow melts rapidly and drains into the valley before the ground is thawed enough to absorb it. What seed germinated in the spring died, owing to the continued drought, and though a heavy rain fell at the end of June, causing quick germination and rapid growth of any seed that remained good, still the crops were too late to ripen and were cut and used as fodder. Of our farm produce we were only able to store away for winter use fifty bushels carrots, six hundred bushels potatoes and four hundred bushels turnips; from the garden, by the expenditure of a great deal of labour in carrying water, we secured an abundance of cabbage, beets, parsnips, cucumbers, citrons, melons, marrows, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes, rhubarb, celery, &c.

Stock.—Our stock are in good order and comprise one bull, fifteen cows, six heifers, three calves, thirty-nine swine and a lot of poultry.

Two teams of horses were purchased during the year, and we now have eleven work and driving horses, five native ponies and one pony colt.

The cows are milked by the girls in the summer-time, and by the boys during the rest of the year.

The appearance of the growing crops promises an abundant harvest, and all are well advanced for the season of the year.

Industrial Work.—(1.) *Blacksmith Shop.*—Five boys worked at this trade and did a good deal of custom work, besides all required for the school.

(2.) *Boot Shop.*—Fifteen boys assisted the shoemaker making and repairing boots and harness.

(3.) *Bake Shop.*—All baking for the institute is done here, besides which the baker and his assistant boys pickle pork, provide the house with ice and cut meat into suitable sizes for the kitchen.

(4.) *Carpenter Shop.*—Eleven boys were attached to this shop, as next to farming this is the most useful industry they can acquire. A great variety of work was done both for the school and outsiders in carpentry, cabinet-making, repairing vehicles and implements.

(5.) *Paint Shop.*—The furnace and night watchman instructs the boys in this department; as we are short of big boys and it is unlikely any will follow this trade for a living, none are permanently attached to this shop. Besides doing the painting, plastering, stone and brick work, the fire-appliance is kept in working order by the furnace and night watchman.

(6.) *Tinsmith Shop.*—Usually some of the blacksmith boys work with the tinsmith when he requires any help. Besides doing the tinsmithing and plumbing for the school, he attends to the wood-sawing and the gasoline pumping-engine.

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Girls' Work.—Under direction of the reverend Sisters the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes and greater part of those worn by the boys. They assist in the garden, milk the cows in the summer-time, and have entire charge of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the employees are required to set a good example and develop as much as possible a sense of responsibility in the pupils. The assistant principal and teachers attend specially to their moral training and manners. On Sundays and every day during winter months, I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class hours. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Lebreton church morning and afternoon on Sundays.

Conduct.—The conduct is very satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is a regular system and efficient staff, there is no trouble in maintaining order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health has been very good, we had a few cases of chicken-pox, whooping-cough, pneumonia, and the usual minor complaints to be expected where there are so many children. The physician in charge inspects frequently, and conditions conducive to health are maintained by an abundant use of vegetables and wholesome food, carefully prepared; by cleanliness of person and premises; by clothing adapted to the season, and by plenty of outdoor exercise, drill and calisthenics. Ventilation and sanitary conditions are good.

Water Supply.—Water for fire-protection and domestic use is obtained from one well by means of a one and a half horse-power gasoline engine and pump, which does excellent work and is a marked improvement on the little hot-air pumping-engine which I reported last year as being overtaxed and which soon broke down altogether.

Fire Protection.—Our fire-protection appliance consists of three fireman's axes, one Babcock extinguisher, eighteen chemical extinguishers of different makes, ninety-eight hand-grenades, and thirty-five fire-pails, all under the supervision of the fireman and night watchman. Large tanks in the garrets of each of the three buildings provide a large amount of water and are always full and are connected with discharge pipes that have connections and fifty feet of hose on each floor of the boys' and girls' buildings. Ample means of escape are provided by ten stairways on the first floor, six stairways on the second floor, and two stairways to the garrets, where no one sleeps. There are always several ladders in serviceable condition at the carpenter shop.

Heating and Lighting.—Seven hot-air furnaces, supplemented by a few stoves, heat the main block very comfortably; the shops are heated by stoves. Lamps burning coal oil and acetylene gas supply the light.

Recreation.—In outdoor games our boys have been successful in football and athletic sports; they have a large play-ground, and roam about the surrounding hills. The girls have a large tree-shaded play-ground, with swings, seats, and other means of recreation. In summer-time both boys and girls enjoy bathing in the lake, and in winter-time they skate upon it. Both boys and girls use the gymnasium. The library books are well patronized. The indoor games in vogue are those usually found in white schools. The brass band is an attraction, and is led by one of the pupils. The boys and girls are generally fond of music. Several public entertainments were given to appreciative audiences.

Admissions and Discharges.—Twenty-three children were admitted during the year: eleven boys and twelve girls. Thirteen pupils were discharged: six boys and seven girls; of these some were married, some are building and preparing homes, some are breaking land, some are working out, and some are living with their parents.

Ex-pupils.—The majority of those who are able to, have a home of their own; many are hard-working, thrifty and progressive, and are turning to profitable account the training they have received. Few having means to start for themselves, their progress is uncertain after leaving the routine and discipline of the school, and

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depends very much on their environment whether they marry and settle down, or have to live with their parents, who, if pagan, too often exercise a detrimental influence over them. I am very pleased to see the department is taking an active interest in them after leaving school, and am glad to report that boys going back to the several reserves of the Qu'Appelle agency are given special supervision and put to work at once and kept at work, and it afforded me much pleasure to see nearly one hundred acres of land newly broken on one end of the File Hills reserve by graduates of Regina and this school, who, before the season is over, hope to greatly enlarge this area.

Our old blacksmith boys do most of the surrounding reserve work ; and several of the old carpenter boys are working on buildings for white people this summer.

At the last reunion of ex-pupils nearly one hundred, with their families, assembled at the school and spent a very enjoyable time renewing old acquaintance. In the football match, 'Past vs. Present,' the present boys won after a hard game, and in the athletic sports honours were about evenly divided. The ex-pupils were well dressed, well behaved, healthy and prosperous-looking ; and were a credit to themselves and the school.

Several of the second generation are in the school and they are mostly bright children.

General Remarks.—Good reports continue to be received of our out-pupils ; the girls in service command the highest wages in the best families.

A very large number of visitors from all parts of the world, breaking their trans-continental journey and attracted by the rich farming country, the shooting and hunting, or the beautiful scenery of the Qu'Appelle district and lakes, paid a visit to the school.

Major McGibbon made his annual inspection of the school and audited the books, and though not in favour of the double-entry system, consisting of journal, cash-book, and ledger, from which a trial balance is taken and an itemized statement forwarded the Indian Commissioner each month, expressed himself as highly pleased with the class-work, management and our financial standing.

About one hundred and fifty pupils spent two days at the File Hills agency on the occasion of the third annual agricultural fair, held there by the Indians last June, under the auspices of their agent, Mr. Graham.

From our nursery we were able to supply several thousand red, white and black currant bushes, elms, maples, poplar and carragina, one and two year old rooted slips and seedlings, as well as rhubarb roots, and cabbage and tomato plants, and I was particularly pleased at many of our old pupils making applications in this line.

Arbour day was kept, and we planted spruce trees, exchanged with the Rat Portage boarding school, Manitoba, and the High River industrial school, Dunbow, Alberta.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me great assistance ; that when there has been necessity for their services, the Northwest Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient ; and that my present staff and employees are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, ALTA., July 31, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Red Deer river, about three miles due west of the town of Red Deer, Alberta.

Land.—The area of land belonging to this school is four hundred and eighty acres. We have also a lease of six hundred and forty acres for grazing land and six hundred and forty acres reserved for hay lands. The hay lands have, unfortunately, been very little used for the past two years, being covered with water.

Buildings.—The buildings, which are the same as reported last year—with the exception of an addition to the ice-house—are as follows : a stone building, occupied by the girls and female members of the staff. This building contains the offices and inspector's room. Brick building, occupied by the boys ; dwelling-house, occupied by the principal ; dwelling-house, occupied by the assistant principal ; dwelling-house, occupied by farm and carpenter instructors ; blacksmith shop, used as a store-room ; carpenter shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined, this building is now 16 x 36 feet ; pig-pen, well-houses, two in number ; cow stable, horse stable, drive-shed, hen-house, dairy, store-room, engine-house, and three closets.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—There has been an average attendance of fifty-seven during the year, although the number authorized by the department is eighty. Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining children from the reserves.

Class-room Work.—The progress in the class-room has been fair. The number enrolled at the end of the year was thirty-nine boys and twenty-three girls. They were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.....	10
“ II.....	23
“ III.....	14
“ IV.....	11
“ V.....	4
	—
	62

Farm and Garden.—We have about one hundred acres of land broken in connection with the school, forty of which we were unable to crop this year on account of the wet. The land was so soaked that it was impossible to put in a crop.

Fifteen boys are engaged on the farm. All boys, during their stay at the school, work in this department. Our crop is as follows : oats, forty-five acres ; potatoes, five acres ; turnips, five acres ; garden, five acres.

Industries Taught.—*Carpenter Work.*—During the year five boys have been engaged in the carpenter's shop. Along with the instructor, they have built a refrigerator and store-room, and have done all the repairs to the buildings.

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Housework and Sewing-room.—All the girls are taught housework, butter-making and sewing; some become very apt indeed. After great difficulty and many objections on the part of parents, I have arranged for a few girls, when they receive their discharge, to take situations as domestic servants in carefully selected homes. I am pleased to be able to report that in every case the conduct of the girls has been very satisfactory.

Moral and Religious Training.—The endeavour of all is to give the pupils right ideas regarding truth. I am pleased to report that the seed sown is bearing fruit, and that both boys and girls are more willing and obedient.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of both staff and pupils during the past year has been good. Although on every hand we have had infectious disease, yet we have kept free. The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is now very satisfactory. By the aid of our steam-pump we have all we need from the Red Deer river.

Fire Protection.—The school is supplied with five Babcocks, three Star engines, six Star-Durands, eighteen grenades, ten axes, four hose-pipes, with fittings. These however, are not of much value, as they are very large and heavy. A fire-escape is attached to the girls' building, and the means for leaving the boys' wing are satisfactory. The greatest care is exercised to prevent an outbreak of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The stone building is heated by two furnaces, made by the Smead-Dowd Company. The brick building is heated by a large furnace, made by the Pease Company. The principal's house is also heated by a Pease furnace, and the other buildings are heated with stoves.

The whole school is lighted with coal oil lamps, which are at once dangerous, dirty and expensive.

Recreation.—Care is taken that due time is given for recreation. Both boys and girls are fond of outdoor sports.

Staff.—I am pleased to report that, on the whole, the duties to be performed by the staff have been done in a satisfactory manner. Dr. Denovan, our medical officer, has been most attentive.

General Remarks.—It has been my duty during the past year to visit most of the reserves in this neighbourhood, where I have seen many of the ex-pupils. I have also received reports from Indian department officials who came in contact with them, and in most cases I have been pleased with what I have seen and heard. The training they have received here has been most useful.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, ASSA., September 18, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report in connection with this school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated on the north half of section 28, township 17, range 20, west of second meridian. The site of the buildings is a beautiful one on the
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high banks of the winding Waskana creek, affording splendid facilities for drainage, and commanding a fine view of the country for many miles around. The territorial headquarters for the Northwest Mounted Police, the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, the legislature buildings and the town of Regina are all in full view from the front of our main building, while a Canadian Pacific railway train can be almost continuously seen on a clear day while it travels over twenty miles of road. The grounds are artistically laid out with roadways and walks, bordered with trees and flowers, and, owing to the rolling nature of the surface of the ground, will present a very fine appearance when our hundreds of young trees have advanced a little further in the growth.

Land.—Besides the three hundred and twenty acres belonging to the school, nearly all of which is under cultivation, the department has leased a section—six hundred and forty acres—lying directly west of us—for grazing purposes. The soil is all good, and well adapted for farming and gardening.

Buildings.—The main building is of solid white brick, resting on a fine foundation of dressed sandstone, and consists of two flats, besides a splendid basement and an attic. The basement, which has an eight-foot ceiling throughout, furnishes ample room for the seven large furnaces and plenty of fuel, besides a winter play-room for boys, and a neat little dairy. On the first floor are the following rooms all well lighted :—

Assembly-room, sometimes used as a class-room and recreation-room, large central hallway and two smaller halls on the girls' and boys' sides. Reception-room, office, dispensary and photographer's dark-room, senior class-room, little boys' dormitory, pupils' dining-room, staff's dining-room, kitchen, sewing-room, scullery, pantry and kitchen store-room.

On the second flat are : two large dormitories, situated in the extreme north and south wings of the building ; little girls' dormitory in the west wing, three corridors, two wash-rooms, two bath-rooms, two clothing store-rooms, ten private teachers' rooms.

In the attic are four store-rooms for winter clothing, one large water tank, and access to two smaller water-tanks, also much room for general storage.

Besides the main building there are the following buildings on the grounds : principal's residence, brick veneered ; cottage hospital, frame, one story ; carpenter instructor's cottage, frame, one story ; trades building, frame, containing shoe-shops, printing office, hardware store-room, paint-shop, carpenter-shop, with lumber-house attached ; laundry building, frame, two story ; two implement sheds ; cow stable, frame ; horse-stable, frame, with stone basement ; hen-house, hog-pen and boiler-house attached ; bake-shop, containing brick oven and grocery store-rooms ; blacksmith shops, ice-house, containing cold storage room for meat ; granary, root-house, pumping engine-house, garden tool-house, lumber-house, grain-crusher house, boys' outside closet and girls' outside closet.

In the early summer we found that our cold storage for meat would not keep a quarter of meat until used. It has been replaced with a modern refrigerator which will keep meat for two weeks in the hottest weather if necessary. It is 6 x 7 feet, by 8 feet, 6 inches high, with walls a foot thick, containing two dead-air spaces and a space filled with coal ashes, giving almost perfect insulation. Beside it, is a cutting and weighing-room, and above the latter and between the two ice-bins of the ice-house is a platform on which the ice is washed and shoved into the ice-rack of the refrigerator, provision being made to have the water used in washing the ice run outside carrying all saw-dust or dirt with it. Since this cold storage was furnished we have lost no meat. It was found necessary to make provision to keep at least a quarter of beef, as loss is incurred in taking less than a quarter at a time under a yearly contract. Besides the cold storage the boys have now almost completed a new blacksmith shop 12 x 20 feet on which they have also done good work.

It was also found necessary to overhaul the pumping engine and put it on a more solid foundation. This necessitated moving and putting a new foundation under

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the pump-house, also, which has been done. The engine now stands on a solid concrete bed, and the boys are almost done putting extra sheeting on the inside of the house so as to make it frost-proof.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and forty pupils without any crowding, and in addition private rooms for ten members of staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was ninety-five, consisting of fifty-five boys and forty girls. During the winter the average was about one hundred, but the discharge of twenty in April, and the loss of half a dozen since then through sick leave, death and marriages has cut down our average seriously. But the prospects are good for securing at least as many recruits before winter.

Class-room Work.—The regular school-room hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The older pupils all spend half of every day in school, and half at some kind of industrial work, excepting during a busy season when they often spend all day at work. But in all such cases they are sent to school all day in slack times, sufficient to make up for previous class-time lost. Small children attend classes all day.

One teacher has attended to all school work during the summer, but two are employed during the winter months. The pupils are arranged in classes according to the departmental studies, as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	31
“ II.	21
“ III.	22
“ IV.	15
“ V.	12

Farm and Garden.—Last year we produced from the farm and garden the following quantities of grain, hay and vegetables in spite of the drought : wheat, four hundred and seventy-two bushels ; oats, four hundred and twenty-four bushels ; rye, twenty-six bushels ; potatoes, six hundred and twenty-five bushels ; carrots, ten bushels ; turnips, two hundred bushels ; beets, twenty-five bushels, cabbage, one hundred and fifty heads ; celery, five hundred bunches, and fifty loads of brome grass hay. This was in addition to what fresh vegetables were used on the tables during the summer.

The acreage of crops this year is as follows : wheat, forty-five acres ; oats, thirty-six acres ; pease, one-half an acre ; potatoes, six acres ; garden, three acres ; brome grass, fifty acres, and rye-grass (for seed) two acres. Besides this a summer-fallow has been well tilled in preparation for wheat next year.

On my visit last March to Hampton industrial institute for Indians and negroes in Virginia—the oldest Indian industrial school on the continent—I was struck with the success of the garden-plot system, which is extended to even the kindergarten pupils in that institution.

On a small scale we tried it here this season, selecting twelve of the best pupils—six boys and six girls—and assigning to each a garden-plot 23 x 40 feet. Each plot was prepared and planted by hand by its owner, under instruction. Each plot contained twenty-three kinds of vegetables, and was surrounded by a border of flowers a foot in width. Each plot-owner was promised one-third the market value of whatever stuff was raised on the plot, and in addition three prizes were offered for the three best boys' plots and three for the three best girls'. The result has been most satisfactory. Stimulated by a sense of ownership and stirred by competition, these pupils have learned more about gardening this season than they would during many seasons in the common garden. Besides the contrast between the appearance, progress and yield of the plots, as compared with the adjacent common garden was a most striking object lesson on the value of keeping the soil moved about plants especially in dry

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weather. Every visitor in July and August fancied that the plots must have been planted at least a month earlier. As a matter of fact they were not put in a week earlier, but the owners were on them for a little while—time stolen from play—almost every day. We hope to extend the system next season.

The farm stock consists of one bull, eleven cows, two heifers two year old, one heifer calf, twelve horses, two foals, twenty-four hogs and sixty hens.

Industries Taught.—Besides the farm and garden work, instruction is given in carpentry, painting, glazing, baking, and printing. The instruction in these lines is followed in such a way as not only to teach those so disposed to learn trades, but so as to utilize the educational function of manual work. An effort is made to get pupils to think as much as possible by means of tools and materials. This often means loss of time and materials, for the boy thinks harder over his mistakes and failures than over instruction volunteered. To allow trades boys to make mistakes often means loss in money, but gain in thoughtful boy, a commodity beyond value. Recognizing that it is only the very small minority of the boys who will follow trades in this distinctively farming country, the industrial instruction is shaped rather toward making thoughtful 'handy' farmers than tradesmen. Of course, at the same time, any pupil showing special mechanical genius, is encouraged to follow his bent, and we have at present one of last spring's graduates on the carpenter staff at the Mounted Police headquarters giving good satisfaction.

The girls are taught practical housework, not only in connection with the school housework, but at both residences. In the residences they are taught to assume the full duties and responsibilities of housekeeping and cooking for a family. Besides, the girls have instruction in the dairy and laundry. For the present year we are promised periodical lectures, and practical lessons, by Government Creamery Inspector Wilson, through his generous interest in the school, and the courtesy of the Department of Agriculture.

Moral and Religious Training.—Regular religious services are conducted on Sundays, morning and evening. On Sunday afternoon Sunday school is held, and the international scheme of lessons followed. The hour for daily morning and evening prayers is also utilized for the giving of religious instruction by myself and assistants, an effort being made each day to fasten some one important truth in the memory. By earnest appeals to pupils, in public and private, and by strict discipline, we seek to form character.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been good during the year. One death occurred in the school from consumption. The number of scrofulous cases has greatly decreased under proper treatment. All pupils are weighed and measured once a month, in order to detect the first beginnings of disease or lowered vitality, so as to take these cases in time. By good nutrition, good ventilation, and greater care of all soiled handkerchiefs and clothing, we hope to still further reduce tubercular diseases. During the spring the sewer system has been opened up and repaired. Man-holes at regular intervals have been placed in connection with the sewer pipes, so that they can be regularly flushed out, without the delay and expense of excavation. The addition of the new windmill to the cess-pit has proved to be a great relief.

Water Supply.—The water-supply continues to be very satisfactory. The hot-air engine gives good satisfaction, and no difficulty has been experienced from frost.

Fire Protection.—Little or no difficulty is experienced in keeping our three tanks in the attic filled with water by means of the Ryder hot-air pumping-engine. This affords an excellent protection against fire. Two large fire-escape ladders are kept in convenient places; six hose-reels, with hose attached, are placed in various parts of the main building and attached to pipes from the tanks and ready for immediate use. In the main hall upstairs, twelve fire-pails are kept full of water. Hand-grenades are kept in nearly all the buildings, including stables, laundry, printing-office, and car-

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penter shop. In the main building a part of one of the rooms is reserved for fire-appliances, including four fireman's axes, three patent fire-extinguishers, twenty-four grenades, and four Sempie fire-extinguishers. In addition, there was added during the year a McRobie chemical engine placed in the basement, which in itself is almost sufficient protection for the whole main building.

Heating.—Seven Smead-Dowd furnaces heat the main building satisfactorily, but at too great a cost. They consumed one hundred and forty-eight tons of coal last year and ninety-three cords of wood. I have discovered that this is greatly due to imperfect air circulation, caused partly by the imperfect heating of ventilating shafts, and partly by an interruption of the Smead-Dowd ventilation system, when the closets were removed. Before cold weather we hope to have these defects remedied in the interest of both health and finances.

Recreation.—Football continues to be the most popular game among the boys, although lacrosse had its turn this season. Good success has attended them in their various matches, and what was better, they won the reputation of playing a notably clean game. Not only for the sake of the outdoor exercise involved, but because of the moral value of manly games as educators, we give such sports all possible encouragement. Considerable hunting is also done by the older boys in season.

General Remarks.—The fourth annual graduating exercises were held in April. The class numbered twenty, most of whom are doing well for themselves. Agent Graham, of Qu'Appelle, authorizes me to mention the record made by Willie Bird and Ben Assurlawasis who, although late in starting, have broken forty and thirty acres respectively on the reserve. Napoleon Sutherland, of the Duck Lake agency, a former graduate, has one of the finest wheat crops I have ever seen. John Kasto, one of last spring's graduates, is giving fine satisfaction as assistant to Rev. Mr. McKittrick, missionary to the Indians on Lake of the Woods. Clara Williams, another graduate, has won a reputation as matron in the Indian boarding school at Alberni, B.C., while John Hunter and Herman Nowekeeswape are both efficient members of our own staff. Many other ex-pupils are also reflecting credit on their alma mater.

Before closing this report I must take occasion to bear testimony to the terrible loss sustained by this institution in the death of its late principal, the Rev. A. J. McLeod, B.A. In taking up the work when he left off, I have been daily struck with some new phase of his capacity and devotion. Stricken down without warning, most men in full charge of a work of the magnitude of his would have left some of their work in confusion. Not so with Mr. McLeod. Apparently he was in the habit of leaving each day's work so complete that it could be taken up by another without interruption.

In the systematic arrangement of work and equipment, I have been constantly reminded of his capacity for organization. In his office books, apparatus, arrangement of supplies and stores, I have been constantly struck with his neatness and order. In the elaborate buildings and improvement we have telling evidence of his energy and unremitting toil during the last ten years; and in the way in which his memory is sacredly held by pupils and acquaintances alike, we can see how richly endowed he was with the greatest and divinest of all human gifts—the capacity to lift others to a higher level of thought and life. Truly he 'rests from his labours, and his works do follow him.'

I have, &c.,

J. A. SINCLAIR,
Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALBERTA, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated in the valley of Dunbow, on High river, two miles from Davisburg post office, and about twenty-five miles southeast of the city of Calgary, Alberta. The school buildings are not on an Indian reservation, but on government land, specially reserved for the use of the institution.

Land.—There are nine hundred and sixty acres of land in connection with this school. Four hundred and eighty acres are in the immediate vicinity of the school, consisting of fractions of sections 22, 26 and 27, township 21, range 28, west of the 4th meridian, of which two hundred acres are under crop, either in the valley or on the surrounding heights. The remaining four hundred and eighty acres are a hay reserve, twelve miles southeast, comprising the east half of section 26 and the northeast quarter of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian.

Buildings.—The institution consists principally of two main separate buildings, one chiefly for the use of the boys and the other for the girls. In the boys' building are the principal's room, reception-room, office, small store-room, two class-rooms, the dormitories, the boys' infirmary and rooms for some of the staff. In the girls' building, which is under the immediate charge of the Rev. Sisters, are the kitchen, dining-room, chapel, the girls' class-room and dormitory, sewing-room and generally the whole of the matron's department. The workshops are to the west of the boys' school, and completely separated from it. Behind the main buildings are the stables, granary, piggery, implement and carriage-shed and slaughter-house. The hospital and engine-house are two separate buildings to the east of the girls' house, on the banks of High river. No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils, and a staff of twelve members.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year averaged seventy-five, which was forty-five short of the authorized number. Twelve pupils were admitted and sixteen were discharged.

Class-room Work.—In the class-rooms the official programme of studies is carefully adhered to. Examinations both oral and written are held at the end of each term, and prizes are distributed in the different class-rooms. Fair progress is observed. English is the only language spoken in the school, so much so that many of the younger pupils have almost completely forgotten their native tongue.

Farm and Garden.—Last year's harvest included eleven hundred bushels of oats, two hundred and forty-six bushels of barley, one hundred and seventeen bushels of wheat, seven hundred bushels of potatoes and about two thousand bushels of turnips. Besides supplying the requirements of the kitchen, we sold two hundred and ninety-three bushels of potatoes, realizing on an average seventy-five cents a bushel.

Four hundred and sixty tons of hay were put up. As we had more than we needed, we sold one hundred and fourteen tons of this hay at \$3 a ton in the stack. I may state here that the farm is the mainstay of the institution, as it cheapens living exceedingly, and has been a very considerable source of cash revenue.

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From the garden we received twelve hundred heads of cabbage, fifty bushels of carrots, twenty-five bushels of beets and about twenty bushels of onions, besides other vegetables.

There are two hundred acres in crop this year, and, if the season continues favourable, we are assured of a good return.

Stock.—The school herd numbers one hundred and seventy-two head of cattle. One hundred and seventeen of these belong to the institution. Fifty-five head are the property of the boys, who purchased them with their earnings, when hired out among the neighbouring farmers. All the beef required by the institution is supplied by our herd, and besides we sold beef steers to the value of \$460. The raising of pigs has also been a profitable industry. A considerable amount of pork as well as beef was furnished to the kitchen and in addition we sold \$239 worth of hogs. We have still on hand five breeding sows, and a sufficient supply of pork and bacon for the summer's use.

Our horses consist of three work teams, a driving team, and fifteen colts and fillies. We sold a saddle horse for \$70.

As regards the farm and the care of the stock, all the work has been done by the boys, under the instructor. Although many boys during the past year have not been trained as mechanics, we have the satisfaction of knowing that a large number of them have had good experience in practical and successful farming.

Industries Taught.—Stock-raising and farming are the principal industries taught here.

Carpentry.—For a part of the year there was no carpenter, and the senior boy among the carpenter apprentices, acting as foreman, did all the repairing and any carpentry work required. As we have now a regular carpenter instructor, there will be from eight to ten boys employed in the shop.

Shoemaking.—No regular tradesman is employed in this department. An ex-pupil is hired for four or five months to do repairing. He is assisted, from time to time, by some of the bigger boys.

Baking.—Two apprentices work at this trade. They also help the baker to slaughter cattle and cut up the meat.

Needlework.—The girls are thoroughly grounded in housewifely duties. Sewing, knitting, mending and general repairing are part of their daily routine.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are instructed in the fundamental principles of Christianity, and are led to apply them in their daily duties. In general, the conduct of the children has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say that a boy, who had been ill of phthisis, died in October. The children's health, as a rule, has been excellent.

The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—A large well, close to the river, affords us an abundant supply of good water, which is pumped into the tanks in the different buildings by means of a steam-engine.

Fire Protection.—Three tanks with a capacity of fourteen hundred gallons each are kept full of water, which can be used on any flat. On each story there are one hundred feet of hose connected with pipes from the tanks. Fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are placed in the different rooms, and fire-pails constantly full of water are distributed in convenient places. We have on hand eight axes, eighteen fire-extinguishers, fifty-eight hand-grenades, and forty-two fire-pails. In connection with each dormitory is a large fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—The boys' building is heated by four hot-air furnaces. Ordinary stoves are used in the girls' building. The system of lighting is entirely by coal oil lamps.

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Recreation.—All sorts of outside games among the pupils are heartily encouraged. The boys play football, cricket, and baseball in summer. In winter hockey is their principal game. The proximity of the river affords an unfailing field for this latter game. The girls amuse themselves during play-time at croquet, basket-ball, and other healthy exercises. The several divisions have a half-holiday on different days of the week, when they roam at large gathering flowers, fruit and otherwise enjoying themselves.

I have, &c.,

M. LEPINE,

Acting Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, September 21, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report on the inspection of Indian schools.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT.

This school was inspected on February 13 and 14. The staff was made up as follows :—Rev. James Taylor, principal ; Mrs. Taylor, matron ; Miss McIntosh, assistant matron ; - Mr. Harris, head teacher ; Miss Ridgeway, assistant teacher ; Mrs. Binns, cook.

There were fifty-one pupils enrolled, of whom forty-one were present in classes at inspection, five were at home on leave, and five were absent from classes for other causes.

The classes were examined in all the regular subjects of study and with moderately satisfactory results. The senior division has suffered much disadvantage from the want of a permanent and properly qualified teacher. Progress accordingly was slight, but the actual condition of the work was more promising. The classes were again in charge of competent teachers, a fair state of discipline was restored, and the work was systematically conducted.

The school material had suffered from neglect and careless handling, but in this matter also an improvement was being effected.

The outdoor industries taught in connection with this institution are farming, gardening, haying and the care of stock, besides some little attention to carpentry. The agricultural industries have been conducted with marked success, and with very great benefit to the pupils, as the work has all been done by them under the direction of the principal. Altogether there are fifty-five acres under cultivation. The grain crops were good and the return of roots and vegetables was much more than sufficient for the needs of the school.

The following implements were purchased during the past year : one mower, one horse-rake, one set disc-harrows, one set heavy double harness, one set light double harness, one force-pump.

The main improvements, internal or external, that have been effected in the buildings are as follows : storm sash has been provided almost throughout, and commodious

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porches have been erected over all entrances, which together with unusually thorough banking has rendered the buildings comfortable in the severest weather. The kitchen, sewing-room, and both lavatories have been remodelled and enlarged, securing much greater convenience and comfort. A waiting-room has been opened for the boys, provided with newspapers and books. Improvements more extensive and much needed are contemplated by the principal according as the means at his disposal will permit.

The dormitories were clean and well ventilated and the internal economy throughout was all that could be desired.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 18 to 21. The principal is fortunate in having a tolerable degree of permanency in his staff, which is at present made up as follows : Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, principal ; A. McKenna, B.A., teacher, boys' division ; Alfred Boyer, carpenter ; George Boyer, farmer ; J. Guillemot, assistant farmer ; J. Dupont, stockman ; D. McKenzie, baker ; Joseph Lacroix, disciplinarian ; Rev. Sister Kent, matron ; Rev. Sister Elizabeth, teacher, girls' division ; Rev. Sister Agnes, cook ; Rev. Sister Mary Frances, assistant cook ; Rev. Sister Mary Barghman, laundress ; Rev. Sister Madeleine, seamstress.

The number of pupils enrolled was ninety-six, classified thus :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	25	27	52
“ II.	10	10	20
“ III.	7	9	16
“ IV.	8	..	8
Total.	50	46	96

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows :—

Beardy's and Okemassis'	22
Petequakey's	20
One Arrow's	19
Poundmaker's	5
Ahtahkakoop's	3
Peter Ballendine's	3
Mistawasis'	2
Sweet Grass'	2
The Pas	2
Little Pine's	1
Meadow Lake	1
Yellow Quill's	1
Non-treaty	15

For class-work the pupils are now arranged in two divisions, according to sex. In the boys' class-room the tone of the work is exceedingly good ; well devised methods of instruction are employed and the progress is very satisfactory. In arithmetic the pupils work problems of moderate difficulty and set forth the reasoning in statements with much clearness. The girls are backward in their studies, with the exception of reading and spelling, considering their age and the time they have spent in school. They are, however, well trained in all departments of housework, and are sensible and mannerly in their deportment, which is of high importance in reference to their future.

The class-rooms are now commodious and well equipped, and the facilities for school work are almost perfect.

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An addition, 100 x 40 feet and two stories high, has been made to the main building, furnishing on the ground floor the two class-rooms just referred to, besides a girls' recreation-room, and on the second floor a large dormitory which is occupied by the girls and which affords upwards of six hundred cubic feet of air space for each occupant.

Among recent additions to the equipment are a complete outfit of patent folding desks and of iron bedsteads. An acetylene gas generator has also been installed, of about fifteen hundred candle power. There are in all two hundred and fifty jets, connected by over a mile of iron tubing. With these are lighted the class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, office, parlour, and private apartments of the main building; also the chapel, the employees' dwellings, the bakery, the laundry, the stables and other outbuildings, and the flower garden.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was visited briefly on several occasions between March 1 and June 30.

The staff during this period was constituted as follows:—Rev. E. B. Matheson, principal; M. B. Edwards, assistant principal; Thos. McKim, head teacher; J. H. Scott, farmer; E. Brown, carpenter; A. Suffern, night-watchman; Mrs. M. A. Ward, matron; Miss Helen Chisholm, primary teacher; Miss E. Shepphird, nurse; Miss N. Hayes, seamstress; Miss B. Plumb, dairy-maid; Miss I. B. Brokowski, cook; Miss E. Schofield, laundress; Mrs. Scott, baker.

The attendance consists of fifty-three boys and fifty-two girls, or a total of one hundred and five pupils.

The class work has been attended with fair success throughout the year notwithstanding the absence of a duly qualified teacher for the junior form. It is at times impossible to secure fully trained teachers at remote points for a moderate remuneration.

All the girls, except the youngest, receive training in the domestic industries suited to their age. The thoroughness of this training continues as heretofore.

Of the boys, twenty-three are farm boys, six are carpenters, and four are bakers, while the younger boys have certain lighter duties. Blacksmithing, shoemaking, and printing, which were formerly taught, have been almost entirely abandoned in favour of the more generally useful industries.

The cultivation of roots and vegetables has been greatly improved in respect both to area and to method. The gardens are now a model for either white men or Indians. Farming, which was always limited, has been reduced almost to nil by the flooding from the Battle river of the best part of the farming land. Arrangements are now being made for a larger area of fertile land with a view to the extension of this industry.

The premises have been further improved and beautified by the gravelling of walks and the planting of trees. This was much needed, as the site of the school is itself bare and unattractive, though commanding a fine prospect.

The main building has been re-shingled throughout and ten new dormer windows inserted which admit additional light and ventilation to the dormitories on the third floor.

The fire-protection is extensive, consisting of escapes, ladders, axes, buckets, grenades, extinguishers, and a complete set of the McRobie stationary fire-apparatus.

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve in the Battleford agency. It was opened on April 1 with an attendance of ten, which has since been increased to eleven, the authorized limit.

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During the summer a compact and substantial building has been erected at a cost of \$2,500. This building is capable of accommodating between fifteen and twenty pupils in addition to the staff.

The site of the school is well chosen. It is central to the reserves from which the attendance is drawn. The soil of the locality is fertile, and there is an abundant supply of good water.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., is principal.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on December 14 and 18.

Louis Ahenakew, a member of the band, and an ex-pupil of Emmanuel college, is teacher.

The attendance at inspection consisted of four boys and six girls, total, ten. The number enrolled was fifteen.

The pupils present were classified thus :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ III.	2
“ IV.	1
“ V.	1

The methods of instruction are good and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory. A comfortable new log frame building was almost completed.

MISTAWASIS' DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on December 20, and visited also on other occasions.

There were fifteen pupils enrolled, of whom fourteen were present, namely, ten boys and four girls. These were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
“ II.	2
“ III.	2

The teacher, Miss Gillespie, has had training for public school work, is very much devoted to her duties, and is accomplishing a valuable work.

WAHSPATON (SIOUX) DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Sioux reserve, about nine miles northwest of Prince Albert.

Miss L. M. Baker is the teacher.

The number of pupils enrolled is eleven, of whom seven were present, namely, four boys and three girls. Two of these are in standard I, three in standard II, and two in standard III.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The day schools of the Battleford agency were visited on several occasions since March 1.

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RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

In Red Pheasant's school a fair attendance is maintained and good results attend the teacher's efforts ; but with this exception little is at present being accomplished in the day schools of this agency.

MONTREAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 14. Teacher, John R. Settee, an ex-pupil of Emmanuel college. Present at inspection, thirty-six, namely, twenty boys and sixteen girls. All are in standard I. Such an attendance occurs only at treaty time and continues only for about a fortnight.

LITTLE HILLS (LAC LA RONGE) DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 31. Teacher, Samuel Abraham. Pupils present, sixteen, namely, six boys and ten girls. Average attendance for twelve months, seven.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remainder of the boarding and day schools of this inspectorate were not visited during the past year.

I have, &c.

W. J. OHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, September 20, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of industrial, boarding and day schools, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories from August, 1900, to September, 1901.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 31, 1900. The staff consists of Rev. Hugh Mackay, principal ; Mrs. Mackay, matron ; Mr. Sahlmack, teacher ; also a farmer and two domestic servants.

Number of pupils present, thirty : boys, seventeen, girls, thirteen ; number on roll, thirty, graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	7
" III.	9
" IV.	4

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School material is sufficient, the class-room was well equipped, and was clean and comfortable.

The house proper was in its usual good condition, dormitories clean and well ventilated, meals well cooked and served. The farm supplies all the beef, pork, milk, butter, vegetables, &c. There is a herd of cattle of about one hundred head, besides horses, pigs and poultry, all the property of the school.

The financial statement showed all accounts paid. The boys and girls were receiving the best of training in this school. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

COWESSA BOARDING SCHOOL,

in the Qu'Appelle valley, was inspected on September 3, 1900. The number of pupils present, twenty-three : boys, thirteen, girls, ten. Three white pupils were in the number. The pupils were classified as follows :—

	Treaty pupils.
Standard I.	19
" II.	1

The supply of material was ample. The teacher left at the beginning of July, and a new one was daily expected. The Rev. Father Jacobs was in charge. The building, which I have already described, was in perfect order, and the pupils were clean and neatly dressed. The water is pumped up to the tanks by a gasoline engine. There is a good farm attached and two thousand bushels of potatoes were being gathered ; butter is made. The farm stock consists of thirty head of cattle, twelve horses, six pigs, and sixty poultry.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected September 21 and 22, 1900. Number of pupils present, forty-five : boys, thirteen, girls, twenty-two ; classified as under :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	19
" II.	9
" III.	14
" IV.	3

School material sufficient ; a few articles were asked for.

Staff.—J. W. Small, principal and teacher ; Miss MacLaren, matron ; and Miss McLeod, assistant matron.

Considerable improvements were made in the building since my last visit, the expenditure being over \$4,000, paid by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church.

The old class-room is now used as a dining-room, and the new wing on the ground floor is used as a kitchen, store-rooms, and pantries. The second flat, 30 x 20 feet, is used as a class-room. It has a ten-foot ceiling, sheeted with dressed lumber, and a wainscoting two feet nine inches all around, and furnished with patent desks, blackboard on walls at one end and both sides of the room. There is dormitory accommodation for fifty pupils besides the staff. The basement contains furnaces, bake-oven, vegetable cellar, girls' wash-room, bath-room, &c.

There is a good garden of five acres, and all vegetables for the use of the house are raised.

There are three horses, five cows, six pigs, and sixty poultry.

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This school is held in high esteem by the Indians of the surrounding reserves, as they have full confidence in the school management. The financial statement showed the receipts to be \$5,132.40 for the year, on working accounts, and expenditure \$5,052.05, leaving a balance July 1 of \$80.35. The present value of the buildings, equipment, live stock and clothing is \$15,000. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The building is the most imposing in the town of Birtle.

KEY'S DAY SCHOOL, PELLY AGENCY,

was inspected October 11 and 12, 1900. The number of pupils present, seven : boys four, girls, three ; number on roll, twelve, classified as under :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
" II.	2
" III.	4
	—
Total	12

School material sufficient. The Rev. Owen Owens is teacher. The building was comfortable and the pupils were clean and well dressed, and were making good progress in their studies.

As some of the pupils live a long way from the school, a meal is given them at mid-day of soup, meat, tea and biscuits.

Mrs. Owens takes considerable pains in teaching the girls knitting, sewing, &c., and some nice specimens of the girls' work were noticed.

The boys had a small garden, and they were quite proud of their crops. This is a Church of England school.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is in the Pelly agency and was inspected on October 15 and 16, 1900. The number of pupils present, thirty-five—boys, nineteen ; girls, sixteen—number on roll, thirty-five, and there were six non-treaty pupils, paid for by the Northwest government. The classification of treaty pupils is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	13
" II.	8
" III.	8
" IV.	6
	—
Total	35

School material sufficient.

Staff.—Rev. Neil Gilmour, principal, and missionary on the reserve ; Miss Gilmour, matron ; Miss Petch, teacher ; Miss Dunbar, assistant matron ; also a farmer and a domestic servant.

An addition has been made to the building since my last visit, at a cost of \$5,000, paid by the Foreign Missionary Committee of the Presbyterian Church. The new wing is 67 x 38½ feet, the old part was 26 x 38½ feet, making the length of the build-

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ing 93 x 38½ feet. It is built on a stone foundation, the stone from the old school building having been used for the purpose.

The basement contains the boys' recreation-room, vegetable cellar, and a roomy laundry, cisterns for hard and soft water, furnaces, &c. On the ground floor is the class-room, 25 x 33 feet, ceiling 10 feet high, sheeted with dressed lumber and painted, closets at one end for school material, coat-room, &c. The blackboard is four feet high and extends all around one side and two ends of the room. The room is wainscotted all around and has three large windows affording plenty of light.

The following mottoes adorn the walls, they are neatly done in illuminated letters, 'Our Motto—Progress,' 'Our Aim—Citizenship,' and at the other end the room—'God bless our School.' 'Wisdom is better than Rubies.' The ventilation of the class-room was very good. The kitchen is 21 x 19 feet; the dining-room 17 x 30 feet; both are bright cheerful rooms. The dining tables are covered with white oil-cloth. The next flat has two dormitories for boys, one 25 x 19 feet and the other 25 x 17 feet, and two for girls, each 18 x 15 feet, with clothes closets, and in each dormitory there are lockers. There are four bed-rooms in the new part. New iron bedsteads are supplied throughout at a cost of \$400, paid for by the ladies of the Foreign Missionary Committee. There are two furnaces, one under each end of the old and new part.

The older portion has the staff dining-room, sitting-room, study and office, four bed-rooms and closets for clothing, &c. Upstairs, there is a good-sized sewing-room.

Fire-escapes are provided for each of the boys' and girls' dormitories.

There is a new stable built at a cost of \$400, 26 x 52 feet, also a hennery 26 x 14 feet, and the old stable 16 x 24 feet, affording plenty of room for the live stock, which consists of six cows, seven young cattle and three horses, besides the private team of the principal; also turkeys, geese, ducks and hens—some one hundred in all—and there are sheep also, out on shares with the Doukhobors.

A new stone milk-house had been put up and an ice-house adjoins. There is a nice flower garden, and four acres of roots, and a grain field of ten acres. The receipts on working account for the year were \$6,353.32, and expenditure, \$6,240.99, leaving a balance on hand July 1, of \$112.33. The improvements were: on the building \$5,000; on stable, \$400; on iron beds, \$400, and on hennery, \$200; or a total of \$6,000 expended on buildings and equipment during the year. The value of the property is \$11,152.63.

The school in every department is in a flourishing condition, and the best of care is taken of the pupils. The training in and out of the school-room is second to none of the schools I visit. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

KEESEKOUSE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Pelly agency, and was inspected on October 19, 1900. The number of pupils present, five: boys, three, girls, two; number on roll attending, seven, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	4
“ II.	2
“ III.	1
	—
Total.	7
	—

School material sufficient. W. A. Tucker, teacher. This school was neat and clean, and there was a small garden worked by the boys. Some knitting was noticed. The interest in this day school seemed to have died out. The teacher had only been at the work a short time and had not got into touch with the parents. A new boarding

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school was being erected some three miles distant, and it was expected that when it got started the day school would be closed up. It is to be hoped the new school will throw more life and energy into the work. This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

was inspected from November 22, 1900, to January 2, 1901. Number of pupils present, one hundred : boys, fifty-eight, girls, forty-two. The number enrolled was one hundred and twenty, classified as under :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	16	15	31
" II.	16	11	27
" III.	13	8	21
" IV.	9	12	21
" V.	14	6	20
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 120

The school was well supplied in the way of material and other equipment.

The sudden death of the lamented Principal McLeod, which took place on November 20, 1900, cast a gloom over staff and pupils, and was a great shock to his numerous friends all over the country.

I was requested by the Commissioner to take charge until a successor was appointed, I consequently remained there until January 2, 1901. Mr. Alex. Skene, having been appointed acting principal, I transferred the property over to him on December 29, 1900, and I must bear testimony to the faithful manner in which Mr. Skene performed his duties during my stay, in fact the same can be said of all members of the staff.

The staff up to November was : Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal ; Hugh Stewart, assistant principal ; Alex. Skene, head teacher ; W. M. Grant, farmer ; Herman, a graduate, carpenter ; Mrs. Hugh Stewart, matron ; Mrs. Matheson, cook ; Mrs. Weaver, laundress ; Miss Nicoll, teacher ; Miss Cameron, seamstress, and John Hunter, a graduate, fireman. Owing to the death of Mr. McLeod, and resignations and other changes during December, the re-organized staff on January 1, 1901, was as follows :—

Alex. Skene, acting principal and teacher ; W. M. Grant, farmer ; Herman, carpenter ; Miss Nicoll, matron ; Miss Cameron, seamstress ; Mrs. Matheson, cook ; Mrs. Weaver, laundress ; Miss Skene, teacher junior department, and John Hunter, fireman.

Mr. R. J. McPherson was to assist the acting principal in the office work and conduct the Sunday services for three months.

I took a complete inventory of all property and balanced each account up to December 31, 1900, and the various branches of the work were proceeded with in the usual satisfactory manner.

The school had a very fair crop, seventy-eight acres were in grain and eight acres roots and garden.

There were harvested, four hundred and seventy-two bushels of wheat, four hundred and twenty-four of oats, eight of rye, eight hundred and fifty-five of roots, besides cabbages, celery, brome-grass seed, &c., and a plentiful supply of all kinds of vegetables during the season for the use of the house.

The Sunday services were interesting and orderly, and the choir, composed of Indian boys and girls, was a credit to the school. The singing was better than one hears in many white congregations.

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The usual Christmas tree festivities took place : the pupils had an idea that because of the death of Mr. McLeod the tree would be omitted, but old Father Santa Claus appeared as usual, and every boy and girl, big and little, and each member of the staff got a gift of some kind.

The farmer had ready for next year six acres of new land broken, sixty acres summer-fallow and thirty-three fall ploughing. Four hundred and twenty-five maple trees had been planted around the buildings. The principal's house had been veneered with brick since my last visit, and a new well had been dug near the stables which was a boon for the cattle. Fifty acres of the farm are in brome grass, and this furnishes a good supply of hay. The live stock consisted of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

The financial statement showed a handsome balance on hand to begin the new year with, but the big bills for fuel would lessen this somewhat before the winter was over, if not entirely wiped out.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

A considerable amount of clothing is sent annually by the Women's Foreign Missionary society of that church, for the use of the school ; this could be dispensed with, if the fuel bills could be reduced.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in the Touchwood agency, and was inspected on January 29, 1901. The number of pupils present, fourteen : boys, seven, girls, seven ; number on roll, fourteen. Classification :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	8
“ II.	3
“ III.	3
	—
Total	14

All material necessary was on hand. Mrs. Smyth, teacher. The school-room had been newly kalsomined, and the place was tidy and comfortable. A feature of this little school is that the pupils are never absent. There is a small garden attached. Mrs. Smyth was doing her best to instil knowledge into these interesting boys and girls, some of them smart and apt learners.

Mr. Martineau, the agent, and Mr. Stanley, the farmer, take an active interest in this school in having all children of school age on the reserve attend. It is a Church of England school.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL

situated in the Touchwood agency, was inspected on February 5 and 6, 1901. Number of pupils present, thirty-one : boys, fourteen, girls, seventeen ; number on roll, thirty-one. Classification :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
“ II.	11
“ III.	4
“ IV.	7
	—
Total	31

School material sufficient.

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Staff.—Mark Williams, principal and teacher ; Mrs. Williams, matron ; also a man servant. The washing and scrubbing are done by Indian women.

A new stable had been added during the year, a ceiling put in on basement, the dairy cellar floored, a new roof on ice-house, and the whole house kalsomined.

The entire house was in perfect order, beds and bedding clean. The health of the pupils was good, and not a death took place during the year.

Mr. Williams is a successful gardener as well as a good manager. The garden supplied five hundred bushels of potatoes, six hundred bushels of carrots, six hundred bushels of turnips, fifteen bushels of onions, ten bushels of parsnips, six hundred bushels of mangolds, besides cabbages, beets, celery, lettuce, radishes, &c. A liberal use of all kinds of vegetables during the season was allowed, the good health of the pupils being due no doubt to this kind of living. The best of bread was used, made from Strong Baker's flour. The pupils were making good progress in the class-room, and many were expert in arithmetic, writing and reading and other exercises, showing that their training was in no way neglected. New desks were badly needed.

The financial statement showed :

Receipts to June 30, 1900	\$ 3,130.98
Expenditure to June 30, 1900	3,130.98

The live stock consists of two horses, three cows, one heifer, four steers, six calves, and eighty poultry.

The flower garden in front of the main building is always the admiration of passers-by.

Mr. Williams carried off a number of prizes at the Fort Qu'Appelle exhibition during the past summer. I was well pleased with the steady work that is done in this school, and of the cleanliness and tidiness of the whole house and surroundings. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL

in the Touchwood agency, was inspected on February 8, 1901. Number of pupils present, thirty : boys, seventeen, girls, thirteen ; number on roll, thirty. There are five pupils non-treaty in attendance also, making a total of thirty-five. The classification was as follows :

	Pupils.
Standard I.	14
" II.	6
" III.	9
" IV.	1
Total	30

Nothing was asked for in the way of material, the supply on hand being ample. The staff consisted of : Rev. Father Jacobs, in place of Rev. Father Perreault, who was absent at the time ; Sister Superior Prince, matron ; Sister Valade, teacher ; Sister Agnes, in charge of girls ; Sister Alexander, cook ; Rev. Brother, carpenter, and A. Ligault, stableman.

The whole house was in its usual good order, everything being as clean as a new pin.

The class-room was ably conducted by Sister Valade, and the pupils were well up in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, &c. I sent specimens of composition and of drawing to the Commissioner.

A neat picket fence had been placed around the grounds, also a fence placed on both sides of the avenue leading to the main trail. Trees will be planted at each side of the avenue. There is a carpenter's shop, and a good supply of tools was on hand.

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All repairs are made by the carpenter, so that nothing is allowed to be out of order. A large pasture field had been fenced. There is an open skating rink, and it is made good use of by the pupils; there is a large swing also. The garden is a good one. The crop harvested was three hundred and seventy bushels potatoes, thirty of turnips, fifteen of onions, twenty of carrots, five of beets, two hundred heads of cabbages, and there was also a supply of lettuce, celery and radishes. During the season, eighty loads of hay were stacked at the stables. The live stock consists of five horses, seven cows, two steers, six heifers, ten calves, and thirty-five poultry.

The health of the pupils was good. There was one sick boy at the time of my visit, but his parents came and took the boy home. The pupils were warmly and neatly dressed, and are polite and well-behaved. It is always a pleasure to visit this school, as there is an air of order and system, which go to make a place of this kind pleasing to visitors. I had much pleasure in reporting favourably of this school.

The expenditure during the year was \$3,210.60; receipts, \$2,545.50; deficit, \$665.10.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

This school was inspected on March 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1901. Number of pupils present, two hundred and twenty-four: boys, one hundred and two, girls, one hundred and twenty-two. Number on roll, two hundred and twenty-eight, classified as under:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	23	39	62
“ II.	20	19	39
“ III.	37	41	78
“ IV.	10	18	28
“ V.	12	9	21
Total.	102	126	228

The four school-rooms, senior and junior boys, and senior and junior girls, were well supplied with school material, and well equipped in every way for the work. Patent desks are used. The rooms are comfortable, being well ventilated.

The staff consisted of: Rev. Father Hugonard, principal; Rev. Father Ruelle, assistant principal; E. D. Swarder, clerk and storekeeper; J. B. Foday, teacher, boys' senior department; J. McNabb, teacher, boys' junior department; T. Paquin, acting farm instructor; Wm. Crossley, carpenter; D. McDonald, blacksmith; M. Filiatrault, baker; C. Miles, fireman and painter; G. Shick, shoemaker; V. Peal-apra, tinsmith; Rev. Sister Goulet, matron; Rev. Sister Brebant, cook; Rev. Sister St. Amand, girls' matron; Rev. Sister LeMothe, boys' matron; Rev. Sister St. Alfred, teacher, girls' senior room; Rev. Sister Marianni, teacher, girls' junior room; Rev. Sister Bergeron, tailoress, and Rev. Sister St. Vital, laundress.

The class work was conducted in each room with ability and I considered capital work was being done, so that this school is not only the largest Indian one in Manitoba or in the Territories, but it ranks also as one of the best managed in every respect.

The pupils come from the following places:—

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	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Assiniboine.. . . .	4	4	8
Brokenhead.. . . .	1	..	1
Birtle, Gambler.. . . .	1	1	2
Crooked Lake.. . . .	21	21	42
Carleton.. . . .	3	2	5
Duck Lake.. . . .	2	5	7
File Hills.. . . .	13	29	42
Muscowpetung.. . . .	38	50	88
Moose Mountain.. . . .	5	6	11
Pelly.. . . .	3	3	6
St. Peter's.. . . .	2	..	2
Touchwood.. . . .	6	4	10
Non-treaty.. . . .	3	1	4
	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 228

The house throughout was examined and everything was found in excellent order, reflecting credit on Sister Superior Goulet and her assistants. The boys and girls were all well dressed and clean, and I did not notice any torn or ragged clothing. To keep such a large number of boys and girls with such neatness is a task that those with a family of three or four can understand.

The meals are well cooked, and served on the minute—all goes on like clock-work.

An entertainment took place in the gymnasium, conducted by the girls only. All the elite of Fort Qu'Appelle attended, and the young ladies were highly commended for their very clever performance.

The farm was not much of a success ; ninety-seven acres of oats and barley were put in, and twenty-two and one-half acres of roots and garden.

The oats were cut green for feed, and barley was a failure. Six hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred of turnips and one hundred of garden stuff were harvested, besides what was used during the season in the house.

The live stock consisted of fourteen horses, fifteen cows, one bull, two heifers, five calves, twenty-four pigs and seventy-five poultry.

The buildings, shops, stables and sheds were the same as at last inspection, and no new work was going on in the building line, although the principal was having a trench dug in the side of a hill some miles distant, excepting to get a flow of water to supply the school, the well water not being very good.

The books were audited and statements sent to the Commissioner. Mr. Sworder keeps the stock and books in good order.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on April 11, 1901. The number of pupils present, fifteen : boys, eight, girls, seven. Number on roll, fifteen, classified as under :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.. . . .	8
“ II.. . . .	1
“ III.. . . .	4
“ IV.. . . .	2
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	15

The staff is as follows : Rev. Mr. Farrar, principal ; Mrs. Farrar, senior matron ; and a domestic servant.

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The class work was being ably conducted by Mr. Farrar, and the pupils were getting on very well. The house proper was never in such fine order and pupils were clean and neatly dressed.

There was a good supply of vegetables produced from an excellent garden, and a constant supply of milk was obtained by changing the cows when they became dry. The boys help in the garden, take care of the cows and poultry, cut wood, &c. Some very good knitting done by the girls was noticed. This school was never in better condition.

The expenses for the year were \$1,440.01, and receipts were \$1,347.06, showing a deficit of \$92.95, but the earnings for March quarter, 1901, amounting to \$273 would pay the deficit, also supplies purchased during March, 1901, leaving no deficit.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected a second time on May 13 and 14, 1901. Number of pupils present, forty-five : boys, fourteen, girls, thirty-one. Number on roll, forty-five, classified as under :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	22
" II.	6
" III.	13
" IV.	4
	—
Total.	45
	—

The school material was sufficient. There was no change in the staff, which is as follows : W. J. Small, principal and teacher ; Miss McLaren, matron, and Miss McLeod, assistant matron.

A fire took place in March last, causing damage to the building, to the amount of \$108. The damage had been repaired and the house was in its usual excellent condition.

In connection with the fire, it is worth mentioning that the fire-buckets are the same as are kept at all our schools. These were the means of saving the building, and it is a warning to all to see that these buckets are kept constantly filled with water, for immediate use, for emergencies only, and any one meddling with them, either pupils or staff, should be instantly dismissed.

The financial statement from July 1, 1900, to April 30, 1901, showed the receipts to be \$4,097.05, and the expenditure, \$4,063.12, leaving a balance of \$33.93 at the credit of the school.

Five acres of crop had been put in. The live stock consisted of two horses, five cows, five pigs and twenty-two poultry.

The pupils had a picnic on Victoria day, about ten miles north of the town. A number of the parents came from the reserves to meet the pupils, and a pleasant day was spent, all returning in the evening without any mishap.

OKANASE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Birtle agency. It was inspected on May 30 and 31, 1901. The number of pupils present, ten : boys, seven, girls, three. Number of pupils on roll, thirteen, classified as follows :—

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	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
" II.	2
" III.	2
Total.	13

Material on hand, ample.

R. C. McPherson is teacher and missionary.

The school-room was clean and comfortable. The inside walls were to be lined with dressed lumber, which would make the room warm in winter.

There was a neat little garden, and a wire fence had been placed around the garden and school. A well had been dug to a depth of eighty feet, without getting water, meantime water is obtained from the river about 300 yards distant.

The little girls do knitting under instruction from Mrs. McPherson, and the little things were quite proud in showing their handiwork in mitts, cuffs, socks, &c. This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

OAK RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was reached on June 10, 1901, but as no pupils came, and the teacher had given up hopes of getting an attendance, the school was ordered to be closed on June 30.

There is room here for a flourishing school, as there is a nice building, well equipped, and there are children enough of school age on the reserve to fill a school. The books and other property were placed in the hands of Mr. Yeomans, the farmer, for safe-keeping. The school was conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

was inspected on September 3 and 4 and other days in 1901. Number of pupils present one hundred and three : boys, fifty-one, girls, fifty-two. Classification :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	10	16	26
" II.	15	14	29
" III.	22	20	42
" IV.	4	2	6
Total	51	52	103

The school was well provided with material, a few books only having been asked for.

The staff consisted of the Rev. T. Ferrier, principal ; J. G. Hodgson, assistant principal ; Miss Sutherland, matron ; Miss Marshall, assistant matron ; Miss Young, teacher, senior division ; Miss Middlemas, teacher, junior division ; Miss Black, seamstress ; Miss Arnett, laundress ; Miss Shields, cook ; H. Goodland, gardener ; T. B. Barner, carpenter and tinsmith, and J. G. Milne, farmer.

Additions made to the main building during the year gave an extra class-room 28 x 30 feet, a sewing-room 21 x 21 feet, two drying-rooms, each 10 x 20 feet, a store-

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room $7\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ feet, and another for dry-goods adjoining the sewing-room 10×20 feet, also a good-sized dining-room for the staff on the second flat.

The whole work is substantially done, and affords excellent conveniences for the proper carrying on of the work.

The heating and ventilating arrangements are perfect. A new range had been provided for the kitchen. The whole house was in splendid condition, reflecting credit on Miss Sutherland and her assistants.

Meals are well cooked and served, and always on time.

The kitchen cellar was a feature, being filled with jam, pickled tomatoes and cucumbers, rhubarb, fruits, &c., laid away for winter use.

The crops on the farm and gardens were immense, and these compared favourably with the experimental farm and gardens alongside. In a letter received from the principal he informs me that threshing had been completed, giving an average of thirty-one bushels of wheat to the acre, fifty of barley and seventy of oats.

The root crop of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots and onions was very large; the trouble being where to store them all.

The barn was filled from top to bottom with the finest hay.

The carpenter-shop is an important branch, and several boys get good training in it, many repairs are made and Mr. Barner being a tinsmith as well, many articles of tinware are made for the use of the house, such as dustpans, kettles, boilers, bake-pans, &c.

The electric light has been introduced in the building and is a great improvement.

Bread continued to be purchased, costing a shade less than two cents a pound, delivered. The bread was of choice quality. Beef cost 7 cents a pound, hard coal, \$9.50 a ton, and soft coal, \$4 a ton.

The class-rooms are presided over by Miss Young and Miss Middlemas, both experienced and accomplished teachers, and splendid work was being done in both rooms.

An improvement was noticed in the better speaking of the older girls, although some of them are still very backward in this respect, but clever enough in other ways. The speaking of Cree had almost ceased, and I heard none of it during my visit.

The pupils come from the following places:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Norway House.	10	15	25
Oxford House.	6	5	11
God's Lake.	5	4	9
Fisher River.	10	11	21
Poplar River.	1	2	3
Berens River.	3	2	5
St. Peter's.	2	1	3
Oak River (Sioux).	10	5	15
Cross Lake.	4	2	6
Whitecap. . . . .	..	1	1
Bull's Head. . . . .	..	4	4
Total	51	52	103

The financial statement to June 30, 1901, showed receipts for the year to be \$12,250.44, and expenditure, \$12,249.88, leaving a balance of 56 cents. All accounts were paid.

The school work in all departments is in a flourishing condition. The principal has a loyal staff, and each member is interested in the work, and the Rev. Mr. Ferrier

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is more than bearing out the high estimation formed of him when he took charge two years ago.

The cost of additions and improvements outside of regular expenditure amounted to \$4,948. My inspection was a pleasant and satisfactory one. The school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church of Canada.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

CALGARY, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year. Since my last annual report I have visited and inspected the following schools :—

Edmonton Agency.—Joseph's reserve (Roman Catholic) day school ; St. Albert (Roman Catholic) boarding school.

Hobbema Agency.—Louis Bull (Methodist) day school ; Sampson (Methodist) day school.

Morley Agency.—McDougall Orphanage (Methodist) boarding school.

Blood Agency.—Bull's Horn (Church of England) day school ; St. Paul (Kissock Homes, Church of England) boarding schools ; Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) boarding school ; Blood hospital.

Peigan Agency.—Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) boarding school ; Victoria Home (Church of England) boarding school ; St. Joseph's (High river) industrial school.

MCDUGALL ORPHANAGE.

I visited and inspected the McDougall Orphanage (Methodist) boarding school on October 8. I was accompanied by Mr. Sibbald.

Staff.—J. W. Niddrie, principal ; Miss Walsh, teacher ; Miss Buckler, matron ; Miss Shaw, kitchen ; Miss Wellwood, sewing-room ; J. Nichol, farmer ; Joseph Apow (Indian), blacksmith.

Class-room.—The class-room is a detached building, large size, well heated by a furnace and box stove ; the desks are home-made ; it is well supplied with blackboards, books and lesson cards ; the small children have blocks and toys for object-lessons.

I attended both morning and afternoon sessions ; in all there were thirty-eight children present, two being on the sick-list—total, forty. They are graded as follows by the teacher :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	17
“ II.	9
“ III.	6
“ IV.	6
Total.	38

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Miss Walsh is a clever and conscientious teacher, but with thirty-eight junior pupils she has more on her hands than one teacher can well accomplish.

The older pupils passed through a creditable examination in what may be termed divinity; they read fluently from the Gospels, recited the creed, Lord's prayer and Ten Commandments.

Some mental arithmetic and work on slates was done creditably, also some composition.

They sang several hymns and were put through calisthenic exercises.

The children were well dressed, having on also good boots and stockings. They were clean in their persons, and looked both healthy and well nourished.

Dietary.—I attended at the pupils' dinner, the food was good, in sufficient quantities, and well cooked and served.

Dormitories.—These were in good order, with single iron cots, clean and sufficient bed clothing, and all neatly made up; the rooms were well ventilated.

The kitchen, pantries and laundry were each visited and found in good order.

Farming.—In this stony, hilly country, and so near the mountains, the farming is limited to growing potatoes, roots and fodder for the stock, of all these they had a fair supply.

Live Stock.—This consisted of the following: cows, thirty-one; heifers, fifteen; spring calves, twenty-four; steers, two; bulls, one; total, seventy-three; work horses, three; brood mare and colt, two; saddle horses, three; total, eight; pigs, three.

Blacksmith Shop.—The blacksmith shop is in charge of Joseph Apow, who is an ex-pupil of Red Deer industrial school. He appears to be an expert workman in both wheelwright work and general blacksmithing.

BULL'S HORN DAY SCHOOL.

Lucius Hardyman, teacher. I was at this school on December 4, 1900, morning and afternoon, and on the 5th I called to inspect it.

As is happened, I arrived sharp at 9 a.m., but as a boy had died in the camp during the night, it was in mourning and the pupils were tardy in arriving.

The school premises consist of a neat cottage residence and a large school-house attached. The school-room was clean and neatly arranged and furnished. The dummy windows that I complained about last year have been restored with sash and glass, and storm-sashes have been put on all the windows. The yards are neatly fenced, and the stables, outbuildings, wood-pile, &c., are a model for the Indians to copy.

I examined this school. The register contained the names of twelve girls and nine boys, ranging in ages from five to thirteen years, and the attendance was eleven.

The teacher is painstaking, and the children are progressing a little in learning, good manners and civilized habits. They were decently clothed. They receive a hot dinner every day at the school, which is cooked by Mrs. Hardyman, who takes great interest in the pupils and devotes much time to their temporal requirements.

ST. PAUL (KISOCK HOME) C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

In company with the agent I spent the whole of December 17 at the St. Paul boarding school.

This school is a mission of the Church Missionary Society (C. M. S. England), in the diocese of Calgary.

Staff.—The staff of the school is as follows:—Rev. A. de B. Owen, principal; Mrs. Owen and Miss Wells, teachers; Miss Denmark, girls' matron; Miss Janfield, boys' matron; Mrs. Irvine, cook, and J. Yeomans, farming instructor.

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Buildings.—The following buildings comprise the mission :—(a) principal's residence and boys' home ; (b) girls' home and residence of matron and cook ; (c) school-house, with chancel attached and shut off therefrom by folding doors ; (d) hospital ; (e) residence, married employee ; (f) laundry ; (g) storehouse ; (h) and good stables. There are also cow-byres, poultry-houses, cattle-corral, two root-houses, coal-houses, &c.

There is a recently-erected windmill and water-tank in the centre of the large garden ; it is intended to use this for irrigating the garden.

In addition to the garden (say four acres), there is fenced for pasturage, about one hundred and fifty acres.

The buildings appear to be in a fair state of repair ; the residences and hospital were lathed and plastered inside during the past year, which has added greatly to their comfort. The hospital building was unoccupied, not having been furnished.

The root-houses contained the product of the garden ; the yield was not very great on account of drought early in the summer.

The stables were well kept and there appeared to be a good supply of hay for the live stock, which consisted of two team horses, two cayuses, five milch cows and five young stock.

I visited every department, the kitchen, pantries, lavatories, stairways, halls, clothing-rooms and dormitories, and they were in a very clean condition. The last mentioned were well ventilated and contained iron bedsteads, neatly made up, with clean bed-clothing.

Buckets filled with water were on each landing as a precaution against fire.

Dietary.—I was present at the pupils' dinner. All cooking is done by the girls in their own building. The boys have their meals carried over to their own quarters, the principal preferring this plan ; each one had a good dinner of hot beef, mashed turnips, bread, tea and milk. The bread was of excellent quality.

Clothing.—There appeared to be a good supply of extra clothing, and each pupil was well and cleanly clothed. The older girls had on neat gray woollen dresses, which had been made by themselves ; all were personally clean, with their hair neatly done.

Class-room.—Miss Wells, the teacher, has entire charge of the class-room. The room is large, airy, well furnished, with maps, lesson-cards, blackboards, &c. Some of the desks are the patent kind, while the others are home-made. The room was in good order and clean.

During the forenoon session there were present in the school-room forty-four pupils ; the total attendance or registered number of fifty-three was accounted for as follows : in school-room twenty-five boys and nineteen girls ; at domestic work in residence, three boys and three girls ; very young children not in the class-room, two boys, and in the Calgary hospital being treated for scrofula, one girl ; total, fifty-three.

As the classes appeared before me in their examination there were six boys and six girls in standard IV ; in standard III, seven boys and five girls ; in standard II, four boys and four girls. The other twelve were juniors, reading from lesson cards or primers. The different classes were taken in rotation in reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, physiology, hygiene and specimens of writing. In reading they did very well, particularly the higher classes. Standard II read too quickly and slurred long words. The spelling was satisfactory, although they were inclined to slur in pronunciation. Mental arithmetic was particularly satisfactory in all the classes, the higher classes answering very difficult but practical questions promptly. In geography, standard III passed a satisfactory examination on North America, and standard IV did the same both on North America and Europe. Physiology and hygiene are subjects which the teacher takes particular interest in, and she has impressed it—to some extent—upon the higher class, especially the girls ; the boys not appearing to be deeply interested in the subject. Standards III and IV had

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memorized a good deal of the beautiful poetry and blank verse contained in their readers, being able to recite pages of it with great accuracy ; a profitable thing, as it fills their minds with beautiful thoughts and language, to the exclusion (it is to be hoped) of wicked ones.

The staff of this school is not a large one, but most efficient. Each member, commencing with the principal, appears to take a heartfelt interest in the work far beyond the duty attached to the position. It takes the form of uplifting the individual character of each pupil, and their efforts may have only a transitory influence in some cases, but where it fails, must be attributed to heredity.

BLOOD ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected the Blood (Immaculate Conception) boarding school on December 20, 1900. It is under the direction of the Roman Catholic mission.

The staff consists of Rev. Father Riou, principal ; Rev. Sisters Gerard, superior ; St. John Proulx, girls' matron ; St. Celestin, boys' matron ; Mary of Good Help, cook ; and Miss Maggie O'Neill, teacher.

Pupils enrolled, boys, fourteen, girls, five, total nineteen, and the number in the class-room was thirteen boys and five girls. The eldest boy was away at the ration-house for beef for the school and hospital, where I saw him.

Class-room.—The pupils were assembled in the school-room neatly dressed and clean in their persons. An address of welcome was spoken by a small boy in a very fluent manner.

The school is divided into two classes, first book, first and second parts. Each class read with fluency, and spelled and gave meanings. They did problems on the blackboard in addition and subtraction, and several children recited the multiplication table as far as three-times. They are being taught to speak out. Each class was placed at the far end of the school-room while being examined. Their accent is not good, this may be attributed to their environment, for although most of the ladies, particularly the teacher, speak English fluently, French is their mother-tongue.

Very neat copy-books were exhibited as specimens of the pupils' writing and composition, these were creditable to the pupils as well as the teacher. The class-room is appropriately furnished with twelve patent desks, and on the walls are two blackboards, lesson-cards, maps, &c. There appeared to be a sufficient supply of books, slates, pencils, &c.

Dietary.—The children appeared to be well nourished and in a healthy condition, with the exception of one small boy who had his head bound up, having an open scrofulous sore.

I inspected the other departments of the building. The dormitories are large, airy and clean ; the iron cots were neatly arranged with wool mattresses and clean bed clothing ; lavatory conveniences are contained in each dormitory ; the kitchen and dining-rooms are well arranged and clean. Under the building are dugouts containing bins, holding potatoes, turnips, &c. Also one furnace under each wing of the building and fuel bins.

Forty-eight hand fire-grenades are hung in convenient places about the building, and there are also fire-axes and fire-pails filled with water on each landing, also patent fire-extinguishers.

There is a neat fence in the foreground of the building, the premises are neatly kept.

I checked the inventory of government property and found it correct and to agree with the last quarterly return.

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BLOOD HOSPITAL.

I inspected the Blood Hospital on December 20. It is now, and has been, since its establishment in 1893, under the supervision of the Grey Nuns.

Staff.—The official staff consists of Superior (matron), Rev. Sister St. Eusèbe, and two nurses, also two other sisters, of whom one cooks while the other one has all the hard work of the laundry and other housework to do.

On the day of my visit there were three male and three female patients in the hospital. Of the former, one is Charley, a Peigan, who has been an inmate for over two years, his complaint being scrofula and incurable. The two others are ill, one with scrofula and the other with consumption; they have been almost constant inmates for a very long time. The female patients were the victims of accidental burning. The older woman's clothes caught fire and the younger one was burned in extinguishing it. The other old woman has bronchitis; she has been an inmate for two months.

A death (Stephen Dacota, an ex-industrial school pupil), recently occurred here.

I inspected the sick wards, kitchens and laundry. The whole are kept clean and in good order.

I also inspected the books and found them neatly and accurately kept.

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

In company with the agent I visited and inspected the Peigan Roman Catholic (Sacred Heart) boarding school on January 22.

Staff.—Rev. Father Doucet, principal; Rev. Sister St. Patrick, superior and teacher; assisted in the various duties of the residence by Rev. Sisters Julien, Gelinac, Frudel and Leblanc. The pupils enrolled are fifteen girls and ten boys; of these there were present in the class-room ten girls, ten boys and three half-breed children not on the roll. The absentee girls were, two at home on sick leave, one at home on leave on account of her brother's death, and two were ill in bed in the sick room of the school. These latter I saw; they did not appear to be seriously ill. One pupil, No. 07, Catherine Jack, is suffering from an open scrofulous sore on her neck.

Class-room.—The school was opened by the pupils singing a hymn of welcome, followed by a recitative address from one of the girls and one of the boys.

The classes A, B and C, second book, were called up in rotation. Each child of the several divisions read fluently, spelled correctly and wrote on his slate from dictation; all this was done promptly and satisfactorily. The two eldest girls did problems in long division on the blackboard, and showed a general familiarity with multiplication and subtraction. The juniors read from tablets and showed knowledge of general rudiments. The pupils were very clean, their hair neatly done, and were uniformly dressed in good material, and had on good stockings and boots. They looked healthy, with the exception above noted.

I inspected the dormitories; the iron bedsteads were neatly made up with comfortable and clean bed clothing; the rooms are well ventilated and everything is in good order. The kitchen has received a new fine large cooking-range since my last inspection. The boys' and girls' recreation-rooms and also the work-rooms were clean and comfortable.

PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL (VICTORIA HOME.)

My inspection of this boarding school took place on February 1, 1900. I was accompanied by the agent.

Staff.—W. R. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; Miss M. Allworth, girls' matron, and C. H. Collinson, teacher.

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Pupils Enrolled.—Boys, thirteen ; girls, sixteen. Eight pupils were absent.

Of the twenty-one pupils present in the school—boys, ten ; girls, eleven—all appeared healthy and well. One child was reported as showing symptoms of scrofula, the glands of the neck being much swollen.

Class-room.—Mr. Collinson is teacher. This room is bare of proper school furniture. The pine (only) desks are home-made ones ; the rest of the pupils sit about on benches without backs. Two lesson-cards and a small blackboard are on the walls. Four boys read in the second book and may be classed as three in standard IIb, and one in standard IIa. Two other boys read in the first part of the second book ; six pupils read from the first book, part I ; five pupils read from the primer, and one is learning her letters. Three little girls did not appear in the class-room while I was there. The four older boys read fluently and spelled all the words correctly. They recited the multiplication table, and did some mental arithmetic. The boys in the first book also read fluently, they all speak out clearly and promptly. Each one wrote his or her own name on their slates. Most of them wrote very well indeed.

The pupils range in age from six or seven to fourteen years. Two of the older boys are to be sent shortly to the Calgary industrial school, that they may be taught a trade.

As before stated, they all appear to be healthy and were well dressed and clean in their persons.

Dormitories.—These are airy and clean. The iron cots appeared to be comfortably supplied with bed clothing, and were neatly made up. There appeared to be a good supply of extra clothing on hand.

Lavatories.—There is one each for the boys and for the girls. These were clean and easy of access.

Dietary.—The pupils have every appearance of being well fed. The principal informed me that he was out of potatoes, but did not say what he issued as a substitute for them. Vegetables must be liberally supplied in these schools, also dried fruit, or the children will soon suffer in their health.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

Accompanied by the agent, I drove direct from Edmonton to the St. Albert boarding school on Tuesday, March 12, and commenced my inspection of the classes during the forenoon session.

Rev. Sister Dandurand, principal, received and immediately conducted us to the class-rooms. There are three class-rooms and four governesses—all English-speaking. Upon entering each class-room we were received by the pupils standing and singing in a very correct manner—songs of welcome.

As the Indian pupils are only a moiety of the pupils in each class-room, I asked to have them paraded before me in classes by themselves. After hearing each class, read, spell, examining their copy-books, I requested them to return to their seats, and each one (of the higher classes) to write his or her number, name, age and standard on their slate. I was well pleased with the progress of the pupils ; they read clearly, distinctly and understandingly, with but little Cree accent. This latter many be accounted for by the early age at which most of them were received into the school. They were able to spell what they read in a free and off-hand manner. Their writing is good, following the fancy of the age, being vertical—personally to me it is objectionable.

I observed no unhealthy-looking child, and the principal informed me that both of the sick-rooms were vacant. They were all well dressed in their ordinary clothes—my visit being unexpected—well washed and their hair neatly done.

The total number of pupils on the school register, 78 ; total in class-room, 41 ; in sewing-room, 2 ; pupils seen by inspector, 43 ; to be accounted for, said to be at work, 30.

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I was present at the pupils' dinner ; it consisted of a fine rich vegetable stew and light white bread *ad lib.*

The class-rooms are well furnished with patent desks, blackboards, maps and lesson-cards on the walls. They are well lighted and not over-crowded. It is needless to say that cleanliness prevailed throughout.

I was shown through the dormitories of both boys and girls, comfort and cleanliness obtained throughout. The large new chapel in the main building is now used and pupils have not to go out for early morning prayers as formerly.

The main building has been added to, and is now two hundred feet long and fifty feet wide. It is a model of convenience and comfort, and attached to each dormitory are bath-rooms, lavatories, &c.

JOSEPH'S RESERVE (R. C.) DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on Joseph's reserve, Lac Ste. Anne. I visited it in company with the agent on August 20.

Severe Callihoo is teacher ; he is an ex-pupil of St. Joseph industrial school and a treaty Indian of Michel's band. There were present six pupils, viz.: four boys and two girls. There are eighteen names on the school register. The absentees—whereabouts reported by the teacher to be—one at St. Albert, two at White Whale lake, two at hay-fields, one at home on the reserve, two in the bush ; of the other four he could not give any information.

Those present said their lessons in reading and wrote their names on their slates. They are only advanced as far as words of two syllables. The school-room was clean and tidy, as were also the surrounding premises.

The teacher is married and lives in a good dwelling adjacent to the school and built by the mission ; he appears faithful and honest in the performance of his duties.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I inspected this institution in April last.

Staff.—Rev. Father Lepine, principal ; H. F. Dennehy, assistant principal and accountant ; P. Monaghan, teacher, senior boys ; F. Dennehy, teacher, junior boys ; lay brothers, Tom Markin, farming instructor and stockman ; John Markin, engineer, miller, gardener and blacksmith, and Jean Smith, baker ; Rev. Sisters Machelosse, matron ; Mongrain, assistant matron ; Kelly, teacher, girls ; Maturin, seamstress ; Le Blanc, cook.

Attendance.—There were fifty-one boys and twenty-one girls ; total, seventy-two pupils enrolled and in attendance at the time of my inspection.

Office.—The book-keeping is performed in a most efficient manner upon the principles of double entry, which admits of no clerical errors in producing a correct monthly trial balance. I made a thorough audit of the books and accounts and produced a balance-sheet showing the financial condition of the school. It has been managed honestly and as frugally as a proper regard for the physical condition of the pupils would admit.

The staff of this school is sufficient for one hundred and twenty pupils, consequently with the present attendance (72) the percentage of expenses for staff, heating, &c., per capita, is greater than it should be. The only proper remedy is to increase the attendance up to the full capacity of the school and thus make the income fit its expenditure.

Most of the industries carried on, help to support the school, as well as the teaching they afford the pupils.

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Great profit is made out of the live stock. Fat steers are sold at the highest prices while fat dry cows are beefed for the school. The same regarding hogs—the choicest and most merchantable are sold, while the others and their products are consumed. A large surplus of potatoes and oats was sold at good prices. All the milk required for the pupils is from their own cows. Large numbers of poultry and eggs are produced and consumed.

The large gardens are most successfully managed; vegetables of all kinds are grown in abundance; these are tastefully prepared and appear at every meal, which in a measure accounts for the uniform good health of the pupils.

Farming.—Lay Brother Tom Markin has charge of the farming and live stock. During 1900, the following crops were harvested: oats, twenty-six acres—yield, one thousand and nineteen bushels; rye, one hundred and eighteen bushels; barley, five acres—yield, two hundred and forty-six bushels; wheat, six acres—yield, one hundred and seventeen bushels. The total yield of grain was fifteen hundred bushels. Potatoes, six and one-half acres—yield, seven hundred bushels; turnips, ten acres—yield, two thousand bushels, and brome-grass seed, three hundred pounds.

The garden yielded one thousand heads of cabbage, twenty bushels of onions, forty bushels of beets, fifty bushels of carrots. Most of these products of the fields and garden were fed to live stock and used in the school kitchen. Twenty-one cows and steers were stall-fed on turnips and crushed grain during the winter, beefed or sold on foot for beef. Thirty-five pigs were made into pork, some of which was sold in Calgary. The remainder of the live stock were kept in good condition by the product of this farming. Potatoes were sold in Calgary.

The principal objects in view in the farming operations here are (a), teaching the pupils mixed farming; (b), to grow food for the pupils and staff; (c), provision to winter well the live stock; (d), the girls are taught in the kitchen to cook and prepare, and make palatable, the different kinds of vegetables.

The older boys are thoroughly trained in the work of farming and feeding pigs, cattle and horses; both stall-feeding for pork and beef, and simply wintering stock.

When I was at the school in April, spring seeding was on. Every morning three to six span of horses belonging to the school—each team in charge of a pupil—were off early to the fields, and remained there all day at work under direction of the farming instructor, Tom Markin, ploughing, drilling and harrowing in the grain. A younger lot of boys under the direction of the gardener, John Markin, were engaged in making hot-beds, digging, raking, tree-planting, &c., in the large gardens near the school.

Live Stock.—I had all the cattle brought together into the barnyard, classified and counted them, they consisted of two thorough-bred pedigreed, short-horn bulls; three cows, short-horn; thirty-three grade milch cows; thirty heifers, over one year old; forty-one steers; five spring calves; total, one hundred and fourteen head. In addition to the above-mentioned cattle there were fifty-five head the property of the pupils. The horses consisted of eleven work-horses and mares; ten colts and fillies up to three years old; four native ponies, and a thorough-bred shire stallion. The stallion is a perfect animal of his class with a registered pedigree.

The plan of having the pupils invest their money, earned under the 'outing' system, in heifers, was inaugurated by ex-principal Naessens in 1897, since which time they have owned one hundred and thirty-five head. From time to time as pupils finished their schooling they returned to their reserves and took their cattle away with them, or, if they had no tribal connection, as in the case of pupil No. 128, Ed. Beauchamp, who left the school June, 1900, sold their cattle. This pupil had six head, which he sold for one hundred and thirty dollars cash. As the number of pupils attending the school decrease, and the age of leaving (18) is more rigidly enforced, the opportunity of earning money by the 'outing' system has almost ceased. As the older pupils are now all required to conduct the farm work for the school, soon the

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pupils will own no cattle at the school, but while the system lasted, it was the best direction in which to invest their earnings.

Carpentry.—In consequence of depletion in the attendance of pupils, drastic measures had to be taken by the principal to reduce the expenses, therefore, since July, 1900, there has not been a carpenter instructor employed here. This is much to be regretted, as it is the trade that most Indian boys delight in, and one they have the greatest use for on their return to their reserves.

Shoemaking.—An ex-pupil, Louison, a Sarcee, was engaged here at good wages for a couple of months during the past winter, repairing boots and harness ; but no regular shoemaker is kept. It is a poor trade even for white men, as they cannot compete with machinery. When wages and board are considered, it was found it did not pay to keep one constantly, even for repairing.

Bakery.—A baker is kept, whose duties, besides baking, are the butchering of cattle and hogs.

Engine-house and Chopping Mill.—Chopping grain for neighbouring farmers for toll, did not, in the opinion of the principal, pay for the extra fuel consumed, so he discontinued the practice. The work is now confined to chopping the school's own grain, and pumping water for all the buildings, and supplying the laundry with both hot and cold water.

Girls' Department.—There are so few large girls now in this school, the work comes harder on them than formerly.

Laundry.—The boys wash their clothes on Mondays, and the girls have possession of the laundry on all the other days of the week for their own clothes and the household napery. The girls do also all the mending and darning.

Dietary.—The meals are all prepared and served in the girls' building, all dine in the same hall at the same time.

Clothing.—All the girls were particularly well and appropriately dressed ; all had on good boots and stockings. They all looked bright and neat, and their hair was neatly arranged and set off with a ribbon.

Religious Instruction.—Regular classes are held between four and six p.m., when the Rev. principal takes the children, by classes, for religious instruction, and these classes being in relays, it does not interfere too much with necessary recreation.

Games.—As spring advanced and the ground became dry, the boys were taking up football, and the girls croquet for evening amusement.

Health.—At the time of my inspection there was not a case of serious illness in the institution. A couple of boys had been laid off for a day or two from colds, but they were not sufficiently serious to require a doctor. The doctor had only visited the school once or twice during the fiscal year, and his last visit had been made solely for the purpose of vaccinating the pupils.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—These were kept in order, and I observed the fire-buckets were kept filled with water, on the different landings at the head of the stairs.

Discipline.—The hours for rouse, prayers, church, meals, work, classes, recreation and bed-time were punctually observed. In no other school have they been more carefully followed. English is the language of the school for both work and play. The pupils are very well behaved, they are taught to practise politeness, and there is no mistaking a St. Joseph's school boy or girl, on this account, wherever one may meet them.

Class-rooms.—*Senior Boys' Division.*—P. Monaghan, teacher. I attended four sessions of this division in order that I might meet all the pupils, as these elder boys work half each day, and attend classes alternately. The total number in this division was thirty.

These different classes were examined in reading, spelling, definitions, meanings, composition, dictation, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, geography and general know-

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ledge. Each according to its standard did very well, and showed progress since my last inspection.

Junior Boys' Division.—F. Dennehy, teacher. There are twenty-one boys in this class-room.

The boys of the second book were examined in reading, spelling, dictation, composition, writing, arithmetic, mental arithmetic. Such an array of subjects seems a big contract for such young pupils, but they did remarkably well in all of them; of course they have not got beyond the rudiments in any of them.

The pupils of senior first book, did well also up to their grading. The five junior boys are bright in intellect, and they already know what they are talking about.

Mr. Dennehy is an experienced teacher of Indian children, having taught the Catholic boarding school at Touchwood Hills for years.

Girls' Class-room.—Rev. Sister Kelly, teacher. There were twenty-one pupils present. Each class was examined in turn, commencing with the lowest. I have much pleasure in noting very great improvement in all these classes since my last inspection.

The children spoke out distinctly and answered questions clearly and promptly. Their reading has improved, they spelled all the words of their several lessons; they write well, some of the older girls being quite artistic in engrossing addresses presented to the Rev. Father Naessens on his leave-taking for Europe.

In mental arithmetic they were bright and prompt in their answers, and they showed reasonable familiarity with the geography of Canada. Their drawing-books were shown, they are very creditable, also their copy-books.

All the girls were well and becomingly dressed in clothes made by themselves, except of course the younger ones who have not advanced to that.

I regret that all these girls could not be suitably and happily married before leaving the school. Their homes on the reserve will have many drawbacks; but if they went home married women, they would be safer. Their good principles are too recently inculcated, they inherit none of them, consequently they are very superficial and near the surface, and their heredity draws them in the opposite direction. It is expected that at least five of the senior girls will leave the school July 1.

LOUIS BULL'S (METHODIST) DAY SCHOOL.

I visited the Louis Bull's day school, accompanied by the agent on June 25 last, afternoon session.

The teacher, Mrs. Goodhand was on temporary leave of absence, and her duties were performed by Mr. W. B. Jones, a qualified teacher.

There are seven pupils on the roll, five of them were present. The children were well washed and combed and were cleanly dressed in the linen blouses, skirts and trousers provided for them by Mrs. Goodhand, and kept at the school; the system of regular bathing the children at the school is still kept up.

The pupils were put through reading from cards, counting, addition and subtraction, mentally in simple questions, days of the week, English names of different objects, &c. They show intelligence and care in teaching since my last visit; as the eldest child is but ten years of age, they did very well.

The school-house has been improved and made quite comfortable. It has been lined throughout with tongued and grooved lumber and a porch built on. All was clean and bright, even to the windows, the stove and stove-pipes. The register was regularly kept.

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SAMSON'S DAY SCHOOL.

I visited the Samson's day school on Wednesday, June 26, afternoon session. Teacher, Orrin C. German. There were twenty Indian children enrolled on the school register, only nine of them were present. The school register was irregularly kept.

The attendance of the children has been very irregular during the past year, and consequently little or no progress can be reported.

The school-house has been thoroughly repaired and placed in a good and comfortable condition. It was clean and in good order.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL,

ALBERNI, July 13, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Alberni boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is located on the banks of the Somas river, close to the Shesah village. The school is two and a half miles from the village of Alberni.

Land.—There are sixteen acres of land in connection with this school. With the exception of a small part of rocky surface, the rest of the sixteen acres is good arable land, when cleared. The sixteen acres is part of lot 81, district of Alberni. This land was bought by the Presbyterian Church for the purpose to which it is now set apart.

Buildings.—The main building is used as a residence for both staff and children, the school-room is situated fifty yards from the main building. A house close to the main building is used for bake-shop, laundry, carpenter-shop and boys' play-room. During the year a great deal of painting has been done inside the building, a new floor was also laid in the kitchen.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty-five pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance.—There are forty-one children on the roll, twenty-six boys and fifteen girls; six boys and four girls have been admitted during the year.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed; special attention being given to writing, reading and the use of English.

Farm and Garden.—The garden did very well, we had a fairly good crop of potatoes; from the orchard we had a fine supply of plums, apples and pears. Some clearing has been done, also some stumps taken out.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, carpentering, painting and baking. The girls are given a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, cooking, laundry and sewing; music is also taught.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children attend St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in Alberni every alternate Sabbath, the other Sabbath having service in the school when their parents also come. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 3 p.m. and Christian Endeavour meeting every Wednesday evening. Some of our pupils and ex-pupils have united with St. Andrew's church, Alberni. The conduct of the children has been all that could be desired.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children has been fair. With the wet, cold spring, we had a great many cases of bad colds, and in one or two cases complications set in, making it more serious; they are all now fairly well. As we are situated on a hill sixty feet above the level, our sanitary arrangements are good.

Water Supply.—The water that is used for the school is pumped from the Somas river by the windmill, there is a well for drinking purposes.

Fire Protection.—Four Carr fire-extinguishers are placed through the building. Fire-pails are kept full in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by furnace in basement, ordinary lamps are used for lighting the building.

Recreation.—The boys' chief recreation is football and athletics; the girls are also fond of outdoor games; in winter indoor games are provided.

I have, &c.,

JAS. R. MOTION,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CLAYOQUOT (BISHOP CHRISTIE) BOARDING SCHOOL,
CLAYOQUOT P. O., July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Clayoquot (Bishop Christie) boarding school enjoys an ideal location on the gently rising northern shore of St. Mary's bay, in Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island, about two miles from the Opitsat reserve, and three miles from Clayoquot post office: it is distant enough to secure privacy and near enough to be of easy access. Verdure-clad mountains and mighty veterans of primeval forest afford it cozy shelter against the prevailing winds.

Land.—The school owns one hundred and ninety-one acres, known as the fractional south-half of section 11, township 1, on the official survey of Clayoquot district. The land, however, is covered with heavy timber and vigorous undergrowth, but it bids fair to make good grazing land at the cost of much money and labour.

Building.—The building, 40 x 60 feet, frame, is divided into two separate equal parts, one for boys and one for girls. On the first floor are found the parlour, the office, the kitchen and separate dining-rooms and class-rooms. The second floor comprises the chapel, two officers' bed-rooms, and two dormitories, with twelve beds each. In the attic are two more dormitories with thirteen beds each, and two small bed-rooms. The children's bedsteads are all iron, white enamelled, and each bed is furnished with excelsior mattress, two heavy woollen blankets, double sheets, one feather pillow and one white spread. All the rooms are high, airy and well ventilated; the class-rooms are provided with large windows, admitting a flood of light.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, fifty being the authorized number.

Attendance.—There were twenty-eight pupils on the roll on July 1, 1900, sixteen boys and twelve girls. During the year there were admitted sixteen pupils; nine boys and seven girls, making the present attendance forty-four. The average attendance for the year was thirty-three.

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Class-room Work.—The course of studies outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible. All pupils without exception have made very good progress in the past year. The boys and the girls are taught in separate class-rooms, each with their own teacher. In speaking English the girls show greater proficiency than the boys, though the boys seem to understand better.

Farm and Garden.—As intimated above, the land connected with the school is not cultivated as yet, but with the help of the senior boys the foreman succeeded in clearing a few patches this spring for raising vegetables. Some of the boys prepared the place in front of the building for a lawn, and planted it with roses and other flowers; the junior boys have charge of the sprinkling in the dry season.

Industries Taught.—Three boys are learning the carpenter's trade. They, with the help of their instructor, erected and finished a woodshed, 36 x 50 feet, under the roof of which the carpenter-shop is located. Four boys in charge of a competent foreman painted all the rooms in the school building. Six boys are as good as professionals in making the bread, judging from the quality of the bread they bake. Some of the boys are appointed to split the fire-wood and carry same to the kitchen daily.

The girls attend to the general housework and take their turns in assisting the cook. Some of the girls are fully competent now to prepare the meals for the children, without assistance from the cook proper, and to stimulate their ambition, they are given opportunities at regular times to exhibit their attainments. In the sewing department the girls receive regular instruction in hand and machine sewing, in cutting and finishing dresses, in knitting, darning and mending; not a few are doing surprisingly good work in this line. Those showing particular skill and taste are instructed in fancy work. Three to four hours a day are devoted to sewing. Two boys are also taking lessons in mending and in hand and machine sewing.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils receive daily instruction in matters of religion and sound morals; persuasion and example being the guiding principles. The conduct of the children throughout the whole year has been all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children has been very good. One boy, however, succumbed to a disease that he brought to the school, the serious nature of which, unfortunately, was not discovered till some months after his admission. One girl whose health proved rather delicate, was allowed out on sick-leave for an indefinite time. Outdoor exercise is strictly insisted upon, whenever practicable. The sewerage is first-class. Ventilation is daily attended to. One year's experience is sufficient to show that for sanitary condition the school is most favourably located.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of good, cool, crystal water, which is pumped from a clear, mountain stream, by a hydraulic ram, into two tanks of fifteen hundred gallons capacity; these are placed sufficiently high to force the water through all parts of the building. An eight hundred gallon tank, is placed near the kitchen and is constantly kept filled with rain water.

Fire Protection.—This is still rather deficient, as the fire-buckets and the fire-extinguishers applied for have not been supplied as yet. There are taps on each side of the building, on every floor, and fire-hose in convenient places is kept in readiness for emergencies. Fire-escapes have been provided this year.

Heating and Lighting.—All heating is done by means of stoves; for lighting, coal oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—For all kinds of outdoor exercise and games, the beach at low tide offers the pupils a unique play-ground. The boys delight in football, baseball, jumping, vaulting, foot-racing, marbles and in boating and canoeing. Two croquet-grounds, one for boys and one for girls, are near the school. The girls have two swings on their play-ground. For the rainy season both boys and girls are well provided with all kinds of indoor games, such as checkers, chess, dominoes and crokinole.

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General Remarks.—This school has now been open for a little over a year. The results obtained in this comparatively short time are beyond the most sanguine expectations, and prove the wisdom, and the necessity, of providing a boarding school for the west coast of Vancouver island in a very striking manner. The parents, who, with much reluctance and many misgivings, consented to place their children in the school a year ago, now express satisfaction with their action. Others, who threatened to withdraw their wards, to-day are loud in their praise of the good the school is doing. The children themselves have undergone a wonderful change for the better. The eyes once filled with tears, now beam with joy; and the poor little hearts aching under the weight of homesickness but a year ago, to-day swell with delight at having found in the school a new and more comfortable home. Surly looks yielded to sweet smiles, and sounds of complaint, to ripples of merry laughter. An air of contentment pervades the whole school in so visible a manner as to impress visitors at once. Averse as were the girls generally to every kind of work, they now vie with one another to be allowed to do some task or other. Once convinced of their own progress, they submitted confidently to the firm and mild discipline in force at the school. The promptness, and the joy, with which they return to the school, when allowed to visit their homes, best prove how much they have grown attached to the school, which they regarded a prison in days gone by. When the superintendent granted permission for three weeks' holidays in June, he wisely and prudently suggested that the children be allowed two weeks' vacation, with one week's grace to hunt them up. The school being a new one, and the children undisciplined in consequence, it was much to the surprise and satisfaction of the officers that all children, without exception, returned promptly, with smiling faces and tearless eyes; some returning, even days, before the expiration of their time. There was no necessity of hunting any of them up.

In concluding my report, I beg leave to express my indebtedness to our agent, Mr. Guilloid, for the many services he has rendered the school, and the interest he has taken in its success during the year.

I have, &c.,

P. MAURUS,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
THE PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME,
PORT SIMPSON, June 30, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Port Simpson (Crosby Girls' Home) boarding school, for year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpsean reserve.

Land.—The land is owned by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada. There is an area of two acres, which is well fenced, but for the most part in a rough condition. The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being toward the south and east. The character of the soil is swampy, and requires thorough draining to fit it for cultivation, or for use in any way. During the year, a deep ditch has been dug in rear of the play-ground and drying-ground, rendering both quite dry in every part. The land was acquired by purchase from Mr. Gordon Lockerby, Port Simpson. It is technically known as section 4, township 1, range 5, coast district.

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Buildings.—The buildings consist of a house, wood-shed, tank-house, play-room, chicken-house, drying-shed and water-closet. The drying-shed was erected during the year. The dimensions are 20 x 24 feet. The house has been painted on the outside, and roof and verandahs repaired; storm-doors and windows have been provided for north side of kitchen and laundry.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for forty-five pupils and four teachers. The building was erected with a view to accommodating fifty pupils, but it is found that the class-room and sewing-room would be too crowded with so large a number in attendance.

Attendance.—The average was 39·73, and the enrolment, 49. The present number in attendance is 36.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room good progress has been made. A very successful school examination was held in December and prizes awarded those who made highest marks in the written examinations held in November. Prizes for reading, spelling and writing were also awarded in the primary classes.

The subjects taught are, reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and doctrine and the Methodist catechism.

Garden.—A few flowers, vegetables and berry bushes, have been cultivated, but owing to unfavourable conditions of soil, and climate, little can be accomplished in this line.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general housework, laundry-work, cooking and bread-making. Careful instruction is also given in sewing, knitting and fancy work. Under the supervision of teachers in the different departments, all the work of the institution is performed by the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught each day, and religious instruction takes a prominent place in the school routine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good and drainage excellent. The general health of pupils has been fairly good. Three deaths have occurred, all of which could be traced to tubercular weakness.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is derived principally from a stream at some distance from the house, and is conducted by a flume into a tank, from which it is distributed through the house by means of pipes. The rain-water from the roof is also received into the tank. All water passes through a filter before flowing into the tank.

Fire Protection.—Fire-escapes have been purchased and put into place during the year, furnishing means of escape from the two upper flats and from all the dormitories. Besides the fire-escapes, there are two stationary ladders on the roof, and one always in place from the ground to the roof. Two lighter ladders are also on hand for moving from place to place. Eighteen water-pails are available in case of fire. Two chemical engines and one fireman's axe are also on hand. Mention may also be made of the efficient and well-equipped fire-brigade organized in the village, and within call at short notice.

Heating and Lighting.—Heating is furnished by seven stoves and one open grate. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting. Hanging and bracket lamps are used exclusively in the pupils' apartments.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation, which consists of games, music, walking, boating and general play. Club-swinging is practised, and exercise in the open air encouraged and enforced.

General Remarks.—The year has been characterized by a spirit of contentment and cheerfulness on the part of the pupils, to whom the routine of the establishment means a full portion of hard work and study, though there is always an effort to lighten labour by variation. For instance, in the sewing department, hours are given to

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fancy work, and, as a result, the sum of fifty dollars was realized from a sale of work and the proceeds devoted to the Port Simpson hospital.

Owing to the illness of one member of the staff, and the departure of another, supplies have had to be arranged for at different times, but early in June our permanent workers were fairly installed and are now well acquainted with their various duties.

The school prizes take the form of books, and great interest is taken in their perusal. Several of the more advanced pupils have always a book at hand to pick up at odd moments, and are never happier than when employed with their reading.

The pupils are arranged in sets and pass from one department to another each week. We find the weekly system most satisfactory, and I am pleased to say that the pupils perform their duties in a very creditable manner.

Altogether, there is much reason to be gratified with the results of the year's work, though conscious that higher attainments lie quite within the range of possibility, and to which we hope yet to rise.

I have, &c.,

LAVINIA CLARKE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,
MISSION CITY, July 30, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about one mile east of Mission Junction, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway. A splendid view of the river and surrounding country can be had from the buildings. The Cheam mountains lie to the east, Mount Baker rises majestically in the south, which, with several other perpetually snow-clad peaks, form the background of a scene which equals any other in British Columbia.

Land.—The farm attached to the school consists of some three hundred and sixty acres of land, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who, without any remuneration whatever, have generously handed over the use of it for the benefit of the school. The said farm is in the Mission district municipality, section 2, townships 3 and 4. The land being a belt of sandy loam is best adapted to fruit-culture. It yields also fair crops of roots and hay.

Buildings.—The two schools for boys and girls respectively are frame buildings and stand four hundred and twenty feet apart on a beautiful plateau some two hundred feet above the level of the Fraser river. Their situation is most attractive and never fails to elicit the attention of the passengers on the river boats and the Canadian Pacific railway.

The boys' school consists of a main building, 90 x 45 feet, which includes chapel, class-room, library, parlour, dormitory, bath-rooms, toilet-rooms, principal's and teachers' rooms, refectory and kitchen. Another building, 24 x 40 feet, attached to the main one, contains two class-rooms, band-room, shoemaker and carpenter shops and two bed-rooms.

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The girls' home consists of a main building, 90 x 45 feet, with a wing, 24 x 45 feet, and contains chapel, class-rooms, parlours, bed-rooms, sewing-room, recreation-room, dormitory, bath-rooms, toilet-rooms, infirmary, refectory and kitchen.

The girls' division has all been repainted a few months ago, part of the work being done by the pupils under the direction of an able painter. The foundations of the boys' school have been thoroughly renewed and a handsome veranda has been added to the front.

The outbuildings are the laundry, the play-house for the boys, wood-shed, store-houses, stables and barns.

Accommodation.—The school can fairly accommodate eighty pupils and necessary staff; though it is to be regretted that the dining-room and the infirmary of the boys' school and the sewing-room of the girls' are rather small.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is conducted by Mr. T. Theroux, for standards I and II, and by Mr. McKinnon for the more advanced pupils. Reverend Sisters Mary Conception and Mary Lidia competently conduct the class-room work in the girls' school.

Remarkable progress has been made in reading and spelling.

At the end of the year the grading was as follows :—

Standard I.....	15
“ II.....	21
“ III.....	23
“ IV.....	10
“ V.....	6
“ VI.....	2
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	77

Attendance.—The average attendance this year at the respective schools has been about thirty-five boys and forty girls.

Farm and Garden.—The boys are taught the art of farming and gardening, and the large majority of them give evidence of special aptitude in this line, taking at the same time a great interest therein. The lawns with their flower beds in front and immediate surroundings of the buildings so neatly kept by the pupils themselves, exhibit their good taste and add much to the general good effect of their home.

In connection with the school is a vast orchard with its many apple, pear, cherry, peach and plum trees. The fruit crop is generally plentiful. Last year, however, owing to the ravages of the cut-worms, it was a partial failure.

A good supply of vegetables is yearly raised in the garden, half an acre of which is planted in strawberries and about the same extent is covered with raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes.

Industries Taught.—Three boys have been instructed in carpentering, and one was successfully practising shoemaking. The majority of boys are employed at farm labour and horticulture.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework, such as cooking, baking, laundry work, sewing, fancy work, the making of artificial flowers, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour every morning is devoted to memorizing the rudiments of the Catholic doctrine. A short conference is daily given by the Rev. principal with a view to impress upon the pupils' minds the importance of regulating their conduct according to the sound principles of morals and religion. It is but justice to say that the moral conduct has been very good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Every attention is paid to the sanitary condition of our institution. The local doctor is called for the slightest indisposition of any of

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the children, and in cases where contagious diseases are brought from Indian camps, discharge of such pupils as are afflicted with the sickness is immediately asked for. Owing to the ability and devotedness of the nurse, the health of the pupils in general has been good. A few pupils had to be discharged on account of weakness or ill health, but no death occurred in our midst.

Water Supply.—An abundance of excellent water is supplied from a never-failing mountain stream, known as the Mission creek. It is conveyed in pipes through the entire buildings.

Fire Protection.—The school is provided with four chemical fire-extinguishers, four fireman's axes and forty-eight pails constantly kept in readiness. Exercises are held frequently and the children are drilled in such a way that should a fire occur while they are in bed, they could dress and be down the fire-escape in four minutes. The bigger boys are taught the use of the fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—All the heating is done by means of wood-stoves. There is an abundance of wood to be had on the Mission land. The larger boys do the most of the sawing and chopping required.

Light is supplied by coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—When the weather is favourable the pupils enjoy outdoor games in their large respective play-grounds. Football, baseball and handball are indulged in by the boys. Occasionally one sees two well trained and more or less warlike battalions drilling each in its own field and finally meeting for a harmless contest. There is an artificial pond for the purpose of bathing, near the school. It is provided with excellent water by the Mission creek, and is much patronized during the summer months.

The play hours in winter are for the greater part passed indoors, where games, such as checkers, dominoes, lotto, &c., are indulged in. When the weather permits, sleigh-riding is allowed and, I need not add, very much enjoyed.

The girls take great pleasure in playing croquet and most of the games suitable to their sex.

General Remarks.—Special mention must be made of our brass band, which enlivens the concerts given occasionally in the school, as well as the picnics and other respectable parties in the vicinity. This year, on the whole, an exceptionally marked progress is noticeable.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to the Indian Superintendent, who, on every occasion shows a very favourable interest in our work; also to Mr. F. Devlin, our Indian agent, who does not fail in his frequent visits, as well as in his correspondence, to evince marks of kindness and appreciation.

I have, &c.,

J. TAVERNIER, O.M.I.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SQUAMISH MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,
VANCOUVER, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Squamish Mission boarding school is situated on the north shore of Burrard inlet, immediately opposite the city of Vancouver, and about four miles distant therefrom.

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Land.—The area of land connected with the school is twenty-one acres, and is held by me in trust for the Sisters of our Order. Besides the garden planted with all kinds of vegetables, the boys under the direction of Mr. Nelson Ladouceur, our foreman, cleared up last spring a nice field in which we grow potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c., for the use of the school.

Buildings.—The main structure consists of : entrance hall, parlour, girls' school-room, two dining-rooms, one for the pupils, the other for the officers ; boys' school-room, kitchen, store-room, all of which are on the ground floor ; the second story is occupied by dormitories for boys and girls, sleeping-rooms for the principal and staff, also a small chapel. The outbuildings consist of : wood-shed, 35 x 16 feet ; laundry, 40 x 20 feet ; and stables, 30 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifty, but the building being too small, we can accommodate thirty-five only.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, also knitting, mending, darning, embroidery, crochet-work, real lace, and flower-making.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, spelling, writing, dictation, geography, object lessons and vocal music. The school hours for boys and girls are from 8.30 to 11.30 a.m., and from 4 to 5 p.m. At the end of the fiscal year the pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard I.	18
“ II.	8
“ III.	2
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	28

English is the only language used at all times by the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils from 5 to 5.30 every morning, and every night they have prayers in common, and on Sundays and holy days they attend religious service in the parish church. The conduct of all the pupils has been satisfactory during the whole course of the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good ; the sanitary conditions and drainage are excellent.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is good ; it is obtained from a small creek a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—Besides two Stempel fire-extinguishers, the department has supplied the school with two dozen buckets and two hundred feet of hose, all of which are kept in readiness for use.

Heating.—The house is heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—The boys' principal recreations are football and baseball ; during the summer season they have swimming and boating ; the girls play dominoes, lotto and chess ; they also enjoy themselves with skipping-ropes, drawing on slates and dressing dolls. During the course of the year the pupils gave many entertainments. Several of these were given to the public, both white and Indian people being present.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude the interest in our work evinced by Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, and Mr. Frank Devlin, our good agent, who visited the school several times, examined the pupils, and seemed pleased with the progress made by them.

I have, &c.,

SISTER MARY AMY,
Principal.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL,
YALE, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Canadian Pacific railway station of Yale. It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile below the mouth of the famous Fraser canyon. This school is not built upon a reserve.

Land.—The school buildings stand in prettily laid-out grounds of about four acres in extent. This land was bought by friends of the school, aided by a government grant of \$500, and is held in trust. The property is bounded on one side by a narrow ravine, through which rushes a rapid mountain stream; in front, below a high bank, flows the Fraser river, only separated from the school land by the Canadian Pacific railway line and the government road; at the rear of the buildings a high spur of the Cascade mountains rises abruptly, giving an air of picturesqueness and rugged beauty to the whole place.

Buildings.—These consist of a large school building, a small school chapel, a building formerly used as an extra dormitory, now utilised for a clothing department, and a house for visitors and teachers.

The New England Company having given a grant of £350 (three hundred and fifty pounds) for additions and improvements, it is hoped to build an extra wing for this school during the coming year. An addition has already been made to the main building, which adds greatly to the appearance and comfort of the house, namely, the erection of a large covered porch, and new front door, with a long balcony overhead, which is approached by glass doors and steps from the rooms above. This provides a safe and sunny place for recreation for invalids, or for those in poor health when the ground may be wet under-foot. An excellent laundry stove has also been bought, to which has been attached a forty-gallon boiler, contributing much to the convenience of the laundry arrangements.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for twenty-eight pupils and for six teachers. More beds could easily be filled, but experience has proved that Indian children are very apt to show signs of scrofulous tendencies if at all crowded in the sleeping apartments.

Attendance.—All the children are boarders and attend regularly.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two Sisters, an English teacher and the matron who takes the needlework classes. The elder girls are encouraged to take classes among the younger ones, in order to develop their powers of passing on to others the benefits of the education they have received. From more than one quarter pleasing testimony has been afforded as to the success of former pupils in carrying on this work after they have returned to their own people.

The usual subjects, as recommended by the code, are taught throughout the school. Regular musical drill is having a marked influence on the bearing of the children, and, by the development and expansion of the chest is greatly minimising the inherited tendency to lung trouble.

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Glass singing has also proved to be most beneficial in this respect, besides cultivating voices of unusual sweetness. Though in some cases spelling always remains an almost insuperable difficulty, yet, when once the intricacies of writing are mastered, many of the Indian children take delight in using this means of expressing their thoughts, which are often very poetic; one composition may be given as an illustration:—

'About Music.—There is music in everything but of different kinds. God loves music, so there is always music and singing in heaven. There is music on earth too but the music in heaven is the best and much more pretty. We have a pretty kind of music in us when we dance and sing and play. God made everything, and He gave power to the birds to have music, and to the brook and to the wind too. If you stand near the telegraph wires when the wind is blowing you will hear lovely music. Some birds have hardly any music. The pretty birds cannot have a nice music because they have something pretty already, and the birds that are plain have a lovely music in their throats because they have only dull feathers to cover them, they are not pretty outside.

Some people can make nice music with their hands, they play good, but they have to keep their hands straight and sit up straight too. We have the best music in chapel always, and sometimes I think, when we go to heaven, we will be able to sing good, because we learnt to sing in chapel first.

Little birds sit on trees and sing their music, only one bird flies and sings too, it goes very high but I never could see it. Sometimes the wind only blows a little and then the wind-music is soft, and sometimes it blows hard and then the music is very loud. The thunder makes the loudest music. The river flows fast, there is a lot of water in the river and its music is nearly always loud. The sea makes the grandest music. There is music in everything. Some one told me there was music too when everything was quite still, you could not *hear* that kind of music, but you could feel it in your heart, all the good people loves the music.

EMMA CHUTATLEM, Indian School.

(Aged twelve years.)

Farm and Garden.—About half an acre is, at present, devoted solely to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, while flower beds are laid out nearer the buildings.

The fruit grown in the school garden has attracted considerable notice. Two first prizes and a second prize for fruit and flowers have been taken at provincial exhibitions in New Westminster.

Industries Taught.—Housework is most carefully and systematically taught in all its branches, including laundry work and bread-making. Marked success has been attained in this department, and there are very many more applications for Indian girls from All Hallows' boarding school to fill places as domestic servants than can possibly be considered. Last year seven ladies, unable to obtain permanent domestic help from us, applied for girls to take 'holiday places' with them. Three were able to avail themselves of this opportunity of having a pleasant healthful change, and of gaining a little insight into the life and manners of a large town. They all won high commendation from their employers.

A few of the elder girls are being taught lace-making, and have already been able to earn small sums by this industry.

As occasion offers, some of the children are encouraged in learning horticultural methods; as a rule, this is a very favourite occupation, but it cannot be carried on with regularity owing to the great uncertainty of the climate.

Moral and Religious Training.—The Indian nature, especially among the more peaceably inclined and somewhat indolent people of the southern portion of British Columbia, is often so peculiarly susceptible to religious influences that those inexperienced in mission work are apt to take a great deal too much for granted in dealing with them.

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Many people urge a shorter period of education and training as being more profitable both to the church and to the state by enabling greater numbers to pass through the schools ; but seventeen years' experience has proved the great unwisdom of this advice. The All Hallows boarding school is called upon to deal with what is practically the first generation of Christian, civilized Indians in this part of the country. Failure and success in dealing with Indian girls have alike shown the special need there is for an unusually long period of most careful moral and religious training, in order that their characters may be sufficiently strengthened successfully to withstand the many adverse influences to which they are exposed on leaving school.

It has been proved in many cases that, unless they can become active workers for good when amongst their own people, their characters rapidly deteriorate, the years of education they have had are practically wasted, and the causes of religion and civilization are brought into disrepute. In this school religious instruction is imparted almost daily, and religious motives are instilled into the children's minds as being the only right principles of action. Their moral training receives equal care and attention.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the school has been very good during the past year. There were no serious cases of illness, though during the spring a few children suffered slightly from the prevailing epidemic of influenza. Two or three children have been absent for a time on sick leave, granted by the department, one for eye trouble, another from an accident to her arm, but these, though absent from the school, still remained under the supervision of the Sister Superior.

The sanitary condition of the buildings is very good ; the drainage having been thoroughly inspected and repaired during the past year.

Water Supply.—There is a plentiful supply of excellent water afforded by a mountain stream close to the house. The water is received in a capacious cistern, enclosed in a stone tank-house, whence it is distributed throughout both houses by means of iron pipes, while the overflow runs into a flume and is used for irrigating purposes in the vegetable garden.

Fire Protection.—Four Star fire-extinguishers are always at hand. Protection from fire is also afforded by an almost unlimited water-supply ; water is laid on in both stories of the main buildings ; about one hundred and fifty feet of garden hose is in constant use, and can be utilized for fire in case of necessity.

There are four ladders on the premises. A large, low window in the children's dormitory opens on to the low sloping roof of a wood-shed ; although kept securely fastened, yet a few blows with the fire-axe (which is kept in the passage close at hand, by the vice-principal's door) would be sufficient to permit safe and easy escape for all the children sleeping in the dormitory, should the stair-case be cut off.

One axe and thirty-six fire-buckets are kept ready for use. A certain number of the buckets are filled with water every night.

The children are resourceful, obedient, and well disciplined, and have already more than once given acceptable assistance at fires in the neighbourhood.

Careful watch is kept for fires ignited by passing trains in hot weather, and these are promptly extinguished.

As a further protection from mountain fires a belt of land is kept cleared behind the buildings.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated throughout by wood and coal stoves, the pipes passing, in every instance, through brick chimneys. Coal oil lamps and candles are used for lighting purposes. As a rule, the apartments frequented by the children are only lighted by lamps suspended from the ceiling, or attached by brackets to the wall.

Recreation.—An hour's walk is taken daily (in suitable weather) by the girls under the supervision of a Sister. When lessons and work permit, and during the intervals specially set apart for recreation, a spacious play-ground, containing a

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swing, a summer-house, and a long row of small gardens, is in constant use, unless the weather be very inclement, when games, needlework or reading are resorted to in the large play-room indoors.

General Remarks.—It is with great satisfaction that the school now numbers among its inmates three little daughters of former pupils. The last arrival was Tuchsia, whose mother came to school too late in life to distinguish herself by her English spelling, and yet remained long enough to appreciate dimly the infinite value of goodness, as will be seen by the pathetic little letter commending her child to the guardianship of her old school. 'I sent my little girl to you, because I am dying. Take care of her, make her to be good.'

The prize-giving was held in June this year. The bishop of the diocese, though unable to be present in person, delegated authority to Archdeacon Pentreath to present the prizes in his name.

The large school-room was crowded on that occasion, the audience enthusiastically applauding every item on the programme. Visitors from a distance, who had no idea of what an Indian school was like, were astonished and delighted at the children's attainments, and at the order and discipline manifested throughout.

Prizes were afterwards distributed. These were not only for school-room work, but included such subjects as needlework, housework, laundry-work, bread-making, and early rising, besides a beautiful silver medal for good conduct.

Archdeacon Pentreath presented a gold medal for religious knowledge.

The school was visited during the year once by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the province of British Columbia, and three times by Mr. Frank Devlin, Indian agent.

I have, &c.,

AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR, C. A. H.
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ALERT BAY, July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Alert Bay industrial school, together with an inventory of government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Alert Bay industrial school is healthily situated on rising ground, at the west end of Alert bay, and commands a very pleasant view seaward, and is also sheltered from northerly winds. The industrial school is situated on the Alert bay industrial school reserve. The post office address is Alert Bay, British Columbia.

Land.—There are four hundred and ten acres of land connected with the school. The soil is mostly gravel and is thickly covered with bush. It is best adapted for pasture land, if cleared, and sown with grass.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, strongly and tastefully erected with plastered walls, and light, airy, lofty rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising workshop and play-room. The outer buildings are : laundry, cow-shed, root-house, hen-house and run, a large wood-shed, 60 x 30 feet, erected by the pupils, and a cottage for the use of the trades instructor, a few yards from the school.

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Accommodation.—There is ample room for twenty-five pupils, principal, matron and one teacher. A large loft in the top of the building could easily be converted into another comfortable bed-room or smaller bed-rooms.

Attendance.—The number of pupils on the roll is twenty-six boys and ten girls.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room has been both satisfactory and encouraging. The boys and girls are taught in separate buildings; the girls are admirably taught at the village school by Mrs. Hall.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
" II.	10
" III.	10
" IV.	6
" V.	4
	<hr/>
	36
	<hr/>

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils was satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—The flower garden, 56 x 54 feet, has been attended to by the boys, and on the other side of the building a piece was allotted to each boy, seeds were given to each, and most of the boys have taken an interest in their own plot.

In the vegetable garden the potato crop has been good, considering the poor soil, and the vegetables generally have been good. A few pounds of currants were yielded from the bushes.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the house from a well near by. The water is pumped up daily by the boys into a large tank, which is frequently cleaned out.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes and fire-buckets are constantly kept in places of convenient access. A fire-hose, one hundred feet long, is kept ready for use. Fire-drill is practised in accordance with the instructions of the department.

Heating.—The heating is all done by means of ordinary box stoves. Chimneys and flues are kept clean.

Lighting.—Ordinary hanging coal oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—The pupils have Saturday afternoon for play and from two to three hours daily. The boys play football a great deal, as they are fond of the game. They constantly have sports, such as running, swimming, boating and jumping. Indoors they play chess, draughts and parlour croquet. The small boys are kept well supplied with picture-books and toys. The girls have dolls, crokinole, books and pictures.

Industrial Work.—All the pupils help in the general housework and washing, and have taken pride doing their work well.

Carpenter-shop.—In the carpenter-shop ten boys have received regular instruction, they have also had instruction in house-building. They have been taught painting, and the Indian agent's house has been thoroughly painted and papered by them.

Religious Training.—The pupils attend morning and evening prayers in the dining-room, and a Bible lesson is given daily to each class. They also attend divine service on Sunday, both morning and evening, and Sunday school in the afternoon. They attend a Friday evening service, and on Saturday the elder pupils attend a prayer meeting. The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of cleanliness and purity of mind and body.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A good drain carries away the water from

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the kitchen, bath-room, lavatory and wash-house to the sea. Floors are regularly scrubbed and disinfectants used. The ventilation is properly attended to.

Remarks.—Miss Carleton, the matron of the girls' department, is away on furlough and her place is admirably filled by Miss Lorton Edwards. Mr. Halliday, the trades' instructor, has been a great help teaching the boys in Sunday school.

Indian Agent Pidcock has made his usual visits to the institutions, for which my thanks are due.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
CHILLIWACK, SARDIS P. O., July 9, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—Our institute is not located on a reserve, but is situated on the south side of the Fraser river, in the best part of the Chilliwack valley, famed as the garden of British Columbia, three miles from the town of Chilliwack, which is reached by regular steamer service from New Westminster, or by Canadian Pacific daily trains to Harrison station, thence to Chilliwack by small steamer and stage.

Land.—The land occupied by the institute is owned by the missionary society of the Methodist Church, and amounts to about ninety acres. Of this, about twenty acres are under pasture and the remainder under crop. The soil is of the finest quality, and is equally well adapted for hay, grain and root crops. The Lucucuck river runs through it, affording an abundance of excellent water for man and beast. Our land comprises part of lots thirty-eight and two hundred and seventy-nine, group two, in the district of New Westminster, and lies within the bounds of the municipality of Chilliwack.

Buildings.—These are as follows :—

(1.) The main building, three story, brick, contains school-room of the senior department, dining-rooms, boys' and girls' dormitories, rooms for staff, and for principal's family, sewing-room, laundry, kitchen, pantries, lavatories, and play-rooms.

(2.) Kindergarten building, where also the band instruments are kept, and where the band has its practices and receives its instruction.

(3.) A frame one-story cottage, occupied by the farm instructor and family.

(4.) A frame building containing in its different parts, shoe-shop, carpenter's shop, wood-shed, a brick-lined root-cellar, flour-room, and drying-room.

(5.) Two large barns.

(6.) A granary.

(7.) A wagon and implement-shed.

(8.) Other minor buildings are : two tank-houses with capacious tanks, one for rain-water for use in the laundry, the other containing water for domestic use ; a hen-house, a bake-house and a pig-pen.

Accommodation.—The building is planned for the accommodation of one hundred pupils, and has eight rooms occupied by members of the staff, besides five rooms for the use of the principal and his family.

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Attendance.—One hundred and fifteen pupils have been in attendance for a longer or shorter period during the year ; the average has been eighty-eight plus ; thirty-two were admitted, twenty-three discharged, and one died. Present attendance, ninety-one, of whom fifty-six are boys and thirty-five are girls.

Class-room Work.—Notwithstanding that over one-third of these now present are new pupils, having been admitted during the year, the progress of the children in their studies has afforded us much gratification. We have never known pupils more anxious to learn ; hence their progress has been rather remarkable. Grading is as follows :

	Pupils.
Standard I.	25
“ II.	9
“ III.	29
“ IV.	23
“ V.	7
“ VI.	22
	<hr/>
	115

Eight of the girls, who evince special aptitude for it, have received lessons in music during the year. Three of these have made such progress as to be able to preside at the organ in religious services. Several of the boys and girls also receive special training in singing. In connection with the Sabbath evening service, held in the institute every Lord's Day, the boys and girls to the number of seventeen, assisted by several of the lady teachers, form a choir, whose rendering of sacred music is much appreciated by the large number of people of the neighbourhood who attend regularly upon this service.

During the sessions of a provincial convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held in Chilliwack last September, our institute gave an 'at home,' so that the delegates in attendance from all parts of the province, and interested in all kinds of Christian work as they are, might see and judge for themselves as to the work for the benefit of the Indian race which we are engaged in carrying on. Our children's work in all lines was exhibited, and their proficiency in singing, music, club-swinging and other exercises was, to most visitors, a great and gratifying surprise.

Farm and Garden.—The past season at the beginning gave promise of extraordinary crops ; and the result of the sowing and cultivating would have been most gratifying but for the unfortunate cut-worm plague which wrought such havoc, utterly destroying whole fields of grain and root crops. Pease, potatoes, carrots, turnips, and cabbage, also onions were an almost total loss. Our hay and grain, however, did not suffer. Of hay we had about one hundred and forty tons ; of oats, fifteen tons ; of wheat, five ; and of barley, one and a half tons.

Industries Taught.—All our boys are taught the various kinds of farm work as they are able to engage in it. The smaller boys learn to do the lighter kinds of work and proceed step by step until they are able to drive a team and to do with the handiness born of long practice, and with despatch, all the work of the farm. When this point has been reached they are ready to be discharged, and can find remunerative employment anywhere. Four of the boys are learning shoemaking. Their progress in this is gratifying to their instructor and pleasing to themselves. All the boys as well as the girls learn to do almost all kinds of housework. Several of them acquire much handiness in the use of carpenter's tools, and assist materially in the erection of buildings, which have to be put up from time to time, and in building fences and other improvements as they are needed. Some of the boys show an especial fondness for work in the garden. Special aptitudes we are pleased to note and foster. The

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work in which the girls are trained consists of all kinds of housework, beginning with care of rooms and scrubbing, followed by work in the laundry, and proceeding to sewing, knitting, darning, use of the sewing-machine, and fancy work ; also work in the kitchen, such as cooking, baking, butter-making, indeed everything that enters into the ordinary and necessary qualification of successful housekeeping. The success of our boys and girls as prize-winners at our municipal and provincial exhibitions is in proof of what we are doing in the way of imparting instruction along all industrial lines, as well as of the capacity and diligence of the pupils in receiving that instruction.

Moral and Religious Training.—The fruits of this training have become pleasingly evident in many of the pupils who have been longest with us. In this we greatly rejoice. Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school ; Sabbath school on Sunday forenoon ; attendance at the Indian church in the neighbourhood in the afternoon ; evening service in the institute already referred to ; religious service for the larger children on Tuesday evening of each week and prayer meeting on Thursday evening ; these are the regular means of religious instruction used. They embrace moral training as the only foundation upon which a true and strong moral character can be reared.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole the health of the pupils has been good. One little girl died from pleurisy, and one of the smallest boys contracted a cold resulting in pneumonia upon which typhoid fever supervened. After a protracted illness of great severity, in which life was almost despaired of, he happily recovered and is now in the very best of health. Although the greatest care is taken to prevent the admission of any but the healthiest children, yet serious illness will occasionally occur, betraying the presence of hereditary taints, and involving great risk to the precious life. Still the care used to maintain the best of health conditions makes it more than probable that the mortality among pupils is not nearly as large as it would be among the same children had they remained at home amid the unsanitary conditions of the reserve and the camp.

Water Supply.—The Lucucuck river, which runs through the institute land and has its rise in the seepage of snow water from the mountains, through a vast substratum of gravel, and issues from the ground about half a mile distant, constitutes the source of our water-supply. This stream is perennial, clear and swift-flowing ; and though impregnated somewhat strongly with iron, is undoubtedly wholesome, and ample to supply a city having a population of many thousands.

Fire Protection.—We regard it as counting for something in point of fire-protection that the material of which our institute (with its household of over one hundred lives) is built, is brick. The windows of the dormitories are provided with fire escapes ; barrels of water are kept in the higher halls ; buckets are kept exclusively for use in case of fire where they may be had instantly, and Carr chemical engines and fireman's axes as supplied by the department. During the year a new well has been sunk as an added factor of security in case of fire, supplied with pump and hose attachment ; also a fire-brigade has been organized which is given frequent drills for the purpose of securing efficiency.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with hot air, generated by two furnaces, the Smead-Dowd being the system in use. The fuel used is wood, of which we consume for cooking, laundry and heating, about three hundred cords per annum. We are still dependent upon coal oil for lighting, which we do not regard with entire satisfaction. Gas is not available, nor electricity ; acetylene gas is perhaps the coming light for use in places removed from the great lighting systems of the cities ; we have sought estimates of its cost, and all the information available respecting its use, but do not yet see our way clear to adopt it.

Recreation.—To each child is secured in the arrangements of study and work for the day, ample opportunity for recreation, this being held as important as study and

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as necessary as food ; as necessary for health as food and as important for study as books, and wonderful is the capacity which all healthy boys and girls—large and small—have for it. Neither boys nor girls care to occupy themselves with indoor games when the weather admits of their being outside ; and though games of various kinds for indoors and for the long evenings when the days are short, are provided, yet they are indulged in by the few. Indeed most of the pupils are inclined to spend their spare time indoors in reading rather than in games. Hence we seek to provide wholesome light reading for them. Outdoors the game of games is football, of which they never grow weary. Their interest in this game has been heightened by the friendly matches which have been played between the senior institute team and the Chilliwack team, in answer to a challenge by the latter, the result of the two matches played having been to leave the laurels on the heads of our boys, somewhat, it must be confessed, to the chagrin of their opponents. In the monthly letters home which followed the matches, these events formed the staple item of news. The band, and the band only, divides the honours of the recreation hour with football. Their interest in this is also enhanced by the fact that the band is much sought after at the social functions which are given in the country around. During last season, not a garden party was given in the whole surrounding country for which our band was not secured to furnish music.

Remarks.—Several of our pupils who had been for the longest time under training with us, were discharged during the year. We hear good accounts of them, and already some of them have returned to pay a visit to what was so long their home, and is still more home to them than any where else on earth. We are meeting our ex-pupils frequently and are very pleased to learn that so many of them are doing well, and have acquired for themselves a reputation for ability to do well the work in which they are engaged. They earn good wages and enjoy the confidence of their employers.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAMLOOPS, July 15, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about two miles from the town of Kamloops, which is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway. The background of bordering hills, and the fine groves lining both banks of the river make the position of the school very pleasant in the spring and summer.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school comprises three hundred and twenty acres surrendered by the Kamloops Indians for the purposes of the industrial school. Of this land, about fifteen acres are under cultivation in fields, garden and orchard ; the remainder, consisting of sandy hills and broken land, is only fit for grazing. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor timber available for fuel.

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Buildings.—The main building contains on the ground floor the parlour, office, dining-room, kitchen and the laundry, with four bath-rooms and bake-oven. The second story is taken up by a dormitory for girls, the girls' class-room and the chapel. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation-room, dormitory and bed-rooms for the Sisters. To the north, about one hundred feet from the main building is the boys' home, which contains store-rooms, recreation-rooms, the dormitory and class-room; and also two bed-rooms for the officers. The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe-shops, two stables and barn, the cellar, the ice-house, the three-roomed cottage for officers, the girls' summer-house, the windmill tower and the tank-tower.

All these buildings are kept in good condition, but the kitchen floor needs to be renovated, and part of the main buildings should be repainted. A new hen-house, 10 x 12 feet, with yard inclosed by chicken-netting, was built in the early spring. The addition to the girls' house, which consists of a large recreation-room and a dormitory, 24 x 22 feet, is still in an unfinished state, but will soon be ready for occupation.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate sixty pupils and seven officers.

Attendance.—At the end of the year twenty-seven boys and twenty-seven girls were in attendance, but owing to the unavoidable absence of some pupils during the year, the average attendance was about fifty. Three boys were regularly discharged by the department, and eight new pupils were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were in the morning, from a quarter to nine till twelve o'clock, every week-day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon of every week-day, from a quarter to five till a quarter past six. The teacher is very efficient and painstaking, and deserves to be congratulated on the progress made by the pupils.

The girls, under the kind management of Sister M. Paula, have also made gratifying progress; they attended school from two to five in the afternoon, and had half an hour's study in the evening. The programme of studies, prepared by the department, is followed as closely as possible.

At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
“ II.	1
“ III.	15
“ IV.	8
“ V.	16
“ VI.	7
	<hr/>
	54

Farm and Garden.—The drawbacks to successful farming and gardening here are the scarcity of good land, the difficulty of getting water for irrigation and the periodical overflows of the Thompson river. The garden, now containing four acres, is protected by a substantial dike, which serves also as a wagon road. The product, last year, was sufficient for the needs of the institution, but this year the crops will be very light. There was very little snow during the winter, and no rain at all in the spring. The ground was so dry at the seed-time that most of the seeds failed to germinate. The windmill, which supplies some of the water required for irrigation, was blown down in a storm, and it took time to purchase and erect a new one. A 'Myers' horse-power and 'Low Down' pump combined, was ordered early in the spring for irrigation purposes, but was delayed in transit and could be used only in the latter part of May. It was late in the season before we were able to obtain water from the Indians' irrigation ditch. The extreme drought during the spring was followed by cold weather in June, and the growth has been so slow that probably beans, tomatoes and corn will not

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ripen. One-third of the potatoes did not sprout ; carrots, onions and mangolds are almost a total failure. Raspberries are plentiful, and the vines are well fruited. Apple, pear and plum trees, promised well in the spring, but crows devastated the orchard, and there is very little fruit left.

The alfalfa crop is good, as usual, but the rest of the hay crop, consisting of oats and wheat sown for fodder, is a failure.

At the present time our stock consists of four horses, three milch cows, two cows which will calve in the fall, two yearling heifers and three calves.

All the boys, when not engaged in the shops, work in the fields and garden ; they milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn.

Industries Taught.—Carpentering.—Twelve boys have received more or less instruction in this trade ; some have made very good progress. They built the new hen-house, nearly completed the addition to the girls' house, renewed the sewerage drains, enlarged the wood-shed, helped in erecting the new windmill and did considerable work about the tank-tower and horse-power. They were also employed for a few days on the neighbouring reserve in the work of enlarging the church building.

Painting.—Three boys have painted the recreation-room, the school-room, the lavatory and hall, and they have done the work well.

Shoemaking.—As no instructor could be engaged for the shoe-shop, one of the old apprentices was put in charge of it, and under his direction, five boys have learned to repair shoes, and, as a rule, they have done well all the work needed in that line.

Girls' Work.—Under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Ann, the girls do the cooking, baking, washing and learn all the branches of housekeeping. They are taught hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy needlework, crochet-work, and the making of lace and artificial flowers. They have made all their dresses and underwear, and also shirts and drawers for the boys. At the last exhibition held in Kamloops a special prize for the best collection of girls' work was awarded to them, and a rug, made by them, obtained the first prize.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training of Indian children is the most important and the most difficult ; it requires a constant teaching of the necessity and advantages of cleanliness and purity of body and mind, of honesty, truthfulness and self-control. But to render the teaching effective, a continuous supervision must be exercised over the children, not indeed to remove from them all the occasions of doing wrong, but rather to train their own will to the faithful discharge of their duties to God and man. The correction, duly administered, of an occasional infraction of the rules of morality, is often more successful in building up the moral character than long exhortations. A system of marking faults committed is carried on, and at least once a day attention is publicly called to these faults ; the wrong-doers are reprehended and, if deemed necessary, punished. The usual mode of punishment is to make the children do some extra work during recreation hours. The most efficacious means to promote the moral conduct of the children is to ground them well in the truths of religion and in the practice of Christian virtue. With this end in view, religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. On Sunday, the pupils assemble three times in the chapel ; and one hour is devoted to the singing of sacred hymns and explanation of the gospel.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to have to record the death of one of our most promising pupils. She died at the school on December 10, after an illness of three weeks, during which she was almost daily visited by Dr. Wade, and devotedly nursed day and night by the Sisters and girls. Her disease was at first pleurisy, but scarcely was she cured of that, when she was attacked by rheumatic fever, which carried her off. Another girl hurt her foot and was incapacitated for three months from following the routine of the school. With these exceptions, the health of the pupils has been excellent, and their healthy appearance is noticed by all the visitors.

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The sanitary condition is good. The sewerage drain has been renewed and improved. Ventilation is done by means of the windows and carefully attended to. In the boys' class-room, the lower sash is raised and the space left under it is filled by a piece of board; the fresh air gets in through the space left between the lower part of the upper sash and the upper part of the lower one. The boys' closets have light plank boxes, which are taken out every week for emptying. Lye, phenyle and chloride of lime are used as disinfectants.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the house from a well dug near the river. The pump is operated by horse-power, and the water is kept in a tank, placed near the laundry. The tank is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all around with saw-dust. Thus the water is kept fresh and pure from all pollution.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances on hand are as follows :—

1. Four chemical extinguishers, furnished by the department.
2. Two fireman's axes, also supplied by the department.
3. Three strong ladders permanently attached to the buildings; three long ladders and a few smaller ones kept in proximity to the buildings, the small ones to be used inside the house in case of necessity.
4. One or two buckets full of water, kept in the rooms wherever a stove is placed. Six fire-buckets in the boys' building, besides a number of others which are also used for other purposes. In the laundry, a dozen buckets or more are always on hand.
5. One water tank near the laundry, of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons, with two taps, but as there is not sufficient pressure hose cannot be used in connection with them, and the water would have to be carried in buckets. Another tank, of a capacity of about twelve hundred gallons, was erected last year on a tower as high as the highest building. This tank is filled from the well near the river, by means of a force pump. The hose in connection with it, is one and one-quarter inch, and can be attached to any of the three hydrants, placed, one near the boys' building, another near the kitchen and the third at the foot of the tower. The boys are trained in the operating of the fire-hose, and at a moment's notice a stream of water may be directed to any part of the roofs or buildings. But I regret to say that, although the tank seems to be well protected against frost by several layers of tar paper, the water could not be used during the severe weather of last winter; to prevent such an occurrence, it will be necessary to have a stove placed in the tower.

Heating and Lighting.—Only ordinary box-stoves are used for the purpose of heating, and coal oil is the only means of lighting.

Recreation.—The pupils have half an hour of recreation in the morning, half an hour at noon and from half-past six in the evening till bed-time. The principal outdoor sports are baseball in the summer and skating in the winter. The brass band provides another form of recreation; one of the pupils is the leader.

The girls indulge in the ordinary amusements, suitable to their sex; some of them are very fond of reading; on Sundays and holidays, walks, drives and excursions are in order. But the chief delight of the pupils is to listen to the gramophone.

General Remarks.—I cannot close this report without extending my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, for his kindness and the interest he takes in the welfare of this institution. We were delighted to welcome him three times this year. I have much pleasure also, in thanking Mr. Irwin, the Indian agent, for his promptness in giving us assistance whenever it is needed. I would also mention the visit of Rev. Father Lacombe, the great missionary of the Northwest, who was well pleased with the healthy appearance of the children.

I have, &c.,

ALPH. M. CARION,
Principal.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. EUGENE P. O., July 1, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is agreeably situated on St. Mary's reserve, and about five miles from Cranbrook, which is our nearest railway depot.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school and owned by the department is twenty acres. In addition, we have rented one hundred and twenty acres in order that the children could receive a more thorough training in farming, as this knowledge is considered one of the most essential parts of their education.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. These are kept in repair and are in good condition. The main structure consists of entrance hall, office, children's parlour, staff dining-room, kitchen, pantry, girls' school-room, containing five windows, and dormitory for the employees who have no superintendence of the children outside of the regular hours. At the right is situated the girls' home, which is partitioned into recreation and sewing-room, refectory, lavatory and dormitory. This spring the dormitory has been painted, the bedding renewed and many other minor improvements made. Situated at the left of the main building is the boys' home. This, although larger, is on the same plan as the girls' home, with the exception that the school-room adjoins the recreation-room, and the dormitory is in two sections; one for the large boys, with the foreman, the other for the small boys, with a superintendent. The surrounding buildings, which add to the beauty of the place, are systematically distributed to facilitate the works or trades of the different departments. They are as follows: on the girls' side—laundry, bakery and supply-store. Back of the main building are the dairy and ice-house, with adjoining meat-house, also the foreman's house. On the boys' side are the shoe-shop, carpenter-shop, implement-shed, barns, stables and other like buildings.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for sixty children and ten members of the staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was fifty-four.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is in force, the school hours being, for the boys, from 8.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m., and for the girls, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons to the pupils and particular attention is given that they utilize well their time in school. On the whole the progress has been very satisfactory. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	8
“ II.	8
“ III.	15
“ IV.	10
“ V.	10
“ VI.	2
	<hr/>
	53
	<hr/>

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Farm and Garden.—The boys receive instructions in farming and gardening, working each day under the supervision of the foreman. Two gardens are planted with fruit trees, gooseberry and currant bushes, and in one of these various vegetables such as carrots, onions, turnips, cabbages, beets and parsnips are grown. The fruit trees are not yet old enough to bear except in the smaller garden where present appearances indicate an abundance of fruit. The crop of oats is very promising and the plentiful rains have saved a great deal of labour.

Industries Taught.—The work for the boys consists chiefly in gardening, farming, clearing land and sawing and splitting wood.

Carpentering.—Carpentering this year, consisted in the repairing of premises, the building of fences, and the making of some useful furniture.

Shoemaking.—Our shoemakers were kept at work mending shoes and harness, which they did very creditably.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls learn to mend clothes and darn, also dress-making and fancy work. In household work they receive daily instruction, and learn to cook, bake, house-clean and do laundry and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to in every respect by those concerned in the children's welfare. Half an hour is daily devoted to the explaining of Christian doctrine, besides many short instructions are given to inculcate in them the principles of honesty and morality.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children, on the whole, has been good, and no sickness of a serious nature made its appearance among them during the year. Underground drains carry off the water from the kitchen and laundry, and disinfectants are used wherever necessary. The ventilation is good and the premises are kept clean.

Water Supply.—An ample supply of water is obtained from two wells, one in the kitchen-yard and the other in the boys' play-ground. For irrigation, the water is obtained from a mountain stream, from whence it is conveyed in trenches to the gardens and fields.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are in good order. Three Carr, glass-lined, fire-extinguishers are placed in convenient places; there are two fireman's axes, three ladders, two hose and twelve fire-pails constantly in readiness. The pupils are exercised weekly in the fire-drill.

Heating.—Our houses are heated entirely by wood stoves.

Recreation.—The boys have a variety of games, such as football, baseball, marble-playing, swimming, fishing and horse-back riding in summer; coasting, skating and indoor games during winter. The brass band still continues for them a favourite amusement. Five small boys have been added to it and are doing nicely. This year the band boys furnished the music for the Victoria day celebrations at Cranbrook. They were favourably commented on for their excellent music as well as for their gentlemanly behaviour. The girls in their own yard amuse themselves with croquet, the skipping-rope and like games. They while away the winter evenings with checkers, dominoes, story-books, music and singing.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I wish to mention my grateful appreciation of the interest taken in our work by Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, who, in correspondence with the children contributed much to their advancement by his words of wholesome advice. I beg also to tender my thanks to our worthy agent, Mr. Galbraith, who, in his regular official visits, examined the children in their different studies, and rendered valuable assistance by his kind encouragement and continued interest in our school.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,

Principal.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND P. O., July 15, 1901.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is in Telegraph bay, on Kuper island, situated about five miles from the milling town of Chemainus, on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. The location of the school is very pleasant, the surroundings and scenery being most attractive.

Land.—The land used by the institution forms part of the Pennalekut Indian reserve, on Kuper island. For the purposes of the school an area of about seventy acres was surrendered by the Pennalekut Indians. The land is level; most of the timber has been cut down; the soil is fair and under cultivation and used partly as pasturage and partly as hay-fields and vegetable garden.

Trees.—A great variety of shade trees ornament the surroundings of the buildings and the play-grounds; about two hundred fruit trees, though young, give promise of an abundant crop.

Buildings.—All the buildings, which are seventeen in number, are in excellent condition, the boys and girls occupying separate buildings.

1. The main buildings contain on the ground floor, parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room; on the second floor, girls' school-room, music-hall, chapel and two spare rooms.

2. The girls' home is used for a sewing-room, infirmary for girls, store-room, recreation and sitting-room on the first floor, and for dormitories, linen and bath-rooms with rooms for matron, teacher, cook, and assistant matron on the second floor.

3. The boys' home has on the lower floor the boys' infirmary, the store-room for provisions and clothing, the band and teacher's room, the lavatory, the boys' play-hall and school-room; on the upper floor, dormitory, linen-room, also bed-rooms for principal, foreman and shoemaker.

The outbuildings are as follows:—

4. Bakery, with modern brick oven.
5. Wood-shed for bakery and laundry.
6. Laundry, with three furnaces and boilers.
7. Dairy, with modern improvements.
8. Wood-shed for kitchen and house, with tool and oil compartments.
9. Boat-house, to shelter four boats.
10. Gymnasium; this building is also used for concerts and entertainments.
11. Carpenter and shoemaker-shops.
12. Lumber shed.
13. Stables, pig-sty and hen-house.
14. Barn and implement-shed.

The following new buildings were erected since my last report:—

15. Drying-house, 80 x 20 feet.
16. Addition to barn, 54 x 20 feet, with a lean-to.
17. Water-tank, 10 x 10 feet, and 7 feet high. Also three water-closets and bath-room for officers, size, 10 x 5 feet, 7 x 5 feet, and 11 x 5 feet.

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Accommodation.—There is room to accommodate at the school seventy-five pupils and eight officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was a fraction over sixty.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were, in the morning, from 9 till 12 noon, and in the afternoon, from 1.30 till 3, with an hour's study in the evening, from 7.30 till 8.30. The boys who are learning a trade work half a day at their respective trades and have half a day at school. The girls have school in the morning from 9 to 12 noon, with one hour's study in the evening. The afternoon is spent in the sewing-room. The boys and the girls have separate class-rooms with a teacher for each school. The progress made in the school-rooms was satisfactory.

At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	8
“ II.	3
“ III.	16
“ IV.	12
“ V.	16
“ VI.	6
	—
	61
	—

A total number of pupils of sixty-one, consisting of thirty-six boys and twenty-five girls.

Farm and Garden.—All the senior male pupils are taught farming and gardening, whilst the younger boys take care of the flower garden. Our vegetable crop, which was very promising last year, was greatly damaged by the cut-worms which infested British Columbia and the adjacent states. This year we have about five acres planted with potatoes and other vegetables.

Live Stock.—Our stock consists at the present time of one yoke of oxen, nine milch cows, one bull, five yearlings, nine young calves, nine pigs, and a large flock of poultry.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry.*—Six apprentices assisted the foreman in building a new drying-house, an addition to the barn and new water-closet ; they also made the necessary repairs to the other buildings.

Shoemaking.—The pupils who learn this trade take a deep interest in their work ; their instructor is well pleased with their progress. All the shoes used at the school are made in the shop, and all repairing is attended to by the apprentices.

Painting.—Two boys have painted all the new buildings and partly repainted the interior of our old buildings, in a very creditable manner.

Baking.—The senior pupils, under the direction of the cook, supply the institution with excellent bread.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls were very neat and clean, and did the housework with commendable interest. They were taught the art of cutting and fitting dresses, mending, darning and knitting ; also hand and machine sewing. They made various kinds of fancy work, which was greatly admired by visitors ; they manufactured all their own dresses as well as the underwear and the duck coats for the boys.

Besides these industrial branches, the older pupils have been instructed in laundry work, in milking and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils at all times were under the constant vigilance of some member of the staff. Great pains were taken to inculcate the highest standard of morality. Religious instruction was imparted daily from 5 till 5.30 p.m., and morning and evening prayers were said in common.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to have to report that during the year one pupil died at the school and three died at home, where they had been for a long

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time on sick leave. We were also visited by an epidemic of mumps from which almost every pupil suffered, and we had two cases of pleurisy and two of pneumonia, which were successfully treated at the school. The sanitary condition, thanks to the liberal assistance of the department, is now all that could be desired. The automatic flushing water-closets together with the sewerage system of vitrified pipes carry off all the refuse from laundry, kitchen and closets to the sea, below low-water mark. No garbage is allowed to remain on the premises and all rooms are thoroughly ventilated.

Water Supply.—A creek, supplied from natural springs, in close proximity to the buildings, furnishes a constant flow of pure, fresh water. By means of an hydraulic ram this water is forced into the new water-tank and thence is conveyed throughout all the buildings.

Fire Protection.—Every fortnight the pupils were drilled in the use of our fire-extinguishers, which consist of three Star chemical fire-engines, twenty fire-buckets, one hundred feet of fire-hose, two fire-axes, fire-ladders are on the roofs of all buildings, and ladders handy to every building. There are also stand-pipes in close proximity to all the principal buildings to which the fire-hose can readily be attached. In all the principal apartments there are water-taps with which the fire-hose can speedily be connected.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box-stoves alone are in use for heating purposes, whilst coal oil lamps supply the needed light.

Recreation.—The principal outdoor amusements for the boys are baseball, football, swimming and boating, during the summer. The indoor games consist of checkers, chess, lotto and dominoes. They enjoy very much their practices with the band. This summer our band boys were again invited by the committee of the 24th of May celebration to play in the city of Victoria, and I am glad to say gave great satisfaction. The girls amuse themselves by swinging, skipping and playing hand-ball, whilst they enjoy the same indoor games as the boys.

General Remarks.—We sustained a great loss by the sudden death of our foreman, Mr. D. Gallant, who accidentally fell from the new water-tank and was instantly killed.

In closing this report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, and to Mr. W. R. Robertson, our Indian agent, for their unremitting attention and kindness on behalf of our school.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKAHTLA, August 31, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This school is situated in the village of Metlakahltla on the western side of the Tsimpsaan peninsula. It commands a pleasant and extensive view of land and sea.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The buildings with their divisions and dimensions are as under :—

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Boys' Division.—1. The main building, a two story frame structure. It has a frontage of 90 and a depth of 60 feet. The accommodation is sufficient for about thirty pupils and necessary staff.

2. A comfortable school-house, 49 x 35 feet, in which class-instruction is given.

3. A building, 70 x 22 feet, divided into laundry and bath-room, shoemaker and carpenter's shops and a wood-shed.

4. Blacksmith's shop and coal-house, 24 x 18 feet.

5. Stable, 22 x 10 feet.

6. Poultry-house, 20 x 8 feet.

Girls' Division.—7. A two-story frame building, 54 x 36 feet, with a wing 18 x 18 feet, and a one-story annex, 18 x 16 feet. It contains the rooms occupied by the matron and her assistants, the girls' dormitories, sitting, dining and store-rooms and a kitchen.

Since my last report considerable alterations were made in this building for the better accommodation of the pupils.

8. A meat-house and coal and wood-sheds, 67 x 10 feet.

9. A house, 36 x 18 feet, formerly used as a class-room but lately made into a laundry and store-room.

The buildings in the boys' division are government property. They are kept in good repair.

Gardens and Grounds.—The gardens are planted with gooseberry, currant, black-berry and raspberry bushes, and also the most useful vegetables, and all of these grow well. A few fruit trees have also been planted, but they do not look very promising. I think the climate does not suit the cultivation of large fruit. The appearance of the grounds in front of the school has been improved by fencing, trenching and planting.

Attendance.—The average attendance, until the beginning of March, was about fifty-eight—twenty-six boys and thirty-two girls. After that the attendance was reduced to twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, the number for which a per capita allowance is made by the department.

Class-room Work.—The boys and girls were taught in buildings separate from each other. The girls were, in the beginning of the year, taught by Miss Northen, afterwards by Miss Edwards and latterly by Miss Jackson. The boys were taught by the principal. The subjects of study and instruction were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, history, drawing, singing and religious knowledge.

Fair progress has been made. The standing of pupils on the roll for the last quarter was as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	1
“ II.	7
“ III.	16
“ IV.	12
“ V.	14
“ VI.	2

—

52

—

Industrial Work.—Thirteen of the pupils were instructed in carpentry and painting. They were chiefly employed making furniture, remodelling and papering rooms, repairing buildings, erecting fences and painting. All the boys worked occasionally at gardening. The girls received instruction in cooking, laundry, needle and house-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every opportunity is taken to teach the pupils their moral responsibilities and to persuade them to practise civility, kindness, obedience, truthfulness and honesty. Religious instruction is given daily.

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Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils with one or two exceptions was good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The drainage is good, and cleanliness is strictly enforced. The health of the boys was very good, there being scarcely any sickness among them, but the girls, I regret to say, were not so fortunate. Two of them died in the school, and another shortly after being discharged to her parents.

Water Supply.—The capacity of the tanks is nearly sufficient for domestic use; but in long continued hard frost, or in a dry summer, the supply of water in them would probably be found very insufficient, should any extensive fire break out.

Fire Protection.—The pupils have regular and frequent practice in the use of the appliances for extinguishing fire. The boys move quickly and handle the buckets and ladders very cleverly. Two or three more tanks and a small force-pump would greatly improve our means of extinguishing a fire. The Indians of this village, aided by contributions from missionaries, the Indian agent, and the employees of this school purchased a very good force-pump, but it is not likely to be of much use until a better supply of water is provided.

Heating.—All the rooms on the lower floors are heated by stoves, but the dormitories are not heated.

Recreation.—The chief outdoor pastimes of the boys are football, baseball and swimming, and indoors, draughts, crokinole and other games. The girls amused themselves with handball, skipping-ropes, &c.

General Remarks.—About the middle of February, Miss R. M. Davies was appointed matron in place of Miss Jackson, who again returned to the teaching of the girls. The Rev. J. H. Keen kindly gave religious instruction in the class-room, once a week. Mr. Todd, Indian agent, visited the school several times during the year.

The Sunday school continues under the kind superintendence of Miss West, assisted by a number of other ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society.

I have, &c.,

JNO. R. SCOTT,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
150-MILE HOUSE P. O., July 10, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The Williams Lake industrial school is situated on the right bank of the San José river and distant about four miles from Sugar Cane reserve.

Land.—In connection with the school there are about two thousand five hundred acres of land, the property of St. Joseph's mission.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the girls' school, the boys' school, kitchen and dining-rooms, harness-shop, carpenter-shop and meat-house. During the year a dwelling-house, 60 x 30, for the principal and assistants, as also a new granary, 22 x 30 feet, have been built.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for eighty to ninety pupils and necessary staff.

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Attendance.—The attendance throughout the year has been very regular.

Class-room Work.—Having taken charge of the school only in March, I am not in a position to ascertain the progress made by the pupils since last report. At the end of this fiscal year I find the pupils graded as follows :—

Standard I	.....	9
" II	.....	10
" III	.....	10
" IV	.....	11
" V	.....	10
		—
		50
		—

Farm and Garden.—Nearly all the boys learn farming, as all our Indians have large farms on their reserves. The girls have their little flower-gardens, of which they take good care.

Industries Taught.—Three boys are constantly employed in the harness-shop and two in the carpenter-shop. Their progress is good. The girls are instructed by the Sisters in everything a good housewife is expected to know : cooking, baking, laundry, needle and housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—This, of course, is attended to continually and by all who are in charge of the children. Both boys and girls receive religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children did not give us much anxiety this year. One boy, who was sick on my arrival, was sent home by the doctor's advice and died there during the month of May. The sanitary condition is satisfactory and is still improving.

Water Supply.—The management of the school has gone to great expense (about \$2,500) in order to provide an abundant water-supply. Before winter sets in, water-pipes will have been laid to all the buildings.

Fire Protection.—Besides the water-pipes just mentioned, we have chemical extinguishers and buckets always ready at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The lighting is by coal oil lamps and the heating by ordinary box-stoves.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have large play-grounds where they indulge in games suitable to their age and condition.

General Remarks.—All the ex-pupils, with very few exceptions, are doing well ; some are exemplary in every respect. In closing my report, I have much pleasure in thanking Superintendent A. W. Vowell for his kind visit to the school and his words of satisfaction spoken at the time of his official visit. I must also acknowledge the zealous co-operation of Indian Agent E. Bell, and his promptness in giving me all necessary information. Thanks are also due to the members of the staff for their faithful work throughout the year.

I have, &c.,

H. BOENING,
Principal.

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(Received too late for publication in proper position.)

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, October 22, 1901.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Lesser Slave lake (Church of England) boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—The school is situated about a mile south of Buffalo lake, over which it commands a good view, and is distant six miles from Lesser Slave lake proper. The Heart river, which passes within half a mile of the school, joins Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake.

The school is not situated on a reserve.

Land.—There is about fifty acres of land in connection with the school, the property of the Church Missionary Society. It consists of bush and prairie land; the soil is a sandy loam and is well adapted for all kinds of agricultural purposes.

Buildings.—The girls' home is 24 x 30 feet. On the ground floor is situated the children's dining-room, matron's sitting-room, and a sitting-room for the teacher and his wife—the latter being boys' matron; the upper floor comprises the girls' dormitory and matron's bed-room. There is an adjoining kitchen, 12 x 15 feet.

Last year a new wing, 32 x 34 feet, was added to the original building; the ground floor of which is occupied as a school-room and boys' day-room, and the upper floor is a boys' dormitory and teachers' bed-room.

The outbuildings consist of a new fish and ice-house combined, 18 x 28 feet, with a storehouse above; a new root-house, 15 x 12 feet; and implement-shed, 18 x 24 feet, also stables and an old storehouse with a bale-room above.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for fifty pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance.—Not including the day pupils in attendance at the school, we had a daily school average for the December, March and June quarters of thirty-four, thirty-nine and thirty-nine pupils, respectively. There were seventy pupils enrolled.

Class-room Work.—The studies taught at the school were English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, ethics, recitation, vocal music, religious instruction and cooking.

Farm and Garden.—The boys assist in all farm and garden work. This year we had about four acres of oats under cultivation, also two acres of potatoes, and a garden with half an acre well stocked with various kinds of vegetables. Milch cows and horses are kept at the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught agriculture.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health among the children at the school was good. Two closets, one for boys and one for girls, are situated about thirty yards from the school buildings.

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Water Supply.—During the summer, water is obtained from the river by means of a water-cart ; snow is used in winter.

Fire Protection.—This consists of two ladders, one of which is attached to the roof of the kitchen, and the other to the roof of the home.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by box-stoves, wood being the fuel used. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—This consists of football, baseball and indoor games of various kinds.

I have, &c.,

C. D. WHITE,
Principal.

PART II.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SHOWING Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools,
for the year ended June 30, 1901.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANAGE, ONT.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		565 00
From other sources		1,174 76
Contributed by way of clothing		26 00
Total receipts		1,764 76
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	107 00	
Food	859 03	
Clothing	212 30	
Fuel and light	65 33	
Equipment and furniture	34 87	
Building and repairs	45 50	
Miscellaneous	574 92	
Total expenditure	1,896 95	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		132 19
	1,896 95	1,896 95

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Methodist).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		3,665 75
Receipts and sales		56 19
Total receipts		3,721 94
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,200 00	
Food	1,141 00	
Clothing	962 93	
Equipment	310 10	
Fuel and light	87 44	
Freight	347 72	
Travelling expenses	34 60	
Drugs	2 05	
Paint	110 60	
Total expenditure	4,186 44	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		464 50
	4,186 44	4,186 44

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		3,274 53
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	300 00	
Food.....	1,648 00	
Clothing.....	1,535 00	
Fuel and light.....	150 00	
Heating system.....	2,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	175 00	
Total expenditure.....	5,808 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		2,533 47
	5,808 00	5,808 00

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		1,227 60
Treaty money for pupil.....		5 00
Cash on hand.....		22 80
From Northwest Committee.....		42 12
Total receipts.....		1,297 52
EXPENDITURE.		
Food.....	862 57	
Clothing.....	25 80	
Fuel and light.....	206 96	
Repairs.....	10 34	
Equipment.....	75 07	
Miscellaneous.....	58 79	
	1,297 52	1,297 52

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		2,155 20
Discount on bills.....		118 98
Value of clothing donated.....		198 35
Contributed from other sources.....		200 00
Total receipts.....		2,672 48
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	565 20	
Provisions.....	962 38	
Clothing.....	322 65	
Equipment, including stable expenses.....	465 71	
Building and repairs.....	701 07	
Miscellaneous, interest, insurance, etc.....	184 05	
Total expenditure.....	3,201 06	
Deficit, June 30, 1901, paid by Mission.....		528 58
	3,201 06	3,201 06

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on June 30, 1900.....		70 35
Government grant.....		2,639 60
From Church Committee.....		78 00
Clothing.....		900 00
Salaries.....		1,450 00
Total receipts.....		5,137 95
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,450 00	
Food.....	1,481 75	
Clothing.....	959 50	
Fuel and light.....	208 00	
Building and repairs.....	86 44	
Equipment.....	461 54	
Miscellaneous.....	358 45	
Total expenditure.....	5,004 58	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901.....	133 37	
	5,137 95	5,137 95

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS, N.W.T.

(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		2,344 80
Receipts from other sources (the Church, &c.).....		1,533 57
Value of clothing, &c., in bales.....		832 00
Total receipts.....		5,010 37
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1900.....	8 05	
Salaries.....	1,696 50	
Food.....	1,350 66	
Clothing.....	729 06	
Fuel and light.....	505 56	
Building and repairs.....	126 51	
Equipment and furnishings.....	558 63	
Miscellaneous.....	598 19	
Total expenditure.....	5,873 15	
Deficit, June 30, 1901.....		362 78
	5,373 15	5,373 15

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		3,552 00
Receipts from other sources (the Church, &c.).....		2,592 17
Value of clothing, &c., in bales.....		1,300 00
Total receipts.....		7,444 17
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1900.....	452 13	
Salaries.....	1,872 50	
Food.....	2,330 07	
Equipment and furnishings.....	717 02	
Clothing.....	1,100 96	
Fuel and light.....	307 85	
Building and repairs.....	353 23	
Miscellaneous.....	728 40	
Total expenditure.....	7,862 16	
Deficit, June 30, 1901.....		417 99
	7,862 16	7,862 16

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		1,274 00
" " for water supply		250 00
From other sources.....		200 00
Total receipts.....		1,724 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	250 00	
Food.....	750 00	
Clothing.....	100 00	
Fuel and light.....	800 00	
Building and repairs.....	850 00	
Equipment.....	200 00	
Miscellaneous.....	100 00	
Total expenditure.....	2,050 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		326 00
	2,050 00	2,050 00

LUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		3,235 00
From other sources.....		232 00
Total receipts.....		3,467 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	315 00	
Food.....	1,703 03	
Clothing.....	627 75	
Fuel and light.....	451 66	
Equipment.....	179 49	
Miscellaneous.....	207 98	
Accounts paid.....	500 00	
Total expenditure.....	3,984 91	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		517 91
	3,984 91	3,984 91

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		1,048 00
From other sources.....		677 00
Loan.....		600 00
Proceeds sale of garden produce.....		200 00
Total receipts.....		2,525 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	960 00	
Food.....	800 00	
Clothing.....	410 00	
Fuel and light.....	200 00	
Improvements.....	85 00	
Labour.....	25 00	
Miscellaneous.....	65 00	
Total expenditure.....	2,535 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		10 00
	2,535 00	2,535 00

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Presbyterian).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		2,456 90
Church grant.....		2,059 00
Amount contributed in clothing.....		626 00
Amount received from other sources.....		273 34
Total receipts.....		5,414 14
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,069 00	
Food.....	1,629 19	
Clothing.....	725 27	
Fuel and light.....	379 23	
Building and repairs.....	140 98	
Equipment and furniture (no special grant).....	133 60	
Extra labour.....	120 00	
Miscellaneous.....	223 00	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901.....	3 87	
	5,414 14	5,414 14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

COWESESSE' BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		1,420 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	406 18	
Food.....	1,037 19	
Clothing.....	278 10	
Fuel and light.....	46 55	
Building and repairs.....	12 68	
Equipment and furniture.....	322 80	
Miscellaneous.....	295 62	
Total expenditure.....	2,401 52	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		980 72
	2,401 52	2,401 52

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		9,317 73
Paint for buildings.....		600 00
Other sources.....		60 00
Total receipts.....		9,977 73
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,302 80	
Food.....	4,789 34	
Clothing.....	573 20	
Fuel and light.....	281 40	
Installation of acetylene gas.....	1,350 00	
Building and repairs.....	3,420 16	
Equipment and furniture.....	1,304 22	
Miscellaneous.....	2,530 11	
Total expenditure.....	16,551 23	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		6,573 50
	16,551 23	16,551 23

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, N.W.T.

(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant per capita.....		3,710 93
" " for repairs.....		1,000 00
New England Co. grant.....		242 00
Church Missionary Society grant.....		960 00
Proceeds sale of cattle and produce.....		167 56
Donations.....		88 15
Value of clothing received from Women's Auxiliary.....		260 00
Other sources.....		641 41
Total receipts.....		7,070 95
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, July 1, 1900.....	3,159 20	
Provisions.....	1,712 67	
Clothing.....	711 14	
Equipment.....	830 31	
Repairs.....	141 55	
Labour.....	254 95	
Allowance to pupils.....	261 99	
Fuel and light.....	390 70	
Salaries.....	1,043 60	
Miscellaneous.....	345 02	
Total expenditure.....	8,841 20	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,771 15
	8,841 20	8,841 20

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1900.....		42 16
Government grant.....		2,937 00
From other sources.....		200 00
Total receipts.....		3,179 16
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	700 00	
Food.....	1,815 00	
Clothing.....	505 15	
Fuel and light.....	115 45	
Total expenditure.....	3,170 60	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901.....	8 56	
	3,179 16	3,179 16

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

FILE HILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		1,144 15
From other sources.....		1,134 94
Value of clothing contributed.....		250 00
Total receipts.....		2,529 09
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	913 30	
Food, fuel and light.....	580 23	
Clothing.....	70 36	
Building and repairs.....	348 81	
Equipment and furniture.....	132 60	
Miscellaneous.....	192 00	
Total expenditure.....	2,237 30	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901.....	291 79	
	2,529 09	2,529 09

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant per capita.....		2,002 20
" " for building.....		100 00
Diocesan grant.....		441 76
From other sources.....		409 10
Value of clothing received.....		614 49
Total receipts.....		3,567 55
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	985 00	
Food.....	1,317 38	
Clothing.....	772 64	
Fuel and light.....	75 73	
Building, repairs, equipment, &c.....	240 99	
Miscellaneous.....	225 91	
	3,567 55	3,567 55

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

HOLY ANGELS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....			2,880 00
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	1,000 00		
Food.....	1,552 50		
Fuel and light.....	440 00		
Clothing.....	1,551 90		
Total expenditure.....	4,544 40		1,664 40
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....			
	4,544 40		4,544 40

ISLE À LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....			854 00
Special receipts.....			53 00
Total receipts.....			917 00
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	525 00		
Food.....	440 00		
Clothing.....	410 00		
Fuel and light.....	190 00		
Building and repairs.....	45 00		
Miscellaneous.....	22 00		
Total expenditure.....	1,632 00		705 00
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....			
	1,632 00		1,632 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901.—*Con.*

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,108 40
From other sources		75 00
Total receipts		2,183 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,320 00	
Food	935 54	
Clothing	494 55	
Fuel and light	125 00	
Building and repairs	67 25	
Equipment and furniture	112 25	
Miscellaneous	146 60	
Total expenditure	3,201 19	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,017 79
	3,201 19	3,201 19

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE, N.W.T.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,846 40
Receipts from blacksmith's shop and ranch		415 00
Total receipts		3,261 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,165 00	
Provisions and clothing	3,179 74	
Ranch and ranch buildings	726 48	
Labour and freight	297 33	
Office expenses and interest	55 59	
Fuel and light	239 93	
Water lease	50 00	
Material for blacksmith's shop	212 53	
Equipment	304 18	
Games	4 00	
Total expenditure	7,224 78	
Paid by Methodist Missionary Society		3,963 38
	7,224 78	7,224 78

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901.—*Con.*

UNION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		1,152 00
Territorial government grant towards salary of teacher..		202 46
Received from private sources.....		1,880 29
" " Women's Auxiliary for salary of two of staff.....		240 00
Value of clothing and bedding received from Women's Auxiliary.....		238 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,180 00	
Groceries and provisions.....	1,373 00	
Coal oil and lamps.....	97 50	
Wood and stoves.....	133 00	
Furniture, desks and beds.....	129 25	
Buildings and repairs.....	800 00	
	8,712 75	8,712 75

UNION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		3,027 80
Amount received from boarders.....		489 64
" contributed from other sources.....		981 98
" received in gifts.....		81 00
" borrowed.....		219 67
Total receipts.....		5,200 09
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1900.....	716 06	
Salaries and expenses of staff.....	664 60	
Salaries of servants.....	297 75	
Food.....	2,500 12	
Clothing.....	534 30	
Fuel and light.....	155 73	
Equipment and furniture.....	622 22	
Miscellaneous.....	490 33	
Total expenditure.....	5,763 61	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		563 52
	5,763 61	5,763 61

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901.—*Con.*

PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant per capita.....		1,024 80
Receipts from other sources, the Church, etc.....		1,078 09
Value of clothing, etc., in sales.....		832 00
Total receipts.....		3,246 89
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1900.....	155 62	
Salaries.....	969 35	
Food.....	1,041 57	
Clothing.....	483 38	
Fuel and light.....	122 95	
Building and repairs.....	167 07	
Equipment and furnishings.....	194 50	
Miscellaneous.....	277 47	
Total expenditure.....	3,421 95	
Deficit, June 30, 1901.....		175 06
	3,421 95	3,421 95

PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		1,649 61
EXPENDITURE.		
Food.....	1,067 00	
Clothing.....	300 00	
Fuel and light.....	200 00	
Building and repairs.....	80 00	
Furniture.....	80 00	
Travelling expenses.....	104 00	
Digging well.....	100 00	
Painting house.....	40 00	
Miscellaneous.....	50 00	
Total expenditure.....	2,021 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		371 40
	2,021 00	2,021 00

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		2,168 40
Missionary Society.....		1,650 00
Clothing from W. F. M. S.....		600 00
Total receipts.....		4,418 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,050 00	
Food.....	1,000 00	
Clothing.....	800 00	
Fuel and light.....	300 00	
Miscellaneous.....	668 40	
Total expenditure.....	4,818 40	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		400 00
	4,818 40	4,818 40

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita.....		909 60
" " special for painting.....		201 88
Received from other sources, the Church, &c.....		714 23
Value of clothing, &c., in bales.....		812 00
Total receipts.....		2,137 71
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1900.....	193 42	
Salaries.....	606 50	
Food.....	470 57	
Equipment and furnishings.....	150 50	
Clothing.....	261 25	
Fuel and light.....	155 08	
Building and repairs.....	420 77	
Miscellaneous.....	111 25	
Total expenditure.....	2,330 21	
Deficit, June 30, 1901.....		192 50
	2,330 21	2,330 21

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		5,407 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries—none paid.....		
Farm worker.....	720 00	
Wages of baker.....	240 00	
Food.....	1,087 00	
Clothing.....	418 54	
Fuel and light.....	52 34	
Buildings.....	1,514 00	
Last year's deficit.....	9,228 75	
Miscellaneous.....	150 00	
Total expenditure.....	13,410 63	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		8,008 23
	13,410 63	13,410 63

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita.....		189 60
" " for building.....		2,500 00
Total receipts.....		2,689 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	150 00	
Food.....	201 98	
Clothing.....	212 22	
Fuel and light.....	25 00	
Buildings.....	2,850 00	
Equipment and furniture.....	482 50	
Miscellaneous.....	80 50	
Total expenditure.....	4,005 20	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,315 60
	4,005 20	4,005 20

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Presbyterian).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,500 00
Church grant.....		1,489 70
Clothing from W.F.M.S.....		350 00
Total receipts.....		3,339 70
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,263 70	
Food.....	910 81	
Clothing.....	390 78	
Fuel and light.....	40 00	
Building and repairs.....	91 75	
Equipment and furniture.....	360 54	
Miscellaneous	282 12	
	3,339 70	3,339 70

CLAYOQUOT BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		2,186 00
Contributions from other sources.....		160 00
Total receipts.....		2,346 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	598 50	
Food.....	1,333 59	
Clothing.....	870 50	
Fuel and light.....	201 20	
Building and repairs.....	534 01	
Equipment and furniture.....	720 38	
Miscellaneous	132 10	
Total expenditure.....	4,390 28	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		2,044 28
	4,390 28	4,390 28

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME, B.C.

(Methodist).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1900.....		95 73
Government grant.....		1,200 00
Women's Missionary Society grant.....		2,984 25
From other sources.....		1 50
Total receipts.....		4,281 48
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,450 00	
Food.....	1,108 92	
Fuel and light.....	283 20	
Building and repairs.....	420 60	
Equipment and furniture.....	165 25	
Miscellaneous.....	499 74	
Total expenditure.....	4,364 22	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		82 74
	4,364 22	4,364 22

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		3,600 00
Proceeds of farm and garden.....		1,800 00
Grant from Mission.....		2,125 00
From other sources.....		275 25
Total receipts.....		7,800 25
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,940 00	
Food.....	4,520 00	
Clothing.....	300 00	
Fuel and light.....	425 25	
Building and repairs.....	500 00	
Equipment and furniture.....	325 45	
Miscellaneous.....	798 00	
Total expenditure.....	8,808 70	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,008 45
	8,808 70	8,808 70

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,965 00
From the Church		800 00
Total receipts.....		2,765 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Food and clothing.....	2,100 00	
Equipment.....	230 00	
Farm instructor's wages.....	860 00	
Fuel and light.....	75 00	
	2,765 00	2,765 00

YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1900.....		91 83
Government grant		1,347 00
Donations		128 00
Grant from S.P.O.K.		490 00
Proceeds from sale of fruit.....		45 00
Grant from New England Society.....		1,660 00
Total receipts.....		3,751 83
EXPENDITURE.		
Insurance.....	116 00	
Repairs.....	275 00	
Laundry.....	237 00	
Salaries.....	340 00	
Gift.....	12 00	
Cost of management.....	1,255 00	
Travelling expenses.....	12 55	
Hospital and medicines.....	25 00	
Equipment.....	25 00	
Stationery.....	25 50	
Freight.....	35 00	
Boots and shoes.....	15 00	
Garden seeds, &c.....	10 00	
Total expenditure.....	2,383 05	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901.....	1,368 78	
	3,751 83	3,751 83

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

MOHAWK INSTITUTE, ONT.

(Undenominational).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		5,460 00
Receipts from industrial departments		2,847 31
Cash receipts from sales—trade, \$16.43; farm, \$2,709.20		2,725 63
Total receipts		11,032 94
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,712 40	
Food	3,370 28	
Clothing	1,227 77	
Washing, heating and lighting	969 50	
Repairs and insurance	485 04	
Furniture, bedding and house sundries	326 74	
Printing, postage and office expenses	34 50	
Medical expenses	143 37	
Funeral	11 00	
Sundries—school requisites, library, prizes, telephone, etc.	228 79	
Material and wages for industrial departments	4,272 04	
Total expenditure	13,771 43	
Excess of expenditure over receipts (paid by New England Company)		2,738 49
	13,771 43	13,771 43

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.

(Methodist).

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Estimated value of stock, June 30, 1900		17,524 27
Salaries of principal, teachers, matron, cook and domestic servants	2,045 90	
Farm labour, \$1,474.06; blacksmithing, \$144.79	1,618 84	
Farm implements and repairs, \$414.55; harness and repairs, \$79.04	493 59	
Live stock purchased, \$2,447.78; feed, \$576.54	3,024 32	
Seed and fruit trees, grain and grinding	667 68	
Travelling expenses, \$48.55; freight and express, \$42.33	90 88	
Groceries, provisions, coal and wood	1,700 74	
Books, stationery, printing and postage	115 18	
Clothing and material, boots and shoes	717 24	
Dry goods, \$349.99; hardware, \$261.88	611 87	
Medical attendance and drugs	41 03	
Furnishings, \$181.75; school furniture, \$104.40	286 15	
Pasture, rent of land, \$188.47; lighting, \$58.29	246 76	
Insurance, \$80; wood ashes, \$40.82; incidentals, \$101.02	221 84	
Tile draining, \$105.16; fencing, \$10; plaster and lime, \$27.05	142 21	
Shoemaker's wages and material	217 88	
Material in carpenter shop	103 60	
		12,345 71
Less by sale of live stock	7,433 84	
" proceeds of work in shoe shop	213 59	
" " carpenter shop	187 26	
Present estimated value of live stock on June 30, 1901	15,998 21	
		23,832 90
Government grant, per capita		6,037 08
		6,000 00
Deficit, June 30, 1901		37 08

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.

(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		4,212 00
" (special purposes).....		62 37
From other sources.....		4,800 00
Total receipts.....		9,074 37
EXPENDITURE		
Salaries.....	2,954 79	
Food.....	3,233 09	
Clothing.....	979 65	
Fuel and light.....	955 72	
Buildings and repairs.....	240 76	
Equipment and furniture.....	19 34	
Office expenses, insurance, &c.....	295 36	
Travelling expenses.....	113 74	
Hospital expenses and doctor.....	287 88	
Pocket money.....	64 70	
Laundry expenses.....	131 64	
Miscellaneous.....	87 18	
Deficit, July 1, 1900.....	795 39	
Total expenditure.....	10,159 24	
Apparent gross deficit.....		1,084 87
	10,159 24	10,159 24
	\$ cts.	
Gross deficit.....	1,084 87	
Partially covered by stock and cash due from S.P.C.K., England..	415 85	
Actual cash deficit.....	669 02	
	1, 84 87	1,084 87

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, ONT.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		6,000 00
" " for two day teachers.....		600 00
Clothing contributed by parents.....		50 00
Amounts contributed by mission.....		3,835 00
		10,485 00
EXPENDITURE		
Salaries.....	1,388 00	
Board and clothing of staff.....	2,600 00	
Food.....	2,950 00	
Clothing.....	1,350 00	
Fuel.....	450 00	
Light.....	450 00	
Repairs.....	1,195 00	
Paid to apprentices.....	102 00	
	10,485 00	10,485 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Methodist .

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1900.		84 61
Government grant (per capita)		11,958 00
Methodist Missionary Society grant		42 00
Receipts from sales of farm stock		148 83
Inspector's board		17 00
Total receipts		12,250 44
EXPENDITURE.		
Provisions	3,210 61	
Clothing	1,899 72	
House expenses	274 11	
Repairs	52 60	
Farm expenses	395 61	
" equipment	94 41	
House "	410 81	
Salaries	4,358 02	
Light	134 71	
Games	40 00	
Fuel	994 40	
Carpenter shop	31 48	
Transport of pupils	68 30	
Interest and discount	12 48	
Office expenses	65 20	
Telegrams	5 52	
Freight	20 85	
Travelling expenses	128 50	
Extra labour	43 55	
Total expenditure	12,249 88	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901	0 56	
	12,250 44	12,250 44

*ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government		17,591 90
Sundry receipts		578 71
		18,170 51
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	4,287 88	
Stock and equipment	1,283 69	
Dry-goods and clothing	2,088 24	
Groceries and provisions	3,386 07	
Material and repairs	727 49	
Fuel and light	1,669 09	
Travelling expenses	1,195 78	
Building and fixtures	2,652 32	
Miscellaneous	367 59	
Indian Department (sundry receipts)	511 88	
	18,170 51	18,170 51

*NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the Government.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

*RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		23,133 68
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	5,183 46	
Food	5,616 20	
Clothing	2,906 02	
Fuel	2,092 38	
Light	114 28	
Building and repairs	3,467 04	
Miscellaneous	3,104 87	
	23,133 68	23,133 68

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance of government grant, March quarter, 1900		84 32
Government grant (per capita)		9,528 70
Government grant, furnaces, closets and wash troughs		1,515 85
One steam boiler sold		75 00
Total receipts		11,206 87
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1900	80 14	
Provisions	2,681 56	
Clothing	1,631 08	
Fuel and light	567 58	
House equipment	432 63	
" special grant	1,515 85	
Salaries	2,944 35	
Miscellaneous	1,587 29	
Total expenditure	11,740 48	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		536 61
	11,740 48	11,740 48

*NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the Government.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901.—*Con*,

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		14,090 38
" " buildings and repairs		2,183 61
From other sources		1,960 88
Total receipts		18,224 87
EXPENDITURE.		
Trade shops	64 37	
Farm and garden	577 08	
Live stock	143 00	
House equipment and furniture	507 13	
Clothing	2,657 80	
Dispensary and medical attendance	8 60	
Games and entertainment	28 67	
Express and freight	237 51	
Labour	107 87	
Fuel and heating	2,018 75	
Light	229 83	
Miscellaneous	59 55	
Provisions	4,703 29	
Repairs and buildings	2,195 79	
Salaries	4,230 15	
School material	45 97	
Telegrams and travelling expenses	111 35	
Total expenditure	17,907 61	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901.	317 26	
	18,224 87	18,224 87

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	
Salaries	2,718 04	
Food	2,534 37	
Clothing	1,700 31	
Furnishing	174 63	
Management	2,088 50	
Buildings	870 39	
Total expenditure		10,086 24

NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the Government.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant per capita, balance 1899-1900.....			1,145 80
" " " " year 1900-1901.....			24,217 21
" " " above per capita for buildings, medical attendance, equip- ment, repairs and postage.....			1,799 98
Amount earned by shops.....			1,411 21
" overdrawn at bank.....			327 80
Total receipts.....			28,902 00
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries { Paid out of per capita grant, \$7,255.30 } " above " " " 600.00 }.....		7,855 30	
Provisions.....		7,749 66	
Clothing.....		3,240 58	
Fuel and light.....		2,768 10	
Building and repairs { Paid out of p. c. grant, \$808.85 } " above " " " 606.39 }.....		1,415 24	
Equipment { Paid out of p. c. grant, \$944.89 } " above " " " 243.85 }.....		1,188 75	
Miscellaneous { Paid out of p. c. grant, \$6,547.45 } " above " " " 349.73 }.....		6,997 18	
Total expenditure.....		31,214 81	
Balance on hand, July 1, 1900.....			19 62
Capitation grant due 1900-1901.....			1,243 85
Deficit, June 30, 1901.....			1,049 34
		31,214 81	31,214 81

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Methodist).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand, July 1, 1900.....		9 74
Methodist Missionary Society, earnings of school.....		8,600 00
Indian Department.....		1,908 59
Unpaid accounts.....		321 82
EXPENDITURE		
Interest and discount.....	19 50	
Clothing.....	1,287 22	
Drugs.....	80 26	
Engine-house.....	18 75	
Fixtures.....	10 80	
Fuel.....	205 60	
Games.....	38 19	
House equipment.....	447 47	
House expenses.....	191 53	
Light.....	89 23	
Office expenses.....	64 83	
Provisions.....	2,543 77	
Repairs and new buildings.....	744 51	
Salaries.....	3,712 53	
School material.....	4 29	
Travelling expenses.....	452 24	
Carpenter's shop equipment.....	3 10	
Farm equipment.....	834 26	
Farm.....	406 77	
Farm live stock.....	69 00	
Cash on hand, June 30, 1901.....	7 30	
	10,740 15	10,740 15

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Presbyterian).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1900.....		35 05
Government grant (per capita).....		9,513 00
Amount of contributions from other sources.....		1,945 61
Total receipts.....		11,493 66
EXPENDITURE		
Salaries.....	3,638 15	
Provisions.....	3,178 50	
Clothing.....	834 66	
Fuel and light.....	1,633 02	
House and kitchen equipment.....	506 04	
Miscellaneous.....	1,588 94	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901.....	54 35	
	11,493 66	11,493 66

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		9,334 95
" " for repairs.....		150 00
Farm produce sold.		1,340 15
Total receipts.....		10,825 10
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	4,634 00	
Food.....	2,851 47	
Clothing.....	791 54	
Fuel and light.....	748 10	
Buildings and repairs.....	175 20	
Equipment and furniture.....	320 55	
Miscellaneous.....	774 41	
New goods purchased.....	1,609 75	
Total expenditure.....	11,905 02	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,079 92
	11,905 02	11,905 02

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		2,127 67
Church Missionary Society.....		480 00
From other sources.....		50 00
From carpenter's shop.....		196 90
Total receipts.....		2,854 57
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	985 00	
Food.....	811 75	
Clothing.....	875 00	
Fuel and light.....	126 25	
Equipment.....	73 00	
Repairs.....	36 00	
Miscellaneous.....	123 50	
Deficit, July 1, 1900.....	419 08	
Total expenditure.....	2,968 58	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		114 01
	2,968 58	2,968 58

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Methodist).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		2,386 00
Receipts from sales of live stock, wheat, hay and other produce, also from trades department.....		1,765 10
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	3,682 70	
Food.....	2,756 15	
Clothing.....	1,383 80	
Fuel and light.....	314 52	
Building and repairs.....	402 39	
Equipment and furniture.....	2,037 74	
Miscellaneous.....	573 80	
	11,151 10	11,151 10

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1900.....		51 72
Government grant.....		6,428 50
Receipts from farm and shoe-shop.....		19 76
Miscellaneous.....		8 00
Total receipts		6,507 98
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,765 00	
Food.....	1,476 95	
Clothing.....	552 61	
Fuel and light.....	173 25	
Building and repairs.....	331 36	
Equipment and furniture.....	505 94	
Miscellaneous.....	674 05	
Total expenditure	6,479 16	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1901.....	28 82	
	6,507 98	6,507 98

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		6,500 00
From farm produce.....		350 00
Total receipts.....		6,850 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	1,380 00	
Food.....	3,000 00	
Clothing.....	1,400 00	
Fuel and light.....	85 00	
Lumber.....	100 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00	
Total expenditure.....	7,085 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		245 00
	7,085 00	7,085 00

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		6,500 00
From other sources.....		63 55
Special grant for sewer system.....		204 15
Balance on hand, July 1, 1900.....		4 86
Total receipts.....		6,772 56
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,587 50	
Food.....	1,802 83	
Clothing.....	985 87	
Fuel and light.....	74 35	
Building and repairs.....	332 31	
Equipment and furniture.....	286 39	
Cost of sewer system.....	204 15	
Miscellaneous.....	310 99	
Total expenditure.....	6,884 39	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		111 83
	6,884 39	6,884 39

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1901—*Con.*

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Government grant, per capita.....		5,822 21
Milk sold.....		40 28
Receipts from work done by instructor and pupils.....		48 75
Fuel sold.....		27 00
Total receipts.....		5,938 24
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit on June 30, 1900.....	288 49	
Salaries.....	2,061 17	
Day labour.....	294 25	
Food.....	2,074 95	
Clothing.....	562 38	
Fuel and light.....	487 90	
Building and repairs.....	102 52	
Equipment.....	157 92	
Miscellaneous.....	234 00	
Total expenditure.....	6,295 65	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		357 41
	6,295 65	6,295 65

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Government grant (per capita).....		6,500 00
Receipts from harness shop.....		338 97
Receipts from boys' work.....		670 31
Receipts from clothing contributed.....		12 00
Total receipts.....		7,521 28
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit on June 30, 1900.....	3,000 00	
Interest on \$3,000 for 12 months at 5 per cent.....	150 00	
Salaries.....	3,550 00	
Food.....	2,988 00	
Clothing.....	830 00	
Light.....	120 00	
Equipment and furniture.....	102 00	
Laundry.....	70 00	
Building, repairs and water-works.....	872 00	
Total expenditure.....	11,791 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		4,269 72
	11,791 00	11,791 00

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Wm. J. Garland.....	Methodist.....
Back Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Miss Bessie Ward.....	Undenominational
Bear Creek.....	".....	".....	" Martha Nicholls.....	"
Buzwah.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Manitowaning.....	David Craddock.....	Roman Catholic..
Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Miss Rachel Glazier.....	Undenominational
*Christian Island.....	Christian Island.....	Penetanguishene.....	Alfred McCue.....	Methodist.....
Fort William (boys).....	Fort William.....	Western.....	Sister M. Ambrose.....	Roman Catholic..
" (girls).....	".....	".....	".....	"
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	T. J. Wallace.....	Undenominational
Garden River (R.C.).....	Garden River.....	Sault St. Marie.....	Rev. H. Caron, S.J.....	Roman Catholic..
" (C.E.).....	".....	".....	Miss Ethel M. Frost.....	Church of England
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island.....	Rama.....	C. B. Oakley.....	Methodist.....
†Gibson.....	Watha.....	Parry Sound.....	A. Kniewasser.....	"
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Lucinda M. Casey.....	Roman Catholic..
Henvey Inlet.....	Henvey Inlet.....	Parry Sound.....	Adda McIntosh.....	Undenominational
Hiawatha.....	Rice Lake.....	Alnwick.....	J. A. Windsor.....	Methodist.....
Jackfish Island.....	Jackfish Island.....	Western.....	J. A. Blais.....	Roman Catholic..
Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	Sarnia.....	Miss Ethel E. Jacobs.....	Undenominational
Lake Helen.....	Red Rock.....	Western.....	Mrs. J. H. McKay.....	Roman Catholic..
Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	".....	Rev. Sis. St. Gregory.....	" " "
Michipicoten.....	Michipicoten.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Miss Teresa Clarke.....	" " "
†Missinabie.....	".....	".....	" M. A. Oldham.....	Undenominational
Mississagi River.....	Mississagi.....	Thessalon.....	" Lucy Heise.....	Roman Catholic..
Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	Moravian.....	" Mary J. Smith.....	Undenominational
Mud Lake.....	Mud Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	Joseph Whetung.....	"
Muncey.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	John Case.....	Church of England
Naughton.....	Whitefish Lake.....	Manitowaning.....	Richard Black.....	Methodist.....
New Credit.....	New Credit.....	New Credit.....	Miss Mary G. Bogle.....	Undenominational
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	Parry Sound.....	" Helen F. Quinn.....	"
Oneida No. 2.....	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	Levi T. Dextator.....	Church of England
" No. 3.....	".....	".....	C. A. Vollick.....	Methodist.....
Pays Plat.....	Pays Plat.....	Western.....	Miss Alice Barker.....	Roman Catholic..
Pic River.....	Pic River.....	".....	Moses Madwayosh.....	"
Port Elgin.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Thos. R. Ferguson.....	Undenominational
Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	John Laurence.....	Methodist.....
River Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Joseph Fisher.....	Undenominational
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Miss E. R. Walther.....	"
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	Thessalon.....	Peter J. Taylor.....	Roman Catholic..
Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Miss Lillian Edwards.....	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement.....	".....	".....	John Burr.....	"

* School closed December quarter 1900. † Only one return received. ‡ Indian children attend white

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												ONTARIO.
350 00	Band and Methodist..	18	16	34	14	23	5	4	3			Alnwick.
200 00	Band.....	12	5	17	8	10	2	1	4			Back Settlement.
200 00	".....	17	5	22	10	14	6	2				Bear Creek.
200 00	".....	7	5	12	6	7	3	1	1			Buzwah.
300 00	".....	12	4	16	7	7	1	6	2			Cape Croker.
375 00	Band and Methodist..	11	15	26	15	11	11	4				Christian Island.
500 00	Voted.....	18		18	10	6	7	5				Fort William (boys).
300 00	Band.....		16	16	6	10	4	2				" (girls).
500 00	Vote and Band.....	25	29	54	40	33	10	5	6			French Bay.
300 00	Band.....	17	25	42	18	9	13	12	5	3		Garden River (R.C.)
300 00	Band and Methodist..	12	6	18	10	8	5	3	2			" (C.E.)
250 00	".....	8	11	19	15	6	3	6	4			Georgina Island.
300 00	Voted.....	12	12	24	10	11	3	5	2	3		Gibeon.
250 00	Vote and Band.....	8	16	24	13	8	6	5	5			Golden Lake.
300 00	Band and Methodist..	5	6	11	4	1	2	2	5	1		Henvey Inlet.
250 00	Voted.....	7	3	10	6	6	4					Hiawatha.
250 00	Band.....	8	12	20	7	10	4	2	4			Jackfish Island.
250 00	Voted.....	15	10	25	12	18	11	1				Kettle Point.
100 00	".....	13	12	25	18	17	4	2	1	1		Lake Helen.
250 00	".....	13	10	23	11	24	1					Mattawa.
250 00	Voted.....	4	2	6	2	6						Michipicoten.
300 00	Band.....	27	22	49	27	22	7	15	5			Missanabie.
300 00	".....	23	16	39	14	15	12	5	3	4		Mississagi River.
200 00	Voted.....	10	8	18	7	8	3	4	2	1		Moraviantown.
300 00	Vote and Methodist..	4	5	9	6	1	2	2	3	1		Mud Lake.
285 00	Band.....	21	12	33	17	14	3	9	3	3	1	Muncey.
250 00	".....	11	10	21	16	12	5	1	2	1		Naughton.
150 00	Vote & Church of Eng.	19	14	33	23	21	6	6				New Credit.
300 00	Vote and Methodist..	17	25	42	22	19	10	6	7			Nipissing.
250 00	Voted.....	10	7	17	8	7	2	8				Onsida No. 2.
350 00	".....	9	9	18	7	6	2	6	4			" No. 3.
300 00	Band.....	16	8	24	7	15	8	1				Pays Plat.
250 00	Band and Methodist..	18	20	38	14	20	3	7	7	1		Pic River.
200 00	Band.....	23	16	39	17	17	12	7	3			Port Elgin.
250 00	".....	13	9	22	9	12	6		2	2		Rama.
250 00	Voted.....	14	10	24	11	22		2				River Settlement.
300 00	Band.....	21	11	32	18	18	6	3	5			Ryerson.
300 00	".....	16	15	31	20	15	6	7	3			Sagamook.
												Saugeen.
												Scotch Settlement.

school. Fees paid by department.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Concluded.				
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	Thessalon.....	Miss Marie Markle..	Roman Catholic..
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	Parry Sound.....	" Nellie Holton..	Undenominational
Sheguiandah.....	Sheguiandah.....	Manitowaning.....	Benz. Fuller.....	Church of England
*Sheshegwaning.....	Sheshegwaning.....	Gore Bay.....	Miss Mary E. O'Reilly	Roman Catholic..
Sidney Bay.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	" Annie D. Carson	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	Peter Hunks.....	"
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	John Clark.....	"
" No. 3.....	".....	".....	Miss Beatrice Russell	"
" No. 5.....	".....	".....	John Lickers.....	"
" No. 6.....	".....	".....	Elam D. Bearfoot..	"
" No. 7.....	".....	".....	Geo. Robertson.....	"
" No. 9.....	".....	".....	C. A. Parks.....	"
" No. 10.....	".....	".....	Miss Lizzie Davis..	"
" No. 11.....	".....	".....	" Sara Davis.....	"
Skene.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Robert Moir.....	"
South Bay.....	South Bay.....	Manitowaning.....	Anna R. Peacock....	Roman Catholic..
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	Thessalon.....	Carrie Morley.....	Church of England
St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	Sarnia.....	Alice M. Matthews..	Methodist.....
Sucker Creek.....	Sucker Creek.....	Manitowaning.....	E. R. Allman.....	Church of England
†Thessalon.....	Thessalon River.....	Thessalon.....	Adl. D'Amorandiere	Roman Catholic..
Thomas.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	John Miller.....	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern).....	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Miss Lizzie Harvey..	"
" (Western).....	".....	".....	Alexander Leween..	"
" (Central).....	".....	".....	Miss Ora Weaver....	"
" (Mission).....	".....	".....	" Edith M. Goode..	"
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	Walpole Island.....	Albert J. Sahgaj....	Church of England
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	A. Miskokoman.....	Methodist.....
" No. 3.....	".....	".....	Joseph Sampson.....	Undenominational
West Bay.....	West Bay.....	Gore Bay.....	Mary E. O'Reilly....	Roman Catholic..
Whitefish Lake.....	Whitefish Lake.....	Manitowaning.....	Josephine Bisailon..	"
Whitefish River.....	Whitefish River.....	".....	S. H. Ferris.....	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys).....	Manitoulin Island, unceded.....	".....	Albert A. Capps.....	Roman Catholic..
" (girls).....	Manitoulin Island.....	".....	Miss A. Baudin.....	"
Wikwemikongsing.....	Wikwemikongsing.....	".....	Eugenie Dontenville.	"
Total, Ontario.....				

* No return received for March and June quarters, 1901.

† School closed during September and December quarters, 1900

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												ONTARIO—Concluded.
250 00	Voted.....	8	8	15	5	6	8	2	.....	.....	.....	Serpent River.
250 00	Vote and Band.....	14	9	23	7	18	6	3	1	.....	.....	Shawanaga.
300 00	Band.....	16	12	28	10	10	9	7	2	.....	.....	Shesguandah.
250 00	".....	8	8	16	10	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shesheganing.
300 00	".....	13	10	23	12	3	4	6	6	4	.....	Sidney Bay.
		24	15	39	17	15	11	7	4	2	.....	Six Nations, No. 1.
		27	36	63	32	15	22	9	4	9	4	" No. 2.
		37	26	63	31	34	10	12	4	3	.....	" No. 3.
		26	11	37	25	7	13	6	6	4	1	" No. 5.
2950 00	Vote and Band.....	8	9	17	9	10	2	3	2	.....	.....	" No. 6.
		44	48	92	26	59	14	12	4	3	.....	" No. 7.
		18	18	34	21	11	6	6	6	3	8	" No. 9.
		26	30	56	24	26	13	12	4	1	.....	" No. 10.
		17	17	34	17	14	7	12	1	.....	.....	" No. 11.
200 00	Band.....	7	5	12	8	4	2	5	1	.....	.....	Skene.
200 00	".....	17	19	36	18	25	6	2	3	.....	.....	South Bay.
200 00	Voted.....	5	8	13	4	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spanish River.
300 00	Band and Methodist.....	23	22	45	19	21	10	8	4	2	.....	St. Clair.
225 00	Band.....	7	6	13	6	6	4	8	.....	.....	.....	Sucker Creek.
300 00	Voted.....	6	8	14	9	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thessalon.
362 50	Band.....	37	26	63	30	25	12	14	7	5	.....	Thomas.
125 00	".....	41	22	63	27	52	5	6	.....	.....	.....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
225 00	".....	18	12	30	11	19	4	2	2	2	1	" (Western).
140 00	".....	15	16	31	15	18	4	4	5	.....	.....	" (Central).
225 00	".....	41	25	66	33	48	12	2	3	1	.....	" (Mission).
200 00	Band and Ch. of Eng.....	30	20	50	20	21	11	18	5	.....	.....	Walpole Island, No. 1.
300 00	Vote and Methodist.....	20	13	33	20	17	11	3	2	.....	.....	" No. 2.
300 00	Band.....	18	10	28	8	14	5	2	5	.....	.....	" No. 3.
250 00	".....	11	17	28	16	21	5	1	.....	1	.....	West Bay.
250 00	Voted.....	11	10	21	14	12	3	5	1	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
250 00	".....	7	6	13	7	5	7	1	.....	.....	.....	Whitefish River.
300 00	".....	61	.....	61	11	30	7	9	9	5	1	Wikwemikong (boys).
300 00	".....	.....	20	20	8	10	.....	3	.....	1	.....	" (girls).
200 00	".....	15	6	21	12	7	9	3	2	.....	.....	Wikwemikongang.
		1212	989	2201	1035	1133	458	347	185	67	11	Total, Ontario.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination
QUEBEC.				
*Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Malvina Robichaud.	Roman Catholic..
Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Mrs. S. Roy.....	" ..
Caughnawaga (boys).....	Caughnawaga.....	Caughnawaga.....	Peter J. DeLisle.....	" ..
" (girls).....	" ..	" ..	Miss Nellie Gibbons.....	" ..
" (mission).....	" ..	" ..	Rev. J. J. Oke.....	Methodist.....
Cornwall Island.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	W. J. Bishop.....	Undenominational
Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Sr. St. Stanislas.....	Roman Catholic..
Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Miss Annie O'Connor.....	" ..
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	Miss Ida Bujold.....	" ..
Oka (country).....	Oka.....	Oka.....	Miss Elizabeth Sly.....	Methodist.....
" (village).....	" ..	" ..	Miss E. M. Williams.....	" ..
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Mrs. O. P. Dufresne.....	Roman Catholic..
Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Miss Mary Isaac.....	" ..
St. Francis (Prot.).....	St. Francis.....	Pierreville.....	Rev. H. O. Loiselle.....	Church of England
" (R.C.).....	" ..	" ..	Sr. Mary Josephine.....	Roman Catholic..
St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Katherine Hughes.....	Undenominational
Temiscaming.....	Temiscaming.....	Temiscaming.....	James McCarragher.....	Roman Catholic..
" (mission).....	" ..	" ..	Sister St. Perpetue.....	" ..
Total, Quebec.....				
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Bear River.....	Digby County.....	J. L. DeVaney.....	Roman Catholic..
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	Cape Breton Co.....	Charles Bernard.....	" ..
Half-way River.....	Franklin Manor.....	Cumberl'd County.....	Miss W. B. Fulmor.....	" ..
Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant.....	Pictou ..	John J. Martin.....	" ..
Middle River.....	Middle River.....	Victoria ..	Alex. McDougall.....	" ..
Millbrook.....	Millbrook.....	Colchester ..	Miss Bessie M. Smith.....	" ..
New Germany.....	Lunenburg ..	Lunenburg ..	Miss Maggie J. Barss.....	" ..
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	Richmond ..	Miss Sarah E. Boyd.....	" ..
Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.....	Hants ..	R. J. Logan.....	" ..
Whycoomagh.....	Whycoomagh.....	Inverness ..	P. A. Murphy.....	" ..
Total, Nova Scotia.....				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point.....	Northeastern ..	Miss A. Gertr. Gillis.....	Roman Catholic..
Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	" ..	Miss Mary N. Babin.....	" ..
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	" ..	Miss Lucy B. Walsh.....	" ..
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Western.....	Miss Frances McGinn.....	" ..
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	" ..	Miss M. J. Ruah.....	" ..
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	" ..	Miss P. M. Goodine.....	" ..
Total, New Brunswick.....				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	P.E.I. Sup'y ..	John F. Arsenault.....	Roman Catholic..

*Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by Department.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.—Continued.

which Returns have been Received) for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												QUEBEC.
40 00	Voted	2	2	2	2	1	1					Becancour.
200 00	"	8	17	25	16	11	6					Beraimia.
400 00	"	124	134	44	104	14	6					Canghnawaga (boys.)
500 00	"	69	69	36	43	16	3	7				" (girls.)
125 00	"	17	7	24	7	18	3	2	1			" (mission.)
350 00	Band	16	9	25	8	18	5	1	1			Cornwall Island.
300 00	Voted	35	33	68	52	36	23	9				Lorette.
300 00	Band	21	29	50	16	21	26	2	1			Maniwaki.
150 00	Voted	13	11	24	10	8	7		9			Maria.
100 00	"	11	10	21	11	10	1	4				Oka (country.)
125 00	"	13	10	23	12	15	2	2	2	2		" (village.)
150 00	"	29	39	58	22	1	4	11	25	27		Pointe Bleue.
300 00	"	24	21	45	25	27	4	5	7	1		1 Restigouche.
250 00	"	11	7	18	9	8	1	4	3	2		St. Francis (Prot.)
290 00	"	38	23	61	46	28	12	8	10	3		" (R.C.)
350 00	Band	27	26	53	25	29	14	9	1			St Regis.
300 00	Voted	29	26	55	24	15	20	9	8		3	Temiscaming.
100 00	"	5	3	8	6	3	3	2				" (mission.)
		423	340	763	371	410	162	77	75	85	4	Total, Quebec.
												NOVA SCOTIA.
300 00	Voted	11	8	19	9	11	3	3		2		Bear River.
200 00	"	15	8	23	10	15	5	1	2			Ekasoni.
100 00	"	5	4	9	3	6	1	1			1	Half-way River.
300 00	"	14	11	25	16	5	7	5	8			Indian Cove.
200 00	"	12	9	21	9	13	1	4	1	2		Middle River.
250 00	"	16	15	31	15	8	8	4	9	2		Millbrook.
300 00	"	3	8	11	8	3	2	2	4			New Germany.
250 00	"	13	12	25	5	14	3	3	3	1		1 Salmon River.
300 00	"	11	9	20	6	9	2	3	2	3		1 Shubenacadie.
200 00	"	8	13	21	8	18		3				Whyocoomagh.
		108	97	205	89	102	32	29	29	10	3	Total, Nova Scotia.
												NEW BRUNSWICK.
250 00	Voted	14	11	25	10	18	2	3	1		1	Burnt Church.
250 00	"	22	12	34	9	14	6	6	4	4		Big Cove.
250 00	"	5	9	14	8	3	6	1	3	2		Bel Ground.
250 00	"	13	6	19	16	7	2	2	2		6	Kingsclear.
250 00	"	11	9	20	16	8	6	4	1	1		St. Mary's.
240 00	Vote and Band	10	21	31	15	19	4	3	5			Tobique.
		75	68	143	74	69	25	19	18	7	7	Total, New Brunswick.
												PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
300 00	Voted	14	7	21	11	5	5	4	4	3		Lennox Island.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	West Coast	John W. Russell	Presbyterian
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Northwest Coast	Rev. J. B. McCullagh	Church of England
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwakwewlth	Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	" "
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	"	Miss Mary A. Beatty	Methodist
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	R. J. Walker	"
Clayoquot	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Charles Moser	Roman Catholic
*Comox	Comox	Cowichan	S. F. Crawford	Presbyterian
Gitwinger	Kitwinger	Babine	Alfred E. Price	Church of England
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwakwewlth	E. A. Bird	" "
Hazleton	Giatmakah	Babine	Rev. John Field	" "
Kincolith	Kincolith	Northwest Coast	Rev. W. H. Collison	" "
*Kita-maat	Kita-maat	"	Miss N. Markland	" "
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	Rev. R. W. Gurd	" "
†Kisagegas	Kisagegas	Babine	Dr. V. E. R. Ardagh	" "
Kishnax	Kishnax	"	Rev. W. H. Pierce	Methodist
†Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast	Rev. E. Sobry	Roman Catholic
Massett	Massett	Northwest Coast	W. E. Collison	Church of England
Metlakahla	At Metlakahla	"	Miss Helena Jackson	" "
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Mrs. E. Nicholas	Methodist
†Nitanit	Clao-oose	West Coast	Rev. Wm. J. Stone	"
Port Eslington	Skeena	Northwest Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	"
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	"	Chas. M. Richards	"
Quamichan	Quamichan	Cowichan	M. P. Keappock	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	"	Wm. Thompson	Church of England
†Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Isd	Northwest Coast	Miss V. M. Lawson	Methodist
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	Rev. G. C. VanGothem	Roman Catholic
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sister M. Berchmans	" "
Ucluellet	Itedse	West Coast	Miss E. M. Armstrong	Presbyterian
Total, British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No returns received for March and June quarters, 1901.

†Only one return received.

‡School closed December quarter, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$	cts.											BRITISH COLUMBIA.
300 00	Voted.	27	17	44	17	19	9	16				Abousaht.
300 00	"	16	5	21	18	12	2	4	3			Aiyansh.
300 00	"	11	16	27	10	11	8	3	4			Alert Bay.
300 00	"	23	23	46	19	25	14	3	4			Bella Bella.
300 00	"	10	5	15	6	9	5	1				Cape Mudge.
300 00	"	14	6	20	6	7	8	5				Clayoquot.
300 00	"	1	3	4	2		4					Comox.
300 00	Voted.	5	16	21	9	13	11	2				Gitwinger.
300 00	"	17	9	26	9	20	4	2				Gwayasdums.
300 00	"	16	10	26	10	12	10	4				Hazelton.
300 00	"	11	24	35	28	17	5	10	3			Kincolith.
300 00	"	37	33	70	32	43	11	12	6			Kita-mast.
300 00	Voted.	23	13	36	25	9	6	14	7			Kitkahtla.
300 00	"	12	9	21	5	21						Kisegee.
300 00	"	9	12	21	15	17	3	1				Kishiax.
300 00	"	11	13	24	11	20	4					Kyaquot.
300 00	"	24	26	50	25	24	14	12				Massett.
300 00	"	16	18	34	17	9	6	6	7	6		Metlakatla.
300 00	"	8	17	25	10	14	5	4	2			Nanaimo.
300 00	"	9	13	22	13	17	4		1			Nitani.
300 00	"	21	19	40	23	25	5	10				Port Essington.
400 00	"	52	13	65	35	38	15	9	3			Port Simpson.
300 00	"	16	1	17	7	9	4	2	2			Quamichan.
300 00	"	15	3	18	14	8	4	4	4	3		Saanich.
300 00	"	10	11	21	11	14	3	3	1			Skidgate.
300 00	"	15	2	17	12	15	2					Somenoe.
300 00	"	13	8	21	12	8	6		7			Songhees.
300 00	"	14	14	28	12	16	7	3	2			Ucluelet.
		456	369	815	311	447	172	130	56	9	1	Total, British Columbia.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHOOL

Showing the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
*Assabasca.....	Rainy River.....	Rat Portage.....	R. K. Atkinson.....	Undenominational
Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Joseph Lawford.....	Methodist.....
Big Eddy.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	James Settee, jr.....	Church of England
Black River.....	Black River.....	Berens River.....	Sydney B. Barrett.....	" "
Brokenhead.....	Broken Head.....	Clandeboyce.....	Fred A. W. McLean.....	" "
Chemawawin.....	Chemawawin.....	Pas.....	Richard Hooker.....	" "
*Couchiching.....	Couchiching.....	Couchiching.....	J. H. Dubois.....	Roman Catholic..
Crane River.....	Crane River.....	Manitowapah.....	John Moar.....	Church of England
†Cross Lake.....	Cross Lake.....	Berens River.....	Marian Panpanekis..	Methodist.....
Eagle Lake.....	Eagle Lake.....	Savanne.....	Arthur J. Bruce.....	Church of England
‡Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb & Flow Lake	Manitowapah.....	Albert N. Adolphe.....	Roman Catholic..
Fairford (Upper).....	Fairford.....	".....	Rev. George Bruce.....	Church of England
" (Lower).....	".....	".....	Kemper Garrioch.....	" "
*Fisher River.....	Fisher River.....	Berens River.....	Jeremiah Rundle.....	Methodist.....
‡Fort Alexander (Upper).	Fort Alexander.....	Clandeboyce.....	J. Arran Wilson.....	Church of England
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	W. George Gow.....	Roman Catholic..
Frenchman's Head.....	Lac Seul.....	Savanne.....	James Fox.....	Church of England
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids.....	Pas.....	J. Isbester.....	" "
Hollowwater River.....	Hollowwater River	Berens River.....	John Sinclair.....	" "
Islington.....	Islington.....	Rat Portage.....	J. S. Newton.....	" "
Jackhead.....	Jackhead.....	Berens River.....	Robert Thomas.....	" "
*Lac Seul (Cance River).	Lac Seul.....	Savanne.....	Louis LaRonde.....	" "
" (Treaty Point.).....	".....	".....	Rev. T. H. Pritchard	" "
Lake Manitoba.....	Lake Manitoba.....	Manitowapah.....	L. F. X. Hart.....	Roman Catholic..
Lake St. Martin.....	Lake St. Martin.....	".....	T. H. Dobbs.....	Church of England
Little Forks.....	Little Forks.....	Couchiching.....	D. W. Wood.....	" "
Little Saskatchewan.....	Little Saskatche'n.	Manitowapah.....	J. E. Favell.....	" "
Long Sault.....	Long Sault.....	Couchiching.....	Miss M. A. Johnson.....	" "
Manitou Rapids.....	Manitou Rapids.....	".....	John Jackson.....	" "
Moose Lake.....	Moose Lake.....	Pas.....	Thomas Bear.....	" "
Muckle's Creek.....	St. Peter's.....	Clandeboyce.....	Miss H. McKenzie.....	" "
Pas.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	T. H. P. Lamb.....	" "
‡Pine Creek.....	Pine Creek.....	Manitowapah.....	Rev. A. Chaumont.....	Roman Catholic..
Poplar River.....	Poplar River.....	Berens River.....	Joseph Dargue.....	Methodist.....
Red Earth.....	Red Earth.....	Pas.....	Nathan Settee.....	Church of England
Roseville.....	Norway House.....	Berens River.....	Joseph H. Lowe.....	Methodist.....
Sandy Bay.....	Sandy Bay.....	Manitowapah.....	J. F. Girardeau.....	Roman Catholic..
Shoal Lake.....	Pas Mountains.....	Pas.....	Louis Cochrane.....	Church of England
St. Peter's (North).....	St. Peter's.....	Clandeboyce.....	Miss Lizzie McLean.....	" "
" (South).....	".....	".....	" Isab. J. Jackson.....	" "
" (East).....	".....	".....	Richard S. Cushing.....	Church of England
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	Miss Alice Genthon.....	Roman Catholic..
The Dalles.....	Rat Portage.....	Rat Portage.....	Charles Clarke.....	Church of England
Wabigoon.....	Wabigoon.....	Savanne.....	Miss Amy Johns.....	" "
Waterhen River.....	Waterhen River.....	Manitowapah.....	I. H. Adams.....	Roman Catholic..
Total, Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No return received for September quarter 1900. †Only one return received. ‡No returns received for March and June quarters, 1901. || Day pupils at the boarding school.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been Received) for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												MANITOBA.
300 00	Voted	10	10	20	10	12	8					Assabasca.
300 00	"	29	20	49	21	41	4	1	3			Berens River.
300 00	"	13	13	26	14	11	10	4	1			Big Eddy.
300 00	"	8	2	10	6	3	3	4	1			Black River.
300 00	"	7	10	17	7	9	6	2				Brokenhead.
300 00	"	17	13	30	19	12	8	10				Chemawawin.
300 00	"	21	12	33	13	25	4	4				Couchiching.
300 00	"	13	3	16	9	9	4	3				Crane River.
300 00	"	9	17	26	17	16	7	3				Cross Lake.
300 00	"	8	8	16	10	10	6					Eagle Lake.
300 00	"	10	11	21	12	11	4	6				Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	6	12	18	9	9	2	2		5		Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	17	16	33	21	21	12					" (Lower).
300 00	"	29	18	47	19		12	5		5	25	Fisher River.
300 00	"	11	7	18	7	10	1	4	3			Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	"	15	9	24	12	20	3	1				" " (R. C.)
300 00	"	14	10	24	5	22	2					Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	12	10	22	14	12	8	2				Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	13	12	25	12	13	3	5	4			Hollowwater River.
300 00	"	11	11	22	13	18	4					Islington.
300 00	"	16	12	28	12	18	4	6				Jackhead.
300 00	"	8	12	20	13	11	9					Lac Seul (Canoe River.)
300 00	"	9	5	14	8	10	1	3				" (Treaty Point.)
300 00	"	16	11	27	12	23	4					Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	19	11	30	18	19	7	4	1			Lake St. Martin.
300 00	"	7	4	11	4	5	2	4				Little Forks.
300 00	"	12	11	23	15	12	9	2				Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	"	5	9	14	6	5	3	1	3	2		Long Sault.
300 00	"	15	11	26	9	16	5	5				Manitou Rapids.
300 00	"	10	9	19	8	12	7					Moose Lake.
300 00	"	10	8	18	9	12	3	2	1			Muckle's Creek.
300 00	"	31	29	60	28	39	11	3	4	3		Pas.
\$12 per c	"	8	17	25	18	11	7	4	4			Pine Creek.
300 00	"	30	18	48	21	20	9	11	6			Poplar River.
300 00	"	16	17	33	13	20	11	2				Red Earth.
300 00	"	20	32	52	27	45	5	2				Rossville.
300 00	"	9	16	25	14	16	8	1				Sandy Bay.
300 00	"	10	9	19	15	7	2	2	2	2		Shoal Lake.
300 00	"	13	15	28	11	10	3	12	3			St. Peter's (North.)
300 00	"	16	15	31	16	10	11	5	5			" (South.)
300 00	"	14	11	25	10	13	3	2	1			" (East.)
300 00	"	8	9	17	11	11	3	1	1	1		" (R. C.)
300 00	"	9	4	13	7	11	2					The Dalles.
300 00	"	12	14	26	10	12	4	6	4			Wabigoon.
\$12 per capita	"	12	9	21	12	16	2	3				Waterhen River.
		608	540	1148	577	668	246	145	45	15	25	Total, Manitoba

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHOOL

Showing the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Attakakoop.....	Attakakoop.....	Carlton.....	Louis Ahenakew....	Church of England
*Big River.....	Kenebecayous....	".....	James Dreaver.....	".....
Bull's Horn.....	Blood.....	Blood.....	L. F. Hardyman....	".....
†Crowfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Day Star.....	Day Star.....	Touchwood Hills..	Sophia E. Smyth....	Church of England
Goodfish Lake....	Pakan.....	Saddle Lake.....	Vincent Smith.....	Methodist.....
‡Irene Training....	At Fort Vermilion.	In Treaty No. 8..	A. S. White.....	Church of England
James Smith's....	James Smith's....	Duck Lake.....	Donald McDonald..	".....
John Smith's.....	John Smith's....	".....	Miss Ethel Shipman	".....
Joseph's.....	Joseph's.....	Edmonton.....	Severe Callihoo....	Roman Catholic..
Keys.....	Keys.....	Pelly.....	Owen Owens.....	Church of England
Keeseekouse.....	Keeseekouse....	".....	W. A. Tucker.....	Roman Catholic..
Lac la Ronge.....	Lac la Ronge....	Carlton.....	Samuel Abraham....	Church of England
Little Pine's....	Little Pine's....	Battleford.....	C. T. Desmarais....	".....
Louis Bull's.....	Louis Bull's....	Hobbema.....	Mrs. A. Goodhand..	Methodist.....
*Meadow Lake....	Meadow Lake....	Carlton.....	P. H. Garnot.....	Roman Catholic..
Mistawasis.....	Mistawasis.....	".....	Miss Kate Gillespie.	Presbyterian.....
Montreal Lake....	Montreal Lake..	".....	J. R. Settee.....	Church of England
Oak River Sioux..	Oak River.....	Birtle.....	J. Francis Cox.....	".....
Okanase.....	Okanase.....	".....	R. C. McPherson....	Presbyterian.....
Poundmaker's....	Poundmaker's..	Battleford.....	Victoria Arcand....	Roman Catholic..
Red Pheasant....	Red Pheasant....	".....	Miss M. Willson....	Church of England
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake....	Saddle Lake....	Chas. W. Leonard..	Methodist.....
Sampson's.....	Sampson's.....	Hobbema.....	Chas. C. German....	".....
Shoal River.....	Keys.....	Pelly.....	Rev. A. T. Norquay.	Church of England
Sioux Mission....	Near Prince Albert	".....	Miss Annie Cameron	Presbyterian.....
St. Anthony's....	Leaser Slave Lake	".....	Rev. D. Laferrière, O.	".....
	Peace River Dis.	In Treaty No. 8..	M. I.....	Roman Catholic..
Sturgeon Lake....	Twatt's.....	Carlton.....	Mrs. Alice Clarke....	Church of England
Sweet Grass.....	Sweet Grass....	Battleford.....	Miss H. M. Flemming	Roman Catholic..
Thunderchild's (C. E.)	Thunderchild's..	".....	Philip McDonald....	Church of England
Wabiscow Lake (C. E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiscow Lake.....	In Treaty No. 8..	Miss Eliza A. Scott	".....
" (R.C.).....	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiscow Lake.....	".....	B. Henri Giroux, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic..
White Cap Sioux..	Moose Woods....	".....	Mrs. W. R. Tucker..	Methodist.....
Whitefish Lake....	James Seenum's..	Saddle Lake....	Miss J. S. R. Betty..	".....
Total, N.W.T.....				

*Only one return received. †Day pupils at the boarding school. ‡No return received for September quarter, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
300 00	Voted.....	7	9	16	9	11	1	2	1	1		Attakakoop.
300 00	"	3	4	7	1	7						Big River.
300 00	"	12	11	23	11	23						Bull's Horn.
\$12 per capita	"	13	8	21	10	19	2					Crowfoot.
300 00	"	7	7	14	12	5	3	3	3			Day Star.
300 00	"	16	9	25	15	17	5	1	2			Goodfish Lake.
300 00	"	4	7	11	9	10	1					Irene Training.
300 00	"	14	11	25	7	22	2	1				James Smith's.
300 00	"	6	8	14	6	10	2	2				John Smith's.
300 00	"	14	6	20	9	17	3					Joseph's.
300 00	"	3	11	14	7	8	3	3				Keys.
300 00	"	4	4	8	4	5	2		1			Keeseekouse.
300 00	"	11	15	26	12	23	3					Lac la Ronge.
300 00	"	4	10	14	7	10	3	1				Little Pine's.
300 00	"	5	3	8	4	5		3				Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	4	4	8	6	8						Meadow Lake.
300 00	Voted.....	11	4	15	7	12	2	1				Mistawasis.
300 00	"	10	8	18	11	6	10	2				Montreal Lake.
300 00	"	7	6	13	5	9	2	2				Oak River Sioux.
300 00	"	7	6	13	7	8	1	4				Okanase.
300 00	"	9	10	19	9	10	6	3				Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	11	10	21	12	15	2	3	1			Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	8	2	10	5	8	2					Saddle Lake.
300 00	"	11	11	22	5	21		1				Sampson's.
300 00	"	7	13	20	12	16	2	2				Shoal River.
300 00	"	6	5	11	7	5	4	1	1			Sioux Mission.
300 00	"	4	6	10	10	6	1	3				St. Anthony's.
300 00	"	12	5	17	3	16	1					Sturgeon Lake.
300 00	"	2	4	6	2	3	1	2				Sweet Grass.
300 00	"	7	3	10	5	6	4					Thunderchild's (C.E.)
300 00	"	8	14	22	12	14	5	4	1			Wabiscow Lake (C.E.)
300 00	"	7	5	12	14	3	5	4				" (R.C.)
300 00	"	5	7	12	8	1	5	2	3	1		White Cap Sioux.
300 00	"	6	11	17	9	10	1					Whitefish Lake.
		265	267	522	270	373	84	50	13	2		Total, N. W. T.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHOOL

Showing the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission.	Moosonee diocese, James bay	Robert J. Renison ..	Church of England
Herschel Island.	McKenzie River district.	W. D. Young.	" "
Moose Fort.	Moosonee diocese, James bay	T. Bird Holland ...	" "
Mooshide.	Klondike, Yukon district.	Rev. Benjamin Totty	" "
Nelson House.	Keewatin district.	Miss Sara A. Kitchen	Methodist
Providence Mission.	Athabasca and McKenzie Riv. diocese.	Sister St. Elzear ...	Roman Catholic...
(Sacred Heart)....			
St. David's Mission. . .	Fort Simpson, McKenzie Riv. district.	James R. Lucas.	Church of England
St. Matthew's Mission. .	Fort McPherson, Peel River, McKen-		
	zie River district.	Miss A. McDonald..	" "
St. Peter's Mission.	Hay River, McKenzie River district..	Alex. J. Willson	" "
York Factory.	Hudson bay, Moosonee diocese ...	Rev. R. Faries	" "
Total, Outside Treaty	...	...	...

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been Received) for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.
200 00	Voted.....	26	26	51	33	29	12	5	8	2	...	Albany Mission.
200 00	"	18	7	25	15	5	12	7	1	...	...	Herschel Island.
200 00	"	34	45	79	41	79	...	...	...	...	...	Moose Fort.
.....	.....	12	14	26	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	Moosehide.
.....	.....	5	9	14	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	Nelson House.
200 00	Voted.....	8	15	23	21	7	9	4	2	1	...	Providence Mission. (Sacred Heart.)
200 00	"	3	8	11	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	St. David's Mission.
200 00	"	8	10	18	12	8	11	4	...	...	...	St. Matthew's Mission.
200 00	"	23	20	43	24	30	12	...	...	1	...	St. Peter's Mission.
200 00	"	8	5	13	10	4	3	4	2	...	...	York Factory.
.....	.....	144	150	303	181	201	52	34	12	4	...	Total, Outside Treaty.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage.....	At Fort William.....	Sister M. Ignatia....	Roman Catholic...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alberni.....	At Alberni, Tsesaht reserve, West Coast.	James R. Motion....	Presbyterian.....
Alert Bay Girls' Home.....	At Alert Bay, Nimkish reserve...	Rev. A. W. Corker..	Church of England
Clayoquot	Adjoining Opitsat, No. 1 reserve, West Coast agency	Rev. P. Maurus....	Roman Catholic...
Port Simpson Girls' Home...	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast.	Miss Lavinia Clarke.	Methodist.....
St. Mary's.....	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river.....	Rev. J. Tavernier, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic...
Squamish	At Squamish, Fraser River agency.	Sister Mary Amy....	"
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river.....	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia.....			
MANITOBA.			
Norway House.....	At Norway House, Berens River agency.....	E. F. Hardiman....	Methodist.....
Pine Creek.....	At mouth of Pine creek, Lake Winnipegosis	Rev. A. Chaumont..	Roman Catholic...
Portage la Prairie.....	At Portage la Prairie, Man.....	Miss Annie Fraser..	Presbyterian.....
Rat Portage.....	At Rat Portage, Ont.....	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic...
*Waterhen River	On Waterhen River bay, Manitowapah agency.....	I. H. Adam	"
Total, Manitoba			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.....	Wm. J. Small	Presbyterian.....
Blood C. E.....	On Blood reserve, Blood agency ..	Arthur DeB. Owen..	Church of England
" R. C.....	" " " "	Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic...
Blue Quills	Blue Quill's reserve, Saddle Lake agency.....	Rev. H. Grandin....	"
Crowfoot.....	On Blackfoot reserve.....	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	"
Crowstand.....	Near Côté's reserve, Pelly agency...	Rev. Neil Gilmour..	Presbyterian.....
Cowessess'	On Cowessess' reserve, Crooked Lakes agency	S. Perrault.....	Roman Catholic...
Duck Lake	On Duck Lake reserve, Duck Lake agency ..	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O.M.I.....	"
Emmanuel College.....	At Prince Albert, Sask.....	Rev. James Taylor..	Church of England
Erminekin's.....	On Erminekin's reserve, Hobbes agency	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic...
File Hills.....	On File Hills reserve	Rev. W. H. Farrar..	Presbyterian.....
Gordon's.....	On Geo. Gordon's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	M. Williams.....	Church of England

*The Water Hen River boarding school was closed at the end of September quarter, 1900, and pupils transferred to Pine Creek. A day school will in future be conducted at Waterhen River.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Schools in the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.												
\$500.....	Voted	9	23	32	25	13	10	4	3	2	....	Fort William Orphanage.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
25 pupils, \$60 per cap.	"	26	15	41	34	15	11	10	1	4	...	Alberni.
10 " 60 "	"	....	12	12	9	....	3	2	2	3	2	Alert Bay Girls' Home.
50 " 60 "	"	25	19	44	39	9	10	22	3	....	....	Clayoquot.
20 " 60 "	"	....	45	45	43	10	11	14	6	4	....	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
60 " 60 "	"	29	42	71	69	8	26	21	10	6	...	St. Mary's.
50 " 60 "	"	14	14	28	27	18	8	2	....	....	....	Squamish.
35 " 60 "	"	....	27	27	23	2	4	6	9	4	2	Yale (All Hallows).
.....	.....	94	174	268	244	62	73	77	31	21	4	Total, British Columbia.
MANITOBA.												
50 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	30	29	59	56	28	20	8	3	....	....	Norway House.
55 " 72 "	"	27	38	65	58	32	7	12	8	6	....	Pine Creek.
20 " 72 "	"	12	11	23	20	11	3	5	2	2	....	Portage la Prairie.
30 " 72 "	"	11	19	30	30	20	5	5	....	....	....	Rat Portage.
15 " 72 "	"	1	14	15	15	4	5	6	....	....	....	*Waterhen River.
.....	.....	81	111	192	179	95	40	36	13	8	....	Total, Manitoba.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.												
40 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	14	28	42	39	20	6	13	3	....	....	Birtle.
50 " 72 "	"	32	25	57	52	11	11	7	14	14	....	Blood, C.E.
25 " 72 "	"	14	4	18	16	18	....	....	....	....	....	" R.C.
45 " 72 "	"	29	22	51	45	10	10	15	11	5	....	Blue Quills.
25 " 72 "	"	12	6	18	16	10	3	5	....	....	....	Crowfoot.
40 " 72 "	"	23	18	41	40	17	13	5	4	2	....	Crowstand.
20 " 72 "	"	10	10	20	20	15	4	1	....	....	....	Cowesess.
100 " 100 "	"	51	50	101	92	21	12	20	....	....	....	Duck Lake.
{ 20 boys, \$100 p. cap } { 32 " and " } { girls, \$72 " }	"	33	26	59	44	8	12	15	16	4	4	Emmanuel College.
50 pupils, \$72 per cap.	"	27	21	48	43	21	9	5	9	2	2	Ermineskin's.
15 " 72 "	"	8	8	16	14	8	1	....	6	1	....	File Hills.
30 " 72 "	"	14	17	31	30	9	....	11	11	....	....	Gordon's

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Schools in the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.												
40 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Voted	19	20	39	39	29	5	5	.....	.....	.....	Holy Angela.
12 " 72 "	"	6	11	17	17	.....	4	11	2	.....	.....	Iale à la Crose-
15 " 72 "	"	23	25	48	38	22	14	7	5	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake C. E.
40 " 72 "	"	25	16	41	41	20	6	10	5	.....	.....	" " " R. C.
30 " 72 "	"	18	12	30	30	15	5	9	1	.....	.....	Muscowequan's.
40 " 72 "	"	23	26	49	43	29	7	9	4	.....	.....	McDougall Orphanage.
20 " 72 "	"	.....	16	16	14	12	1	3	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
50 " 72 "	"	32	26	58	51	19	13	10	6	6	4	Onion Lake R. C.
15 " 72 "	"	6	11	17	16	4	5	1	4	3	.....	" " C. E.
30 " 72 "	"	12	15	27	21	19	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Peigan C. E.
20 " 72 "	"	9	17	26	23	12	8	6	.....	.....	.....	" " R. C.
40 " 72 "	"	17	13	30	25	12	6	8	.....	4	.....	Round Lake.
15 " 72 "	"	7	9	16	11	4	3	2	6	1	.....	Sarcee.
15 " 72 "	"	7	12	19	18	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Smoky River (St. Augustine).
80 " 72 "	"	38	40	78	73	24	23	16	10	5	.....	St. Albert.
25 " 72 "	"	5	6	12	11	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thunderchild's.
25 " 72 "	"	25	.....	25	23	11	9	1	4	.....	.....	White Eagle.
.....	...	540	510	1050	945	446	215	191	141	47	10	Total, N. W. T.

1-2 EDWARD VII. A. 1902

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Industrial Schools in

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
Mohawk Institute...	At Brantford.....	Rev. R. Ashton...	Undenominational	91 pupils at \$80 p. capita
Mount Elgin " ..	At Muncey.....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd.....	Methodist.....	100 " \$80 " ..
Shingwauk Home...	At Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. Ley King...	Church of England	100 " \$60 " ..
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong..	Rev. G. A. Artus..	Roman Catholic...	50 " \$60 " ..
" (Girls)	" ..	" "	" " ..	50 " \$60 " ..
Total, Ontario...				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay on Nimkish reserve	Rev. A. W. Corker	Church of England	35 pupils at \$130 p. capita
Coqualeetza Home..	At Chilliwack Fraser River agency	Rev. J. Hall	Methodist.....	80 " \$130 " ..
Kamloops	At Kamloops.....	Rev. A. M. Carlon.	Roman Catholic...	50 " \$130 " ..
Kootenay	At Kootenay.....	Rev. N. Coccole ..	" " ..	50 " \$130 " ..
Kuper Island.....	At Kuper Island, Cowichan agency	Rev. G. Donckele.	" " ..	50 " \$130 " ..
Metlakabla	At Metlakabla, West Coast ag'cy	John R. Scott.....	Church of England	{ 25 boys at \$140 " .. 25 girls at \$100 " ..
Williams Lake.....	At Williams Lake.	Rev. H. Boening..	Roman Catholic...	50 pupils at \$130 " ..
Total, B. C.				
MANITOBA.				
Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. T. Ferrier...	Methodist.....	100 pupils at \$120 p. capita
*Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn.....	A. E. Wilson.....	Undenominational	
*Rupert's Land.....	At Middle Church.	James G. Dagg....	" " ..	
St. Boniface.....	At St. Boniface....	Rev. J. B. Dorsis..	Roman Catholic...	110 pupils at \$110 p. capita
Total, Manitoba.				
NORTHWEST TERRI- TORIES.				
Battleford.....	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	120 pupils at \$145 p. capita
*Calgary.....	At Calgary, Alta.	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	" " ..	
Qu'Appelle.....	At Qu'Appelle, Assa	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Roman Catholic...	225 pupils at \$125 p. capita
Red Deer.....	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. C. E. Somerset	Methodist.....	80 " \$140 " ..
Regina.....	At Regina, Assa...	Rev. J. A. Sinclair	Presbyterian.....	125 " \$130 " ..
St. Joseph's.....	At High River, Alta.	Rev. M. Lépine OMI	Roman Catholic...	120 " \$140 " ..
Total, N. W. T. ..				

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming and all girls are taught sewing, knitting and
 *All expenses paid by Government.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Concluded.

the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.							School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.		Painter.	Engineer.
Voted.....	60	71	131	121	10	37	50	30	10	14	1									ONTARIO.
".....	49	51	100	100	30	13	33	15	5	4										Mohawk Institute
Vote & school f'd.	70	14	84	71	15	15	12	20	12	2	8	2	1							Mt. Elgin "
Voted.....	66		66	55	10	23	19	10	4		6	1		3						Shingwauk Home.
".....		53	53	51	23		16	8	6											Wikwemikong (B)
																				" (Girls)
	245	180	424	398	89	89	110	89	37	20	15	3	3	3						Total, Ontario.
																				BRITISH COLUMBIA
Voted.....	21		21	19		9	8	3	1		20									Alert Bay.
".....	67	42	109	85	29	15	21	22	6	16		5			4					Coqualeetza H'me
".....	27	27	54	50	7	1	15	8	16	7	12	7								Kamloops.
".....	32	25	57	53	15	3	14	11	11	5		2								Kootenay.
".....	36	27	63	60	6	4	18	16	18	8	5	7			13					Kuper Island.
} ".....	38	29	67	47	8	14	11	5	17	2	13									Metlakatla.
".....	21	29	50	50	9	10	11	11	9		2					4				Williams Lake.
	234	179	413	364	74	56	108	76	73	36	53	21			17	4				Total, B.C.
																				MANITOBA.
Voted.....	51	55	106	101	31	26	42	7			3									Brandon.
".....	52	31	83	58	28	16	25	6			6	6				1	1			Elkhorn.
".....	83	54	137	122	41	22	39	32	3		8		7	3						Rupert's Land.
Voted.....	56	30	92	87	22	22	24	19	4	1	3									St. Boniface.
	242	176	418	368	122	86	130	64	15	1	20	6	7	3	1	1	1			Total, Manitoba
																				NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Voted.....	55	44	99	97	23	20	22	18	15	1	5			2			1			Battleford.
".....	46		46	40	6	18	13	10			44									Calgary.
Voted.....	108	124	232	223	42	46	87	34	23		10	15		5	8			1		Qu'Appelle.
".....	40	24	64	56	10	24	15	11	4		5									Red Deer.
".....	68	52	120	92	31	27	21	21	20		6				3		5		1	Regina.
".....	63	24	87	64	30	28	16	12	1		3									St. Joseph's.
	380	268	648	572	142	163	173	100	68	1	73	15		7	14		6	1	1	Total, N.W.T

general household duties.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SUMMARY OF

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.					NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominat'l.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Ontario.....	74	1	5	80	35	25	9	11	.....	1,466	1,301	2,667	1,459
Quebec.....	18	.....	.....	18	2	12	1	3	.....	423	340	763	371
Nova Scotia.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	108	97	205	89
New Brunswick.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	75	68	143	74
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	7	21	11
British Columbia.....	28	7	7	42	.....	12	11	10	4	784	712	1,496	1,021
Manitoba.....	45	5	4	54	3	12	31	7	1	931	827	1,758	1,124
Northwest Territories.....	34	29	6	69	.....	25	11	8	8	1,185	1,035	2,220	1,787
Outside Treaty Limits.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	1	8	1	.....	144	159	303	181
Total.....	226	42	22	290	40	104	93	40	13	5,130	4,446	9,576	6,117

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1901.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Average.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.								Total.	Province.	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.			Engineer.
54.70	1,235	557	401	277	106	31	15	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	24	Ontario.
48.62	410	162	77	75	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
43.41	102	52	20	29	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia.
51.74	69	25	19	16	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.
52.38	5	5	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.
68.61	583	301	305	163	108	41	52	21	...	17	4	...	4	...	...	98	British Columbia.
63.03	885	372	311	123	31	26	20	6	7	3	1	1	1	...	...	39	Manitoba.
80.49	961	462	414	260	112	11	73	15	...	7	14	...	6	1	1	117	Northwest Territories.
59.73	201	52	34	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Outside Treaty Limits.
58.18	4,451	1,968	1,654	959	421	123	160	45	10	13	32	5	7	5	1	278	.....Total.

1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 1902

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1901, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	500 00	300 00	214 00	
Amabel	"	200 00	100 00	68 00	
Eastnor	"	204 00	80 00	841 00	
Lindsay	"	130 00	31 00	3,642 00	
St. Edmund	"			4,267 00	
Bury (Tn. Plot)	"	23 60	392 00	783 16	
Hardwicke (Tn. Plot)	"			1,111 00	
Oliphant	"			40 09	
Southampton	"			21 75	
Warton	"	2 05	74 00	23 48	
Brooke	Grey	2 50	72 41	8 00	
Keppel	"			2,210 60	
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Lake Huron			880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands	Georgian Bay			7,720 50	
Missisagi	Algoma District	883 34	883 34		
Thessalon	"	471 50	453 96	2,438 96	
Thessalon (town)	"	17 79	491 25	42 28	
Awere	"	80 00	40 00	13,504 00	
Archibald	"			2,900 00	
Dennis	"	1,008 00	501 50	1,530 00	
Fisher	"			9,209 00	
Herrick	"	234 00	117 00	7,033 53	
Havilland	"			3,422 00	
Kars	"			9,459 00	
Apaquosh (Tn. Plot)	"	0 37	3 34	315 86	
Laird	"	80 00	49 60	7,905 48	
Macdonald	"	107 00	58 50	2,320 18	
Meredith	"			6,908 10	
Duncan	"			14,258 00	
Kehoe	"	371 00	241 15	16,486 00	
Thompson	"	713 73	804 69	928 58	
Cobden	"	1,536 41	1,571 32	255 37	
Pennefather	"	995 00	497 50	16,976 00	
Tilley	"			12,691 00	
Tupper	"			2,800 00	
Fenwick	"	530 00	265 00	11,773 00	
Vankoughnet	"	85 50	42 75	9,818 00	
Shingouicouse (Tn. Plot)	"			200 00	
Bidwell	Manitoulin Distr't	100 00	27 00	6,474 00	
Howland	"	300 00	105 00	4,751 00	
Sheguiandah	"	165 00	33 00	8,943 00	
Sheguiandah (Tn. Plot)	"	0 93	37 20	328 30	
Billings	"	198 00	142 90	5,019 00	
Assiginack	"	844 00	315 70	6,275 00	
Campbell	"	109 00	50 00	7,924 00	
Manitowaning (Tn. Plot)	"	17 28	369 60	14 02	
Carnarvon	"	529 00	335 80	11,126 00	
Tehkumash	"	300 00	450 00	6,434 90	
Sandfield	"	300 00	100 65	8,313 00	
Shaftesbury (Tn. Plot)	"	5 20	260 00	185 53	
Tolmaville	"	35 62	74 50	1,528 59	
Allan	"	765 00	295 80	4,423 00	
Burpee	"	810 00	188 85	10,300 00	
Barrie Island	"	1,129 00	241 95	2,217 00	
Gordon	"	204 00	41 40	3,927 00	
Gore Bay (Town Plot)	"	9 66	150 00	4 84	
Mills	"	518 00	108 80	6,415 00	
Cockburn Island	"	4,722 00	2,341 00	31,240 00	
Dawson	"	2,000 00	581 65	20,723 00	
Robinson	"	6,950 00	2,242 20	34,065 00	

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended June 30, 1901, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Neebing	Thunder Bay district			3,778.00	
Sarnia (Tn. Plot)	Lambton	0.90	375 00		
Cayuga (village)	Haldimand	31.32	138 22	144.34	
Cayuga	"			312.60	
Dunn	"			1,571.50	
Caledonia (Tn. Plot)	"			53.94	
Brantford	Brant			135.85	
Bronte (Tn. Plot)	Halton			4.70	
Port Credit (Tn. Plot)	Peel .....			.25	
Deseronto (town)	Hastings	78	1,856 25	6.51	
River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	25	190 00	220.40	
Otonabee River and Lakes	Peterborough	4.79	65 00	2,048.91	
White Cloud Island	Georgian bay	38.96	95 50	72.88	
Sultana Island	Rainy River dist.			421.12	
Shannonville (Tn. Plot)	Hastings	13	10 00	2.27	
Lake Ontario	Prov. Ontario	480.00	1,200 00		
Kenyon	Glengarry	158.74	263 87		
Perry Island	Georgian bay	92.50	1 00		
Islands in Georgian Bay	Georgian bay	21.00	120 00		Survey not completed.
Alnwick Reserve	Northumberland	1.11	380 00	.70	
Michipicoten Reserve	Algoma district			1,481.50	
		29,504.96	20,112.95	366,081.76	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouatohouan	Chicoutimi	334.48	133 78	4,909.06
Coleraine	Megantic	1,654.00	5,076 00	
Dundee	Huntingdon	422.08	1,056 28	7,274.35
Viger	Temiscouata			48.00
Maniwaki (Tn. Plot)	Wright	4.79	224 75	86.87
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	294.40	147 20	20,618.07
		2,710.15	6,627.99	32,935.84

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase	Alberta	8,012.30	1,098 75	
Sharphead	"	8,212.30	17,285 29	8,847.79
Chacatapasin	Saskatchewan			15,906.38
		8,505.30	18,384.04	24,754.17

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve	Manitoba			8,629.60
St. Peter's Reserve	"			847.69
				9,477.29

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 40,720.41 acres which realized \$45,134.98. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was, approximately, 433,249 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian Lands sold, amounted to \$152,560.87, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN RESERVES IN THE DOMINION
NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
	Middle River	<i>Victoria County.</i> At the mouth of the Waganatchook or Middle River.	Micmacs	620-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
2	Whycocomagh	<i>Inverness County.</i> On the north shore and near the head of Whycocomagh basin.	"	1,556-00	" ..
4	Malagawatch	At the entrance of the St. Denis river basin.	"	1,200-00	" ..
26	Marguerite River	At the mouth of the Marguerite river.	"	2-00	" ..
26	Port Hood	Near Port Hood	"	Not surveyed.	" ..
		<i>Cape Breton County.</i>			
3	Beaussoni	In St. Andrew's township, on the north side of St. Andrew's channel.	"	2,800-00	" ..
28	Sydney	In Sydney harbour, one mile from Sydney.	"	2-73	Granted to the Dominion for the purposes of an Indian reserve by the province, April 28, 1882.
29	Cariboo Marsh	On the Nova road, five miles from Sydney	"	536-00	" ..
		<i>Richmond County.</i>			
5	Chapel Island	On the north shore of Great Bras d'Or lake.	"	1,281-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
		<i>Digby County.</i>			
6	Bear River	On the Bear river, partly in Digby and partly in Annapolis counties.	"	1,600-00	" ..
		<i>Annapolis County.</i>			
7	Cegumogga Lake (north of boundary.)	On the boundary between Annapolis and Queen's counties.	"	400-00	" ..
8	New Liverpool Road	On the New Liverpool road, about seven miles from Annapolis.	"	572-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in August, 1894.
9	Cegumogga Lake (south of boundary.)	On the boundary between Queen's and Annapolis counties.	"	615-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.

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14	Port Medway River	On the Port Medway river, one-quarter of a mile from Port Medway lake.	Halifax County.	200-00	"	"	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in March, 1887.
12	Wild Cat	Near the mouth of Wild Cat creek, between Malaga lake and Port Medway river.	Halifax County.	.....	10-00	"	"	
				.....	1,150-00	"	"	
13	Grand Lake	On the west shore of Grand lake, near the boundary between Halifax and Hants counties.	Halifax County.	.....	1,000-00	"	"	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in March, 1887.
15	Sambro	Between Sambro basin and Long cove, Sambro harbour.	Halifax County.	.....	300-00	"	"	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
16	Ingram's River	At the mouth of Ingram's river, St. Margaret's bay.	Halifax County.	.....	325-00	"	"	
17	Beaver Lake	At Beaver lake, on the road from Sheet Harbour to Musquodoboit.	Halifax County.	.....	100-00	"	"	
18	Ship Harbour Lake	On the northeastern shore of Ship Harbour lake.	Halifax County.	.....	500-00	"	"	
30	Minister's Lake (Cow Bay or Coal Harbour).	At Minister's lake, on the Caldwell road between Coal Harbour and the Eastern Passage.	Halifax County.	.....	43-75	"	"	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, Aug. 20, 1880.
14	Indian Brook or Shubenacadie.	On Indian brook, in the township of Douglas.	Hants County.	.....	1,700-00	"	"	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
19	Pennall's Reserve	Near New Ross, at the west end of Wallaback lake.	Lunenburg County.	.....	100-00	"	"	
19A	New Germany	At Lake Peter, on the eastern branch of the Lehave river.	Lunenburg County.	.....	983-00	"	"	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed and subdivided in 1880.
20	New Ross	At Nine Mile lake, about seven miles north of New Ross.	Lunenburg County.	.....	1,000-00	"	"	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
21	Gold River	In two portions, containing 900 and 81 acres respectively, situated near the head of Malone bay, Chester basin.	Lunenburg County.	.....	1,041-00	"	"	
24		At the head of Moodie cove, on the south side of the entrance to Pictou harbour.	Pictou County.	.....	50-00	"	"	Purchased by the Dominion Government December 7, 1874. The reserve then contained 88 acres. On June 28, 1876, 16 acres were cut off and given in exchange for 24B.
24A	Fisher's Grant Reserves.	At Boat Harbour.....	Pictou County.	.....	73-00	"	"	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
24 B		Lies between and adjoining 24 and 24A.	Micmac	11 00	The lot referred to above, received in exchange for 16 acres cut off 24A.
24 C		East of and adjoining 24A.	"	30 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs December 1, 1888.
31	Chapel Island (A).	In Merigomish harbour. Island A contains approximately 30 acres and Island B 5 acres.	"	Not surveyed.	Reserved for the use of the Indians prior to Confederation, with the understanding that they may be resumed again if required by Her Majesty's Government. F. 20431.
31 A	Moolley's Island (B).				
		<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
22	Franklin Manor	Adjoins the Franklin Manor, about five miles southwest of Amherst.	"	1,000 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
		<i>Antigonish County.</i>			
23	Pomquet and Afton Reserves.	Near Pomquet harbour.	"	525 00	" " "
		<i>Colchester County.</i>			
27	Millbrook	On the east side of the Intercolonial Railway, at an arch culvert over the Mill brook, in the township of Truro.	"	35 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs December 6, 1880. F. 20431.
		<i>King's County.</i>			
32	Cambridge or Cornwallis.	Situated at Cambridge, in the township of Cornwallis.	"	9 90	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs February 10, 1880.
		<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
33	Yarmouth.	On the eastern side of Starr's road, near the town of Yarmouth.	"	21 10	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs November 6, 1887.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1	Lennox Island.	At the northwest extremity of Richmond or Miqumau Bay.		1,880	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
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204 Granted about the year 1846 by a private owner to certain eight Indian families. Subsequently, April 7, 1866, the tract was conveyed by the Provincial Government to the then Indian Commissioners and their successors in office in trust for the Indians. F. 4,217.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

<i>Northumberland.</i>				
1	Indian Point...	In the parish of Northeast, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Miramichi river.	Micmac, Red Bank	100 Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 750 acres; of this area 600 acres were subdivided and sold prior to Confederation.
2	Eel Ground...	In the parish of Northeast, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, and near its confluence with the main southwest Miramichi river.	Micmac, Eel Ground	2,682 Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
4	Red Bank...	In the parish of Southwest, on the right bank on the Little southwest Miramichi river and at its confluence with the northwest Miramichi river.	Micmac, Red Bank	3,797 Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 6,100 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 3,330 and 467 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians. F. 107,222 No. 2.
7	No name (Part of the Red Bank Reserve)	On the left bank of the Little southwest Miramichi river opposite No. 4.	" "	2,383 Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 6,000 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 2,288 and 65 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
8	Big Hole Tract.	In the parish of Northeast, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, opposite the mouths of the Big and Little Sevogle rivers.	Micmac. The north half belongs to the Red Bank band; the south half to the Eel Ground band.	6,303 Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained 6,800 acres. <i>Five lots containing together 487 acres were sold prior to Confederation.</i>
9	Tabusintac	In the parish of Alnwick, on both sides of the Tabusintac river and about five miles from its mouth.	Micmac ..	8,077 Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. About one-half the reserve was subdivided, and eight lots containing together 1,169 acres were sold prior to Confederation. F. 107,222 No. 7.
12	Rensou	On the right bank of the southwest Miramichi river, about half a mile above the mouth of the Rensou river.	Micmac, Eel Ground	100 Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
14	Burnt Church	At the mouth of Burnt Church river, on the northwest shore of Miramichi bay.	Micmac ..	2,068 Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

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Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3 Eel River.....	<i>Restigouche.</i> In the parish of Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Eel river and on its left bank.	Micmac	220	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
6 Indian Village (Kingclear).	<i>York.</i> In the parish of Kingclear, on the right bank of the River St. John.	"	400	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
22 St. Croix.....	In the parish of Dumfries, on the east bank of the First Chipewietcook lake and near the mouth of the Little Digdeguash river.	Amalcoite	200	Set apart and vested in the Department of Indian Affairs by Order in Council of the province of New Brunswick dated December 12, 1881. F. 4,222.
24 St. Mary'a.	In the parish of St. Mary's directly opposite the city of Fredericton.	"	2½	Purchased by the Dominion Government, June 20, 1887. Nos. 175 and 206 Book of Surrenders.
10 St. Basil Edmonstun	<i>Madawaska.</i> On the left bank of the River St. John, near the mouth of the Madawaska river.	"	722	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
20 Tobique	<i>Victoria.</i> In the parish of Perth, on the left bank of the River St. John, at the mouth of the Tobique river.	"	5,766	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained 18,500 acres approximately. The land reserved for the use of the Indians consists of a small tract containing 81 acres situated at the mouth of the Tobique river, on its south bank and nearly the whole of the land lying north of the same river. The remainder of the reserve has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
11 Pabineau	<i>Gloucester.</i> In the parish of Bathurst, at the mouth of the Pabineau river, on the left bank of the Nepisiquit river.	Micmac	1,000	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
20 Indian Island	In Nepisiquit bay opposite the town of Bathurst.	Micmacs of Bathurst	16	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Nov. 26, 1885. No. 371. F. 132,215.
13 Peckmouché.....	In the parish of Inkerman, on the right bank of the Peckmouché river, about seven miles from its mouth.	Micmac	2,477	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

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ALBERTA.	On the left bank of the Richibucto river, about eight miles from its mouth.	Richibucto.....	Miomac, Big band.	Cove	2,202	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,720 acres. Two-thirds of it was subdivided and a number of lots sold prior to Confederation. F. 13,146. Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
15	On the left bank of the Buctouche river, about three miles from its mouth.	Buctouche.....	Miomac			
16	A point on the main land at the mouth of Gapereau creek, opposite Richibucto island in Richibucto harbour.	Indian Island Reserve.....	"			
27	<i>Westmoreland.</i>					
27	On the left bank of the Petitcodiac river, due west of the town of Dorchester.	Fort Folly.....	"		62	Purchased by the Provincial Government and deeded to and held in trust by the Magistrates of the county of Westmoreland for the use of the Miomac Indians, Aug. 13, 1840. F. 61,747.
18	Two small islands near the south shore of Kennebecasis bay.	The Brothers.....	"		10	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
19	<i>Charlotte.</i>					
19	In the parish of St. James, at the mouth of the Canons river, on the left bank of the Cheputneticook river.	Canons River.....	Amalecite		100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
23	<i>Carlton.</i>					
23	On the right bank of the River St. John, about two miles south of Woodstock.	Woodstock.....	"		200	Purchased May 22, 1851, by the Provincial Government, for the use of the Amalecite tribe of Indians at the Maduchic. No. 281.
26	<i>Sunbury.</i>					
26	In the parish of Burton, on the right bank of the River St. John.	Oromocto.....	"		125	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Sept. 12, 1855.

QUEBEC.

1	At the mouth of the Restigouche river, adjacent to the west boundary of the township of Maan, county of Bonaventure.	Restigouche....	Miomac		8,869.42	This reserve is a portion of the area of land set apart and appropriated under the statute 14 and 16 Victoria, chapter 103, for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Lower Canada. The total area of land set apart by the statute amounted to 230,000 acres.
2	At the mouth of the Grand Casapedia river, in the township of Maria, county of Bonaventure.	Maria..	"		416.00	Settled on and claimed by the Indians from time immemorial.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued

QUEBEC—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribes or Bands.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Bétiarnita.....	At the mouth of the Bétiarnita river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, in the county of Saguenay.	Montagnais, Tadoussac, Papinachois, Nantapit and other nomadic tribes.	63100 00	A portion of the area set apart under the Act 14 and 16 Vic., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
5	Ouistehouan.	On the west shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi.	Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadoussac.	3779 06	Originally consisted of the entire township, containing 25,000 acres, set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 16 Vic., chap. 106. The whole township, with the exception of the present reserve, has been surrendered, and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
7	Lorette.....	In the county of Quebec, about eight miles from the city.	Hurons of Lorette.....	26 75	This village, which is said to have contained an area of 40 arpents, had been long occupied by the Hurons. They were confirmed in possession by a deed of gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 26th, February, 1794. The boundaries were defined by order of the courts in 1887.
8	Quarante Arpents.....	In the county of Quebec, about three miles from Lorette.	" "	1353 00	Gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 7th March, 1742, and again confirmed in the deed of gift of 26th February, 1794, mentioned above.
9	Rocmont.....	In the township of Rocmont, county of Portneuf.	" "	9500 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 16 Vic., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
10	Crespien.....	West of the township of Crespien, in the county of Lake St. John.	" "	8374 85	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 16 Vic., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
11	Becancour.....	Near Becancour, in the county of Nicolet. The reserve consists of lot No. 582, in the concession du Village Sauvage, and islands Nos. 574, 498 and 490, in the Becancour river.	Abenakis of Becancour	148 63	These Indians were one of the proprietors of the seignior of Becancour, granted to them April 30, 1793. In 1760 they sold the whole of their territory, except the lot and islands which now constitute their reserve.
12	Pierreville.....	At Pierreville, in the county of Yamaska. Consists of the following lands situated in the seignior of Pierreville and St. François du Lac, viz.: Cadastral No. 1217; Pierreville Reserve..... 1214; But aux Me. Jacques up to the site of the old mill.	Abenakis of St. Francis	1138 50	Two large grants of land in Pierreville and St. Francis were made in 1700 and 1701 to these Indians by private parties. The present reserve is all they now possess, the whole of the remainder having been leased or otherwise conceded to whites.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued

QUEBEC—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
24	Conceoucache.....	On the north side of the St. Maurice river, opposite the mouth of the outlet from Lake Conceoucache, county of Champlain.	Algonquins and Tête de Boule.	330.00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
25	Escoumains.....	Near the mouth of the Escoumains river, township of Escoumains, county of Saguenay.	Montagnais	97.00	Purchased in 1892 by the Department of Indian Affairs.

ONTARIO.

1	Maganettawan.....	On the River Maganettawan	Ojibweas of Huron.	8,670	Reserved under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty, September 8, 1860; subsequently surveyed and confirmed by O. C., January 31, 1863. Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
2	Henvey Inlet.....	At Henvey inlet, on Georgian bay.....	" "	24,980	" "
3	Point Grondin.....	At Point Grondin, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	10,100	" "
4	Whitefish River.....	At the mouth of Whitefish river, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	10,600	" " The reserve originally consisted of 20,120 acres. In 1867 the north part of the reserve, containing 9,520 acres, was surrendered. Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
5	Spanish River.....	At the mouth of Spanish river, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	28,000	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve was not surveyed until 1884. The boundaries as then surveyed were amended and established by judgment of the court of January 21, 1888. (Attorney General of Ontario vs. Francis, et al.) Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
6	Whitefish Lake.....	At Whitefish lake, about 16 miles north of Collins' inlet, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	43,755	" "
7	Serpent River.....	The peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent river, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	27,480	" "
8	Mississagi River.....	At the mouth of Mississagi river, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	5,636	" "
9	Dokis.....	On French river	" "	30,300	" "
10	Nipissing	On the north shore of Lake Nipissing.....	" "	80,640	" "
11	Wanapitoe	At Lake Wanapitoe.....	" "	2,560	" "
12	Thessalon.....	At the southeast corner of the township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	2,307	" "
13	Wanapitoe	At the southeast corner of the township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	" "	1,640	" "

At Chignawing, on French river

Wanapitoe, Huron

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15A	Goulais Bay.....	At Batchewaung bay, east end of Lake Superior.	"	"	24,126	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of a tract containing about 130,000 acres, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)
15B	Whitefish Island.....	At Sault Ste. Marie.....	"	"	1,506	The original reserve contained about 157,440 acres, was set apart under the Robinson Huron Treaty, subsequently surveyed and finally confirmed by O. C., January 31, 1852. It was surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, in 1859. The present reserve at Goulais bay is a portion of the original reserve set apart by Order in Council in 1879 and 1885.
16	Parry Island.....	In Georgian bay, near its eastern shore.....	"	"	19,000	Robinson Huron Treaty. Part of the 15th reservation. Under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty the reserve was located on the mainland. The island was surveyed in lieu of that location, and the survey approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands November 22, 1863.
17	Shawanaa.....	In the township of Shawanaa, Parry Sound district.	"	"	8,475	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
17A	Naiscutaing	In the townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, Parry Sound district.	"	"	2,650	"
17B	.....	Lots 34 and 35, concession 7, township of Shawanaa, Parry Sound district.	"	"	178	Vested by Order in Council of the Provincial Government, dated December 31, 1877, in the Dominion Government in trust for the Shawanaa band of Indians so long as the said band continues to occupy the said lots.
18	Tenogaming.....	At Lake Temogaming.....	"	"	64,000	Surveyed in 1884. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government of Ontario.
19	Cockburn Island.....	On Cockburn island, Lake Huron.....	"	"	864	The Manitoulin islands and islands on the north shore of Lake Huron were set apart, August 9, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, as a reserve for the Ottawa and Chippewa and any other Indians who should be allowed to settle thereon.
20	Sheeshegwaning	In the tp. of Robinson, Manitoulin island.....	"	"	5,000	The Manitoulin and adjacent islands were surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians October 6, 1863, and under the provisions of this surrender the present reserves, numbered 19 to 26 inclusive, were set apart.
21	Obidegwaning.....	" tra. of Mills and Burpee "	"	"	732	The Saugeen peninsula was set apart as an Indian reserve August 14, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, and surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, October 13, 1864. Reserves Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were set apart under the provisions of the said surrender of October 13, 1864.
22	West Bay.....	" tp. of Billings, Manitoulin island.....	"	"	8,393	
23	Sucker Creek.....	" " Howland "	"	"	1,666	
24	Shequandah.....	" " Shequandah "	"	"	6,106	
25	Sucker Lake.....	" " Assiginack "	"	"	669	
26	Manitoulin Island (unceded portion).....	The eastern peninsula of "	"	"	106,300	
27	Cape Croker.....	Saugeen peninsula	"	"	15,586	
28	Chief's Point.....	"	"	"	1,280	
29	Saugeen Reserve	At the southwestern corner of the Saugeen peninsula.	"	"	9,020	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued

ONTARIO—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
29 A	Hunting Reserve	In the township of St. Edmund	Chippewas of Saugeen and Cape Croker.	3,800	Set apart from unsold Indian lands by Order in Council of November 18, 1886, as hunting grounds for the Chippewa bands of Saugeen and Cape Croker.
30	Christian Islands, viz. Christian, Hope and Beckwith.	In Lake Huron	Chippewas of Lake Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	13,300	These islands were reserved in the surrender made by these Indians, June 5, 1806, of the islands situated in Lake Huron which they claimed. The islands in Lake Huron claimed by these Indians were vested in error in 1860 by the Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron. Purchased from the Provincial Government in 1881 for such members of the Ojibwa band of Indians as might desire to settle there. Purchased from private parties at different dates between 1843 and 1848.
31	Gibson or Watha	The eastern portion of the township of Gibson, Muskoka district.	.....	26,562	.....
32	Rama	In the township of Rama, county of Ontario.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	2,000	.....
33	Georgina Island	Georgina, Snake and Fox islands in Lake Simcoe, and other islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	3,574	These islands have remained in the possession of the Indians, and have never been ceded by them by treaty or purchase.
34	Saugog	On the island in Lake Saugog	Mississaugas of Saugog	800	Purchased by these Indians with the proceeds of their own annuities, November 3, 1843.
35	Mud Lake	On Mud Lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough.	Mississaugas of Mud Lake.	1,546	Granted in 1837 to the New England Company. Transferred to the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians, October 12, 1868, less a portion containing 115 acres reserved by the company.
36	Rice Lake	On the north shore of Rice Lake, in the county of Peterborough.	Mississaugas of Rice Lake.	1,960	1,120 acres of this reserve was granted in 1834 to trustees for the benefit of Indian tribes in the province. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by the Indians with their own funds.
36 A	Islands in the Trent waters.	In the counties of Peterborough and Victoria.	Mississaugas of Rice, Mud and Saugog lakes.	.....	Included by these Indians and to have been included in treaty of 1818, and claims subsequently admitted by the Crown Lands Department.
37	Alnwick	In the township of Alnwick, county of Northumberland.	Mississaugas of Alnwick.	3,292	Purchased from private owners at different dates between 1831 and 1870.
37 A	Sugar Island.	In Rice Lake, in front of the 4th and 5th concessions of Otonabee.	Mississaugas of Alnwick.	100	Purchased for the Alnwick Indians by deed from Wm. Kempster, dated January 13, 1860, for \$775, from their funds.
38	Tyendinaga	On the bay of Quinte, the southern part of the township of Tyendinaga.	Mikewas of the bay of Quinte	18,000	These were assigned originally of 102,700 acres granted under letters patent from the Crown in 1763, all of

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39	Golden Lake.....	At the southern end of Golden lake, in the county of Peterborough.	Algonquins of Golden lake.	1,560	which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians. Salmon Island and marahee were added by Order in Council, November 13, 1900. F. 78,703. Purchased by the Dominion Government from the Government of Ontario in 1870 as a reserve for these Indians.
40	Tuscarora..	The township of Tuscarora and parts of the townships of Oneida and Onondaga.	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.	49,696	A tract six miles wide on each side of the Grand river, was granted to the Six Nations in 1794 by Sir F. Haldimand, containing about 694,910 acres. This grant was confirmed to them by letters patent in 1798 by Governor Simcoe. All of the tract, except the present reserve, has been surrendered in portions from time to time and sold for the benefit of the Indians. In 1847 the Six Nations invited the Mississaugas of the Credit to settle on their reserve, and offered them a free grant of 6,000 acres for the purpose. A number accepted, who now reside in the southwest corner of the reserve.
41	Oneida.....	In the township of Delaware, county of Middlesex.	Oneidas of the Thames.	4,620	Purchased for these Indians by the Government in 1840 with their own money which they brought with them from the United States.
42	Caradoc.....	In the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex.	Chippewas of the Thames and Munsees	10,800	Reserved by the Chippewas in the cession made by them of the 'Longwood Tract' in 1819. A small portion of the reservation was surrendered in 1834 and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
43	Stony Point or Aux Sables.	In the township of Bosanquet, county of Lambton.	Chippewas of Chenail Ecarté and St. Clair.	2,555	Reserved by these Indians in the cession of a large tract in the London and Western districts made by them in 1827.
44	Kettle Point.....	"	"	2,224	"
45	Sarnia.....	In the township of Sarnia, county of Lambton.	"	4,943	"
46	Walpole Island.....	At the head of Lake St. Clair.....	Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole island.	40,480	The Chippewas settled on the island in 1831 by order of the Government. The island appears to have been then set apart by the Government as a Crown reserve to be used for the purpose of settling Indians thereon. The Pottawatamies came from the United States in 1841, and, on petition, were permitted by the Government to settle on the island.
47	Orford.....	In the township of Orford, county of Kent.	Moravians of the Thames.	3,010	The reserve originally consisted of 51,160 acres, situated in the townships of Zone and Orford, and was set apart by Order in Council in 1793. All the reservation, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
48	Michipicoten	On the Michipicoten river, about one mile from its mouth.	Ojibwas of Lake Superior.	178	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued

ONTARIO—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
49	Gros Cap.	On the north shore of Lake Superior, about a mile west of Michipicoten river.	Ojibweas of Lake Super- ior.	10,180	Set apart in accordance with the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty.
50	Pic River.	On the Pic river, near its mouth	" "	800	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
51	Pays Plat	At Pays Plat, north shore of Lake Superior.	" "	605	" "
52	Fort William	Near the west end of Lake Superior	" "	14,500	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Super- ior Treaty.
53	Red Rock.	On Nipigon river	" "	468	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
54	McIntyre Bay	On the south shore of Lake Nipigon	" "	585	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nipigon. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
55	Gull River	At the mouth of Gull river, on the west shore of Lake Nipigon.	" "	9,825	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Super- ior Treaty. Surveyed in 1887. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
56	Island Point	On the west shore of Lake Nipigon	" "	132½	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nipigon. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Pro- vincial Government.
57	Jackfish Island	A small island near the west shore of Lake Nipigon.	" "	Not sur- veyed.	" "
58	Long Lake.	At the north end of Long lake.	" "	612	" "
59	Cornwall Island	In the River St. Lawrence near the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.	Iroquois of St. Regis	2,060	Surveyed in 1886 for the Indians residing on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
60	Saugeen Indians' hunting ground.	Lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in concessions IIII and IV; lots 11 to 18 and lot 20 in conces- sions I and II, all east of the Bury road, township of St. Edmund, county of Bruce.	Saugeen and Cape Croker bands.	3,800	This and adjacent islands form part of the reserve of these Indians held by them from the time French rule began in this country. Set apart by Order in Council of November 16, 1886. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20, in conces- sions I and II, E. B. R., are set apart for the Sau- geen reserve Indians, and lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in concessions IIII and IV, E. B. R., for the Cape Cro- ker band.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

TREATY No. 3—ONTARIO—Continued.

No.	Name.	Area, Acres.	Locality.
10	Little Forks	1,920 13	Rainy river.
11	Manitou Rapids	5,736 50	"
12	Long Sault No. 2	5,046 75	"
13	" 1	6,366 73	"
14	'The Bishop,' Hungry Hall No. 1	3,982 66	"
15	'Paakonkin,' Hungry Hall No. 2	2,300 94	"
15M	Wild Lands Reserve	20,671 27	"
16A	Rainy Lake	100 00	Rainy lake.
16D	"	11,200 00	"
41	Agency Reserve, Fort Frances	170 00	"
17A	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewenin)	3,761 50	"
17B	"	2,439 75	Clear Water lake.
18B	"	4,586 88	Rainy lake.
18C	"	3,861 76	"
21	English River or Grassy Narrows	10,244 00	English river.
21	Wabaskang	8,042 00	Wabaskang Lake.
23A1	Lac des Mille Lacs	3,750 70	Lac des Mille Lacs.
23A2	Seine River	8,476 70	Seine river.
23	Sturgeon Falls	6,826 20	"
23A	Seine River	2,003 20	"
23B	"	2,234 80	"
24C	Kawaisagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	5,948 30	Sturgeon lake.
25D	Neguaquon Lake (Lac la Croix)	15,355 30	Lac la Croix.
26A	Rainy Lake (Niokickoneesemenecanning)	4,850 00	Rainy lake.
26B	"	2,640 00	"
26C	"	2,737 00	"
27	Wabigoon Lake	12,872 00	Wabigoon lake.
27	Eagle Lake	8,882 00	Eagle lake.
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake	49,000 00	Lac Seul.
29	Islington	20,954 00	Winnipeg river.
29	Swan Lake	3,277 00	Swan Lake.
29	One Man's Lake	608 00	English river.
30	Agency Reserve (Saskatchewan)	640 00	Lake of the Woods.
31A	Naongashing	1,280 00	"
31B	Lake of the Woods	726 00	"
31C	"	800 00	"
31D	Big Island	915 00	"
31E	"	1,920 00	"
31F	"	Not surveyed.	"
31G	Lake of the Woods	275 00	"
31H and pt. of 31 G.	Big Island	1,541 00	"
31J	Shoal Lake	1,280 00	Shoal lake.
32A	Whitefish Bay	4,865 20	Lake of the Woods.
32B	Yellow Girl Bay	4,454 30	"
32C	Saskong Bay	1,280 00	"
33A	Whitefish Bay	3,091 00	"
33B	Northwest Angle	3,299 00	"
34	Lake of the Woods	641 00	"
34A	Whitefish Bay	1,529 20	"
34B	Shoal Lake, 1st Part	640 00	Shoal lake.
34B	" 2nd Part	426 00	"
34C	Northwest Angle	1,261 80	Northwest Angle River, in Manitoba.
34C	"	750 00	Lake of the Woods.
35A	Naongashing	1,280 00	"
35B	Obabikong	1,760 00	"
35C	Saskong Bay	1,900 00	"
35D	"	1,280 00	"
35E1	Little Grassy River, 1st Part	640 00	"
35E2	Lake of the Woods, 2nd Part	Not surveyed.	"
35F	Saskong Bay	1,280 00	"
35G	Big Grassy River	8,960 00	"
35H	Saskong Bay	640 00	"
35J	Lake of the Woods	3,481 60	"

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*TREATY No. 3—ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area, Acres.	Locality.
36	Buffalo Point	5,763 00	Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba.
37	Big Island	1,946 00	"
37	Rainy River	3,687 00	Rainy river.
37A	Shoal Lake	1,920 00	Shoal lake, in Manitoba.
37B	Northwest Angle (Approx.)	840 00	Lake of the Woods.
37B	Lake of the Woods	262 00	"
37C	Northwest Angle River	690 00	Northwest Angle river, in Manitoba.
38A	Near Rat Portage	8,000 00	Lake of the Woods.
38B	"	5,289 90	"
38C	The Dalles, near Rat Portage	8,064 00	Winnipeg river.
38D	Lake of the Woods	Not surveyed.	Certain islands in Lake of the Woods.
39	West Shore Shoal Lake	1,031 00	Partly in Manitoba.
39	Northwest Shore Shoal Lake	8,415 00	"
40	"	6,759 00	"
40	} Islands in "	Not surveyed.	"

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

TREATY No. 1.

		Area, Square Miles.	
1	St. Peters	80 00	St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, Manitoba.
2	Roseau River	50 86	Franklin, Manitoba.
2A	" Rapids	1 25	"
3	Fort Alexander	31 84	Nepahwin and Powaasin, Man.
4	Brokenhead River	21 90	St. Clement's, Manitoba.
5	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba	19 00	Westbourne.
6	Long Plain, Assiniboine River	16 90	Portage la Prairie and South Norfolk, Man.
7	Swan Lake, not surveyed	Approx. 15 06	Lorne, Man.
8	Hamilton's Crossing	1 00	South Norfolk, Man.

TREATY No. 2.

43	Big Jackhead, Lake Winnipeg	4 20	Winnipegosis, Man.
44	Fisher River, Lake Manitoba	21 00	Norquay, Man.
45	Waterhen River "	7 20	Winnipegosis, Man.
46	Dog Creek "	14 80	Patterson, Man.
48	Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin	5 00	"
49	The Narrows "	6 30	"
50	Fairford, Lakes St. Martin and Manitoba	18 30	"
51	Crane River, Lake Manitoba	12 40	"
52	Ebb and Flow "	16 90	"
57	Birdtail Creek, Assiniboine River	10 75	Archie and Miniota, Man.
58	Oak River "	15 20	Woodworth, Man.
59	Oak Lake, Pipestone Creek	4 00	Pipestone "
60	Turtle Mountain "	1 00	Winchester "
61	Riding Mountain House	8 75	Strathclair "
61A	Clear or Clearwater Lake	1 15	Riding Mountain, Man.
.....	Temporary hay lands. S.W. 1/4 20, 20, 21 W.I.M.	25	"
62	Waywayseecappo, Birdtail Creek	39 00	Birdtail Creek & Roseburn, Man.
62A	Fishing Station, sec. 24, 20, 20 W.I.M.	49	Roseburn, Man.
63	The Gambler	1 21	Ellice, Man.
63A	Valley River	18 25	Gilbert Plains, Man.
66A	Pine River, Lake Winnipegosis	14 30	Roseberry, Man.
67	Rolling River	20 00	Harrison "
68	Moose Mountain, Pheasant Rump	}	Surrendered. F. 69,244.
69	" Ocean Man		
70	" White Bear		
		44 90	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 2 and 3, W. of 2nd I. M. Assiniboia.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and Northwest Territories—Continued.

TREATY No. 4.

No.	Name.	Area, Square Miles.	Locality.
64	Gabriel Côté	56:50	Near Fort Pelly, Assinibolia.
65	The Key	38:00	" "
65 A	Dawson Bay, Mouth of Shoal River	1:50	Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
65 B	" Steep Rock Point	3:55	" "
65 C	Swan Lake, Woody and Birch Rivers	3:03	Swan lake " "
65 D	Dawson Bay, Dog Island	0:43	Lake Winnipegosis " "
65 E	" $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Shoal River	0:08	" "
66	Keeseekoos	28:00	Near Fort Pelly, Assinibolia.
67	Hay lands	11:00	" "
71	Kakeesheway (Round Lake)	82:60	Round lake.
72	Kakewistahaw	73:00	Qu'Appelle riv., between Round and Crooked lakes, Assinibolia.
72 A	" fishing grounds	0:15	Crooked lake " "
73	Cowessess	78:00	" " " "
73 A	Little Bone	10:90	Crescent lake " "
74	Sakimay	53:90	Crooked lake " "
74 A	Shesheep	5:60	" " " "
75	Pisapot	53:98	Qu'Appelle river " "
75 A	Hay lands	4:48	" " " "
76	'Carry the Kettle' or 'The man-who-took-the-coat'	73:21	Indian Head " "
78	Standing Buffalo	7:60	Qu'Appelle lake " "
79	Pasquah Fishing Lakes	60:15	Near Qu'Appelle " "
80	Muscowpetung	59:50	" " " "
80 A	Fishing Grounds at Long Lake	2:23	Little Arm river " "
80 B	Hay lands, Muscowpetung and others	72	Near Qu'Appelle " "
81	Peepeekeesis	41:60	File hills " "
82	Okanaso	22:36	" " " "
83	Star Blanket	21:50	" " " "
84	Little Black Bear	46:50	" " " "
85	Muscowequan	36:00	Little Touchwood hills " "
86	George Gordon	48:00	" " " "
87	Day Star	24:00	Big Touchwood hills " "
88	The Poor Man	42:50	" " " "
89	Yellow Quill	34:50	Fishing lake " "
90	"	16:17	Nut Lake, Saskatchewan.
.....	Regina Industrial School	0:50	Regina, Assinibolia.
.....	Qu'Appelle	1:37	Qu'Appelle " "

TREATY No. 5.

9	Black River	3:10	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba.
10	Hole or Hollowwater River	5:20	" " " "
11	Loon Straits	1:77	" " " "
12	Blood Vein River	5:20	" " " "
13	Berens River	11:50	" " " "
14	Little Grand Rapids, Berens River	8:75	Crow lake, Manitoba.
15	Pekangekum	3:50	Lake Pekangekum, Keewatin.
16	Poplar River	5:90	Lake Winnipeg " "
17	Norway House	16:70	Norway House " "
19	Cross Lake	10:90	Nelson river " "
20	Cumberland House	6:29	Pine Island lake, Saskatchewan.
21	The Pas	10:00	The Pas " "
21 A	Indian Pear Island	2:00	" " " "
21 B to K	For Pas Band	2:70	" " " "
27	Birch River	8:40	Saskatchewan river " "
28 A	Shoal Lake	3:50	Carrot river " "
29	Near Red Earth	4:23	" " " "
29 A	Red Earth	3:19	" " " "
31 A	Moose Lake	0:70	Moose lake " "
31 B	"	0:23	" " " "
31 C	"	4:40	" " " "

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and Northwest Territories.—*Continued*TREATY No. 5—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area, Square Miles.	Locality.
31 D	Moose Lake	4.27	Moose lake, Saskatchewan.
31 E	"	0.31	" " "
32	Chemawawin	4.75	Cedar lake " "
33	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.....	7.26	Lake Winnipeg " "

TREATY No. 6.

94	'Moose Woods' Chief White Cap	5.80	S. Saskatchewan river, Assiniboia.
94 A	Wahspaton	8.75	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
95	One Arrow	16.00	Near, Batoche. "
96	Okemassis }		
97	Beardy }	44.00	Near Fort Carlton "
99	Muskoday or John Smith	37.40	South of Prince Albert "
100	James Smith or Fort à la Corne	27.80	Fort à la Corne "
100 A	Carrot River for Cumberland Indians	65.00	" "
101	Sturgeon Lake	34.40	N. W. of Prince Albert "
102	Paddling or Muskeg Lake	42.00	West of Prince Albert "
103	Mistawasis	77.00	Snake plain "
104	Ahtahkakoop's	67.17	Sandy lake "
105	Flying Dust	14.00	Meadow lake "
106	Montreal Lake (Wm. Charles)	23.00	Montreal lake "
106 A	Wm. Charles and James Roberts	56.50	Little Red river "
108	Red Pheasant	38.00	Near Battleford "
109	Mosquito	30.00	" "
110 }	'Grizzly Bear's Head' and 'Lean Man'	36.20	" "
111 }	"		
112	Moosomin	23.00	" "
112 A	Hay lands for Bands 112 and 115	2.00	" "
113	Sweet Grass	61.13	" "
113 A	Strike-him-on-the-Back	3.22	" "
113 B	Hay lands for 113 and 113A	2.00	" "
114	Poundmaker	50.00	" "
115	Thunderchild	24.00	" "
115 A	"	8.50	" "
116	'Little Pine' and 'Lucky Man'	26.00	" "
118	Kenemotayoo Reserve	46.35	Stony and Whitefish lakes
119	Seekaskootch	60.00	Near Onion lake, Saskatchewan.
120	Makaoos	22.00	" "
121	Ooneepowhiyooos	33.00	Frog lake "
122	Puskeahkeewenin	40.00	" "
123	Keheewin	28.00	Long lake "
125	Pakan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill	115.00	Saddle lake "
125 A	Cache Lake (adjoins 125)	14.00	" "
127	Blue Quill (included in 125)		
128	Pakan, Jas. Seenum	17.50	Whitefish lake "
132	Michel Callihoo	40.00	Near Edmonton "
133	Alexis	23.00	Lake Ste. Anne's near Edmon- ton, Saskatchewan.
133 A	} White Whale Lake	32.70	Wabamun lake, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 B			
134	Alexander	41.00	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
135	Tommy la Potac or Enoch	44.50	" "
136	Papaschase (sold)		" "
137	Samson	51.00	South of Edmonton "
138	Ermineekin	61.50	" "
138 A	Pigeon Lake (Fishing Reserve)	7.73	" "
139	Bobtail's	31.50	" "

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and Northwest Territories.—*Concluded.*

TREATY No. 7.

No.	Name.	Area, Square Miles.	Locality.
142	Bear's Paw (Stony) }		
143	Jacob " }	109.00	Near Morleyville, Alberta.
144	Chiniquay " }		
145	Sarcee	108.00	Near Calgary "
146	Blackfoot	470.00	" "
147	Peigan	181.40	Near Macleod "
148	Blood	546.76	" "
A	Timber limit for 148 on Belly River.	6.50	South of the Blood reserve, Alberta.
B	" 147	11.50	West of the Peigan reserve, Alberta.
C	" 146, Castle Mountain	26.50	West of the Rocky Mountain park, Alberta.
	Agency Reserve at Macleod	1000	Part of sec. 13, tp. 9, R. 26, W. of 4th M.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued
YUKON DISTRICT.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Moosehide Creek.	At the mouth of Moosehide creek, on the east shore of the Yukon river, about three miles below the town of Dawson	The Indians of the locality.	160	Set apart by O. C. of March 27, 1900. Amended by O. C. of October 9, 1900, under which the tract occupied by the English church is excepted from the reservation. F. 153977.
1	Lake Laberge	At the upper end of Lake Laberge	The Indians of the locality.	420	Set apart by O. C. of July 13, 1900.

BABINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Blackwater	Cariboo district, on the right bank of Fraser river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the mouth of the Blackwater river.	Blackwater	30	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 6, 1892. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, Sept. 21, 1895.
2	Nahluquonate	Cariboo district, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, about one mile above the crossing of the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek.	"	217	
3	Ullah	At foot of Bobtail lake, on the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek.	"	157	
4	Umlinde	Cariboo district, at the foot of Eula-la lake, on the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek.	"	128	
1	Fort George	Cariboo district, at confluence of Fraser and Nechaco rivers.	Fort George	1,366	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 5, 1892. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, Sept. 21, 1895.
2		Cariboo district, on Fraser river, 18 miles above Fort George.	"	1,310	
3	Neelacoonhook	Cariboo district, on left bank of Nechaco river at Buck lake.	"	804	
4	Malaguer	Cariboo district, on right bank of Nechaco river at the mouth of Buck lake.	"	115	
1	Neelacoonhook	Cariboo district, at the foot of the Fraser river, on the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek.	Fraser Lake.	1,117	

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2	Coast district, on the northern shore of Fraser lake and adjoining the western boundary of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s claim at Fort Fraser.	"	149	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 2, 1892. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, Dec. 14, 1896.
3	Yensiechuck.....Coast district, one quarter mile north of the trail from Quesnel to Fort Fraser and about one mile east of the Nechaco Ferry.	"	160	
4	Seapunkut.....Coast district, on the southern shore of Fraser lake, about 7 miles from Fort Fraser.	"	2,077	
5	Stellaquo.....Coast district, at the western extremity of Fraser lake and at the mouth of Stellaquo river.	"	1,333	
1	Lackaleap.....Casuar district, about 35 miles southeast of Hazelton, on the Hoquaget river.	Hoqueget.....	360	
2	Coryataqua.....Casuar district, on the trail to Hazelton, about two miles north of Loukakap.	"	160	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 19, 1891. Surveyed, 1899. Final confirmation, Feb. 26, 1900.
3	Oochawwinna.....Coast district, on the Fraser lake trail, about 5 miles south of Lackaleap.	"	188	
4	Clotalairquot.....Casuar district, on the right bank of the Babine river, 3 miles north of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post on Babine lake.	"	197	A small island in the Babine river is included in this reservation.
5	No-cut.....Casuar district, on the left bank of the Babine river, 2 miles north of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post on Babine lake.	"	685	
6	Babine.....Casuar district, at the outlet of Babine lake and north of and adjoining the Hudson's Bay Co.'s claim.	"	92	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 19, 1891. Surveyed, 1899. Final confirmation, Feb. 26, 1900.
7	Timber reserve.....Casuar district, on the western shore of Babine lake, due west of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s claim.	"	107	
8	Cadedled.....Casuar district, on the eastern shore of Babine lake, 1 mile south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s claim.	"	1,520	
9	Tsak.....Casuar district, on the western shore of Babine lake, about 16 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post.	"	226	
10	Nel-saw-greece.....Casuar district, on the eastern shore of Babine lake, about 15 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post.	"	977	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 19, 1891. Surveyed, 1899. Final confirmation, Feb. 26, 1900.
11	Ne-do-ata.....Casuar district, on the eastern shore of Babine lake, about 25 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post.	"	336	
12	Timber reserve.....Casuar district, on the western shore of Babine lake, about 24 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post.	"	2,704	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 29, 1891.
1	Hazelton.....Casuar at the forks of the Skeena river	Hazelton.....		

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
BABINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
2a	Teo-gun-ya	Casuar district, on Two Mile creek, 2½ miles northwest of Hazelton.	Hazelton.	380	Allocated by Comm'r. Vowell, Aug. 15, 1898.
3	Taitak	Casuar district, on the Hoquaget river, 2½ miles east of Hazelton.	"	448	" " " Sept. 20, 1891.
4	Anlaw	Casuar district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, 2½ miles north of Hazelton.	"	294	" " " Sept. 29, 1891.
	Kingegas	Casuar district, on the Babine river, about four miles from its confluence with the Skeena.	Kingegas.	2,415	Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, April 24, 1899. Allocated by Comm'r. Vowell, August 3, 1898. Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, Aug. 30, 1899.
1	Kiapiox	Casuar district, about eight miles above Hazelton, and at the confluence of the Kiapiox and Skeena rivers.	Kiapiox.	2,262	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 26, 1891.
2	Sic-e-dach	Casuar district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, about 3½ miles above Hazelton.	"	900	Allocated by Comm'r. Vowell, July 31, 1898. 272 inches of water recorded from Allipack creek.
3	A-gue-din	Casuar district, on the Kiapiox river, about three miles from its mouth.	"	560	Allocated by Comm'r. Vowell, August 5, 1898. These reserves have not been surveyed.
1	Kitaguella	Casuar district, on the Skeena river, about 11 miles below Hazelton.	Kitaguella.	1,850	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 1, 1891.
2	New Kitaguella	Casuar district, on the Skeena river, about seven miles below Hazelton.	"	1,038	These reserves have not been surveyed.
3	Timber Reserve	Casuar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about five miles below Hazelton.	"	217	
1	Kitwanger	Casuar district, on the banks of the Skeena at the mouth of Kitwanger river.	Kitwanger.	2,694	
2	Timber Reserve	Casuar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about a mile above Heeserve No. 1.	"	150	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 2, 1891.
3	Squin-lix-etat	Casuar district, on the right bank of the Skeena, about 10 miles below Kitwanger.	"	26	
4	Kwa-ta-lix	Casuar district, on the banks of the Skeena, about 22 miles below Kitwanger.	"	125	These reserves have not been surveyed: the acreage is only approximate.
5	Tum-bah	Casuar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about 2½ miles below Kitwanger.	"	147	
6	Kita-ka-hawa	Casuar district, on the right bank of the Skeena, about 5 miles below Kitwanger.	"	100	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 16, 1898.
7	Koon-wade	Casuar district, on Skeena river, about 8 miles above Lorne creek.	"	186	
8	Chig in-kait	Casuar district, on the right bank of the Skeena, about 1½ miles below Lorne creek.	"	108	

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seventy miles above Hazelton.					
1	McLeod	Cariboo district, at outlet of McLeod lake and adjoining the Hudson's Bay Co.'s land.	McLeod Lake.	286	Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, April 24, 1899. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 12, 1892. Surveyed 1894. Final confirmation, Dec. 27, 1895.
1	Necollie	Coast district, at outlet of Stuart lake.	Necollie	734	
2	Tat-sel-a-was	Coast district, on left bank of Stuart river, about 10 miles below Fort St. James.	"	136	
3	Sow-chea	Coast district, on southern shore of Stuart lake, about 9 miles from Fort St. James.	"	225	
4	Ux-ta	Coast district, on trail from Stuart lake to McLeod and about 5 miles from Fort St. James.	"	990	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1892. Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, January 11, 1899.
5	Aht-len-jees	Coast district, 6 miles southwest of Fort St. James.	"	300	
6	Cheeda	Coast district, 8 miles southwest of Fort St. James.	"	360	
7	Kwot-ket-quo	Coast district, southwest of and adjoining reserve No. 6.	"	160	
1	Stony Creek	Coast district, on Stony creek, between Tachic and Noolki lakes.	Stony Creek	6,370	
2	Sack-a-ni-te-cla	Coast district, on eastern shore of Noolki lake.	"	200	
3	Lake-town	Coast district, on northern shore of Noolki lake, near its western end.	"	540	
4	Meadow reserve	Coast district, on the trail from Quessnel to Fraser lake, and about a mile west of reserve No. 3.	"	160	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 29, 1892. Surveyed 1894. Final confirmation, December 5, 1895.
5	Clus-ta-lack	Coast district, on the southern shore of Tachic lake, and about six miles from reserve No. 3, on the trail from Quessnel to Fraser lake.	"	108	
6	Noon-la	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nechaco river, at the crossing of the trail from Stony creek to Stuart lake.	"	115	
1	Thatoe	Coast district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Thades river.	Thatoe	1,655	
2	Pintoe	Coast district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Pinkas river.	"	728	
3	Nan-out	Coast district, on Stuart lake, at the mouth of the Yiko river, and on the Portage from Stuart to Babine lake.	"	372	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 27, 1892. Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, January 11, 1899.
4	U-caus-ley	Coast district, at the outlet of Petit lake, about four miles from reserve No. 3.	"	445	
5	Car-soo-at	Coast district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, about half-way between reserves Nos. 1 and 3.	"	124	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
BABINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Bands.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Celangle.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Trembleur lake, at the mouth of Middle river.	Trembleur Lake.....	945	
2	So-yan-do-star.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Trembleur lake, about four miles east of reserve No. 1.	"	44	
3	Twee-lee.....	Coast district, on the left bank of Thutsee river, about half a mile from the outlet of Trembleur lake.	"	253	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 23, 1892. Surveyed 1898.
4	Skewan.....	Coast district, on the left bank of Thutsee river, about two and a half miles from Trembleur lake.	"	49	Final confirmation, January 11, 1898.
5	Grande Rapide.....	Coast district, on the Thutsee river, about seven miles from Trembleur lake.	"	584	

COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Beecher Bay	Matchewan district, on north shore of Beecher bay, sections 46, 48, 49, and an addition on the west of and adjoining Section 49.	Beecher Bay	502	
2	.....	Matchewan district, on eastern shore of Beecher bay, section 44.	"	235	
3	Creyke Point.....	Matchewan district, on western shore of Beecher bay.	"	248	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
4	Wolfe Island.....	"	"	11	
5	Lamb Island.....	"	"	14	
6	Fraser Island.....	"	"	3	
7	Village Island.....	"	"	2	
8	Island.....	Southwest of Smyth head.	"	4	
9	Island.....	South of Smyth head.	"	4	
10	Island.....	Opposite Section 1.	"	1	
11	Albert Head.....	Requihalt district.	"	4	
12	Halait.....	An island at the mouth of Chemainus river, Chemainus district.	Chemainus Halait band.	140	Surrendered for a quarantine station.
13	Lyaokauin.....	Sections 3, 4, 5, ranges 7, Chemainus district. Near the north-west end of Valdes island. (See also district.)	"	287 1,796	

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4	Shingle Point.....	On west shore of Valdez island, Cedar district.	"	79	
5	Portier Pass.....	At the southern end of Valdez island, Cedar district.	"	5	
6	.....	Eastern portion of section 6, range 8, Chemainus district.	Penelakut band	33	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, January 18, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
7	Kuper Island.....	The whole of Kuper island, Chemainus district, with the exception of Mr. W. Conn's claim.	"	2,138	
8	Tent Island.....	Tent island, Chemainus district.	"	85	
9	Fishing station.....	At Portier pass, on the northwest extremity of Galiano island, Chemainus district.	"	76	
10	Fishing station.....	On left bank of Chemainus river, Chemainus district, portions of sections 8, 9, range 7, 8.	Chemainus and Sika-meen bands.	15	
11	.....	Western portion of section 11, range 7, Chemainus district.	"	81	
12	.....	On western shore of Oyster harbour, at its head, Oyster district.	Chemainus and Sika-meen bands.	296	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, January 18, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
13	.....	Between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay, Oyster district.	"	2,632	
1	Comox.....	Section 4, Comox district, situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour.	Comox	155	
2	Pentledge.....	Comox district, on the left bank of the Pentledge river, at its confluence with the Tsolum river.	"	209	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 12, 1878. Surveyed 1878.
3	Grave-yard.....	Comox district, on Goose spit, Comox harbour.	"	14	
1	Cowichan.....	Quannichan district, rge. 2, sec. 12, 13, 14.....	Cowichan		
		" 3 " 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Quannichan, Comiakien,		
		" 4 " 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Clem-clem-a-lits,		
		" 5 " 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Hamutzen, Someros,		
		" 6 " E3 17, E4 18.	Kokealish, Kilpahlas		
		" 7 " 15, 16	and Kanipsin bands.		
		" 7 " W1, NE4, 10	"		
		" 7 " 11, 14.	"		
		" 8 " E4 8, E4 9.	"		
		" 8 " E4 NW4 10.	"		
		" 8 " 11, 13-17.	"		
		" 1 " 11 to 17.	"		
		" 2 " 12 to 16.	"		
		" 3 " 14 pt of 15, 16.	"		
		" 4 " 14.	"		
		" 5 " E4 11, E4 12.	"		
		" 6 " E4 13, 14, 15	"		
		" 7 " 11, 12, 13.	"		
		" 7 " 8 to 15.	"		
		" 8 " 8, 9, 10, 15.	"		
		" 3 " 7.	"		
		" 5 " 6.	"		
2	Kil-pah-las.....	"	"	75	
3	.....	"	"	51	
				5,788	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, February 17, 1877. Surveyed 1878.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
4	.....	Shawnigan district, range 5, section 19.	.....	75	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877.
5	Tzart-lan	Saltlam district, on left bank Cowichan river.	.....	16	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, February 17, 1877.
6	Kakalaza	Saltlam district, on left bank Cowichan river.	Cowichan	24	.....
6	Skutz	Cowichan Lake district, on the left bank of Cowichan river, at Skutz canyon.	.....	16	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, February 17, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
7	"	Cowichan Lake district, on both banks of Cowichan river, at head of Skutz canyon.	.....	40	.....
.....	Cowichan Lake	Cowichan Lake district, on northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet, and partly on section 6 and partly in island railway belt.	Cowichan Lake	130	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 31, 1887. Surveyed 1890. One hundred and seven and a half acres of section 5 conveyed by Mr. C. Green to the Dominion Government, December 1888.
.....	Requimalt	Requimalt district, on eastern shore of Esquimalt harbour.	Esquimalt	47	Held by an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Company on behalf of the Crown, April 30, 1864. Reserve confirmed by the Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878. Surveyed, 1888.
1	Nanaimo town	Nanaimo district, on Nanaimo harbour.	Nanaimo	47	Old reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20, 1876. Surveyed, 1874 and 1878.
2	" river	Cranberry district, on left bank of Nanaimo river.	.....	128	.....
3	"	Cranberry district, sections 19, 20, 21, range 7, and portion of section 21, range 6.	.....	280	.....
4	"	Sections 18 and 19, range 8, Cranberry district.	.....	200	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
5	Fishing station	Nanaimo district, on southern shore of Gabriola island, part of section 1.	.....	24	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
6	Burial-ground	Small island about 7 chains east of reserve No. 5.	.....	.....	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23, 1876.
.....	Nanosee	Nanosee district, on the southern shore of Nanosee harbour.	Nanosee	209	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 15, 1876.
.....	Qualicum	Newcastle district, at the mouth of the Qualicum river.	Qualicum	197	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, December 13, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
1	South Saanich	South Saanich district, sections 7, 8, 9, S., range 1 W., sections 7, 8, 9 S., range 2 W.	Saanich	483	.....
2	East Saanich	South Saanich district, sections 4, 7, 8 S., range 4 W., sections 4, 7, 8 S., range 5 W., sections 9, 7, 8 W., range 6 W.	"	606	Original reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.

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1	Union Bay	1 W., sections 4, 5 N., range 2 W., sections 2, 3 N., range 1 W., sections 2, 3 N., range 2 W.	March 3, 1877. Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.	71
2	Fulford Harbour	North Saanich district, section 15 N., range 1 W.	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.	43
3	Mayne Island	Cowichan district, the southern portion of section 53, Sattlepring island.	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.	323
4	Saturna Island	Cowichan district.	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.	360
5	Pender Island	Cowichan district, at Deep cove, the eastern half of section 12 and west half section 13.		8
6	Eare Island	Cowichan district, at Hay point, Pender island.		28
7	Senanus Island	Cowichan district, 5 miles east of Saanich.		4
8	Malahut	Cowichan district, in Saanich inlet.	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.	586
9	Hatch Point	Malahut district, on west shore of Saanich inlet.		92
10	Goldstream	Shawnigan district, eastern portions of sections 11, 12, range 10.		12
11	Songhees	Goldstream district, at the mouth of Goldstream.		112
12	Deadman's or Halkett Island	Equimalt district, on western shore of Victoria harbour.	Held by an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Co. on behalf of the Crown, April 30, 1830. Confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878.	90
13	Discovery Island	Victoria district, in Victoria harbour.	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878.	57
14	Chatham Islands	Cowichan district, the northern portion of Discovery island, 5 miles east of Victoria.	Reserved by Governor Douglas, June 10, 1863. Confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878. Surveyed.	65
15	Sooke	Cowichan district, two islands about 7 mile northwest of reserve No. 3.	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877.	101
16	Grave-yard	Sooke district, section 8, on left bank of Sooke river, at its mouth.		135
17	"	Sooke district, section 16.		146
18	"	Sooke district, part of section 7, Billings' spit.		
19	"	Sooke district, part of section 73, on the right bank of Sooke river, at its mouth.	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.	

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Cheam	New Westminster district, in township 3, ranges 28 and 29, west 6th meridian, left bank of Fraser river.	In railway belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sprout, June 16, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.	883
2	Tse à tah	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 28, west 6th meridian, right bank of Fraser river.		380

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
1	Schelowat	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 29, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Hope slough.	Chilliwack, Skwah band	213	In railway belt. Surveyed 1881. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, June 20, 1879. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
2	Skwahla	New Westminster district, in townships 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on left bank of Hope slough.	"	29	
3	Skwali	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Hope slough, and left bank of Shoford slough.	"	208	
4	Skwah	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on left bank of Hope slough at its mouth.	"	313	In railway belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, May 18, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
5	Skway	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Chilliwack river at its mouth.	Skway band	538	
6	Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt slough.	Chilliwack, Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt band.	155	
7	Squiala	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Chilliwack river.	Squiala band	209	
8		New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of Chilliwack river at its mouth.	"	115	In railway belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, May 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
9	Aitchelitch	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of Chilliwack river.	Aitchelitch band	52	
10	Skul-kayn	New Westminster district, in township 25, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of the Chilliwack river.	Skul-kayn band	130	
11	Skul-kayn	New Westminster district, in township 25, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of the Chilliwack river.	"	30	In railway belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, June 20, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
12	Va-kwa-m-kwa-sam	New Westminster district, in township 25, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of the Chilliwack river.	Va-kwa-m-kwa-sam band	44	

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14	Soowahie	of the Chilliwack and Luc-a-cuc rivers. New Westminster district, in townships 22, 23, 24 and 25, east of coast meridian.	bands. Soowahie band.	1,140	1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
15	Grass reserve.	New Westminster district, northwest ¼ section 22, township 26.	Chilliwack Indians in common.	160	In railway belt. Allocated by Reserve Commissioner Sprout, May 15, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1882.
16	Skumalaph	New Westminster district, in township 24, on the right bank of Fraser river.	Skwah, Skwahla, Kwaw-kway-a-pit, Squishla, Skway and Ah-salitz bands in common.	1,158	
1	Coquitlam	New Westminster district, in township 38, west of coast meridian, on the right bank of Coquitlam river.	Coquitlam	6,400	In railway belt. Old reserves confirmed by Reserve Commissioner Sprout, July 8, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
2		New Westminster district, in township 38, west of coast meridian, on the left bank of Coquitlam river.	"	202,400	
1	Samahquam	New Westminster district, at the 24-mile post on the Douglas portage.	Douglas	249	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 7, 1881. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
2	Sachteen	New Westminster district, near the 23-mile post on the Douglas portage. Two graves 200 yards north of the 23-mile post.	"	15	
2a	Sachteen	To the south of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	52	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1887. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
3	Sweeteen	New Westminster district, near the 21-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	36	
4	Skookum Chuck	New Westminster district, at the 19-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	526	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 7, 1881. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
5	Skiahbesten	New Westminster district, at the 14-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	79	
5a	Skiahbesten	An addition to reserve No. 5.	"	150	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1887. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
6	Lelachen	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Lillooet river, about 3 miles from its mouth.	"	37,400	
7	Grave-yard	New Westminster district, on the right bank of Lillooet river, ¼ mile below Lelachen.	"	0,400	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 5, 1884. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
8	Douglas	New Westminster district, at the head of Harrison lake, and at the mouth of the Lillooet river.	"	1,080	
9	Morteen	New Westminster district, at the 17-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	82	
10	Franks	New Westminster district, at the 11-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	82	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1887. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
11	Perréts	New Westminster district, near the 10-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	33	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued*
FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Scowlitz	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 29, west of 6th meridian, at the mouth of Harrison river.	Harrison River	616	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 14, 1881. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
2	Burial-ground.	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river, at its mouth.	"	24	
3	Squawkum Creek	New Westminster district, in township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Harrison river, 3 miles from its mouth.	"	392	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 7, 1884. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
4	Chehalis.....	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river.	"	635	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 6, 1884. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
5	Chehalis.	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 29-30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river.	"	1,414	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 6, 1884. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
5a	Chehalis.....	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river, between reserves 4 and 5.	"	186	In railway belt. Added to Chehalis reserves by Order in Council, August 11, 1886.
6	.....	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 29, on left bank of Harrison river.	"	63	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 6, 1884. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	Homalco	Coast district, on right bank of Homalco river, at the head of Butte inlet.	Homalco.....	710.80	
2	.....	Coast district, on left bank of Homalco river, about a mile from its mouth.	"	9.50	
3	Potato Point	Coast district, at head of Butte inlet.	"	0.40	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 10, 1884. Surveyed, 1884.
4	Orford Bay	Coast district, on eastern shore of Butte inlet.	"	971.30	Final confirmation, April 29, 1891.
5	Muehkin.....	Coast district, on eastern shore of Valdez island.	"	10.50	
6	Aupe	Coast district, on eastern shore of Butte inlet.	"	14	100 inches of water from Kwa kw'alla river, reserved May 20, 1886.
1	Hopje	Yale district, in the town of Hope.	Hope	10.80	

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3	Greenwood Island.	one mile above the town of Hope, township 5, range 26, west 6th meridian.	10	20, 1898. In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, Aug. 16, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, May 8, 1889.
4	Chawuthen.	Yale district, in section 9, township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian. Yale district, in township 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, 3 miles below Hope.	1,387	
	Sea Bird Island.	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west 6th meridian.		Sea Bird island, containing 4,511.50 acres, was allotted by Commissioner Sproat, on June 13, 1879, to the Hope, Popkum, Skwawitza, Ohamil, Skwawahlook, Union Bar and Yale Indians in common.
1	Katzie.	New Westminster district, in section 10, township 9, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	109	Commissioner Sproat assigned to the Hope Indians (1) the right to fish in the Fraser river from a rock on lot 18, group 1, Yale district, the property of Rev. A. D. Pringle; (2) also from a rock on the right bank of Fraser river, opposite the Hope town reserve; (3) also from a rock on the right bank of Fraser river, 12 chains above Schkam reserve; (4) also from a rock on the right bank of the Fraser river opposite to Maria's land.
2		New Westminster district, in section 11, township 9, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Fraser river.	57	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, July 3, 1879. Surveyed, 1880 and 1888.
3	Barnston Island.	New Westminster district, the northeast 1/4 section 4, township 9, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Parson's channel, Fraser river.	135	
4	Pitt Lake.	New Westminster district, in sections 3 and 4, township 5, west of 7th meridian, at the outlet of Pitt lake.	540	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 13, 1888. Surveyed, 1888 and 1900.
5	Grave-yard.	New Westminster district, the northwest corner of lot 279, group 1.	1	In railway belt. Purchased by the Dominion government from Mr. John Hammond, Dec. 1, 1886. Surveyed, 1899.
1	Chahoose.	Coast district, at the head of Toba inlet.	2,250	
2	Burial-ground.	Coast district, on western shore of Toba inlet, about a mile west of reserve No. 1.	0.75	
3	Salmon Bay.	Coast district, at the head of Salmon bay, Toba inlet.	174	
4	Shakin.	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Waddington channel, near Dean point.	7	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 12, 1888.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Deep Valley.....	Coast district, on eastern shore of Ramsey arm.	Chahoose.....	61	Surveyed, 1888.
6	Quequa.....	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Lewis channel.	".....	4	Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
7	Tork.....	Skyward district, on western shore of Squirrel cove, Cortes island.	".....	698	
8	.....	Skyward district, on northern shore of Squirrel cove, Cortes island.	".....	39	
9	Ahpocum.....	New Westminster district, at the head of Foul Bay, Hornby channel.	".....	62	
10	Tatpo-cose.....	Skyward district, at the head of Huskyn inlet, Valdez island.	".....	29	Allotted by Comm'r Vowell, June 25, 1900. Surveyed, 1900.
1	Whonock.....	New Westminster district, in townships 14, 15, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Fraser river.	Langley.....	92	"
2	.....	New Westminster district, the northwest 1/4 section 3, township 15, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Stave river.	".....	127	
3	.....	New Westminster district, lots 444 and 445, group 1, townships 14, 15, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Stave river at its mouth.	".....	122	
4	.....	New Westminster district, in section 2, township 15, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Stave river.	".....	239	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r Sproat, June 27, 1879. Surveyed, 1880, 1881.
5	.....	New Westminster district, in townships 11 and 12, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	".....	360.50	Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.
6	McMillan's Island.....	New Westminster district, in townships 11, 12, east of coast meridian, in Fraser river, near Langley.	".....		
7	.....	New Westminster district, part of section 21, block 5 in 6th range, west.	".....	40	
8	.....	New Westminster district, part of lot 1, group 2, on left bank of the Fraser, opposite New Westminster.	".....	4.64	1.29 acres of this reserve was acquired by Order in Council, May 10, 1890.
1	Kahhacum.....	New Westminster district, part of section 34, township 16, east of coast meridian.	Matsqui.....	52.50	In railway belt.

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3	Three Islands.....	Township 14, east of coast meridian. New Westminster district, in Fraser river, north of reserve No. 2.	"	608 50	Surveyed, 1861. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
4	Mataqui.....	New Westminster district, part of section 6, township 13, east of coast meridian.	"	60	
1	".....	New Westminster district, part of lots 1 and 2, group 2, on left bank of Fraser river, opposite New Westminster.	Musqueam.....	5 16	1 acre of this reserve was acquired by Order in Council, May 16, 1899. 1.13 acres purchased from Mr. Justice Bole, June 17, 1897.
2	Musqueam.....	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the north arm of Fraser river at its mouth.	"	332 50	Allotted by Comm'r Sproat, June 30, 1879. Surveyed, 1891 and 1897. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
3	Sea Island.....	New Westminster district, lots 8 and 9, Sea Island, on the left bank of the north arm of Fraser river at its mouth.	"	60 75	
1	Ohamil.....	Yale district, in township 4, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river opposite Ruby creek.	Ohamil.....	458	In railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r Sproat, June 12, 1879. Surveyed, 1891.
2	Wahleach Island.....	Yale district, in Fraser river west of reserve No. 1.	"	171	
	Seabird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west 6th meridian.	"		Seabird island, containing 4,511 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was allotted by Comm'r Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Ohamil, Popkum, Skwaww-shiook, Hope, Union Bar, and Yale Indians in common.
1	Pemberton.....	Lillooet district, at the upper end of the lower Pemberton meadows.	Pemberton.....	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	".....	Lillooet district, between the Lillooet and Squaww-shiook rivers.	"	105	
3	".....	Lillooet district, on the lower Pemberton meadows, between the north and south branches of the Lillooet river.	"	909 $\frac{1}{2}$	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, Sept. 6, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
4	Lotka.....	Lillooet district, on the Birkenhead river, about seven miles from reserve No. 1.	"	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5	Grave-yard.....	Lillooet district, near the 29 mile house at the foot of Pemberton lake, on Mr. Joseph Smith's pre-emption claim.	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Exclusive right of fishing in the Lillooet river from the foot of Pemberton lake $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down stream is reserved for these Indians. In railway belt. Old reserve confirmed by Comm'r Sproat, June 16, 1879. Surveyed 1890. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
	Popkum.....	Yale district in township 3, range 28, west of 6th meridian, on the left bank of Fraser river.	Popkum.....	381	Seabird island, containing 4,511 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was allotted by Comm'r Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Popkum, Skwaww-shiook, Hope, Union Bar and Yale Indians in common.
	Seabird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	"		

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
	Semlahmoo.	New Westminster district, sections 1 and 2, township 1, west of coast meridian, on Semlahmoo bay, on the international boundary line.	Semlahmoo.	392	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 14, 1887. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, March 26, 1892.
1	Tsawcome.	New Westminster district, in Trail bay, 1½ mile north of White island.	Sesheilt.	45½	
2	Sesheilt.	New Westminster district, between Trail bay and Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	"	607	
3	Sway-calse or Kuk-way-win.	New Westminster district, on western shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	"	11½	
4	Oalchkiyim.	New Westminster district, on western shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	"	8½	
5	Klaalth.	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	"	3½	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 7, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
6	Klayekwin.	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.	"	2½	
7	Klayekwin.	New Westminster district, on western shore of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.	"	53	
8	Klayekwin.	New Westminster district, at the head of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.	"	196	
9	Chickwat.	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Tsawye river, about three miles above reserve No. 8.	"	5	
10	Tchahelaithenun.	New Westminster district, east of Boulder island, Sesheilt inlet, Jervis inlet.	Sesheilt.	19-10	
11	Hunnaechin.	New Westminster district, at the head of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	"	280-50	
12	Swaywelat.	New Westminster district, on the western side of the entrance to Princess Louise inlet, Jervis inlet.	"	1-10	
13	Chlohehin.	New Westminster district, on the northern shore of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	"	3-33	
14	Paykulkun.	New Westminster district, on the northern shore of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	"	4-55	
15	Tsawshle.	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	"	724-50	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 7, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
16	Chahelaithenun.	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	"	4-00	

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19	Suabbin	east corner of Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	10		
		New Westminster district, at Garden bay, Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	6.50		
	(grave-yard)	On Garden bay, ten chains east of reserve 19.	0.36		
20	Sallahus No. 1	New Westminster district, in Pender harbour, opposite German's bay.	3.40		
	Sallahus No. 2	On German's bay, Pender harbour.	1		
21	Sekaton	New Westminster district, a rocky island in Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	1.26		
22	Saughanaught	New Westminster district, on the eastern shore of Agassiz channel, one mile north of Norman point.	36		
23	Cokqueneets	New Westminster district, at the mouth of Eagle creek, on north shore of Malaspina strait.	80		
1	Skwawahlook	Yale district, in sections 4 and 5, township 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	151		
2	Ruby Creek	Yale district, in section 5, township 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Luksectissum or Ruby creek.	45.50		
	Seabird Island	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.			
		Seabird island, containing 4,511.50 acres, was allotted by Commr. Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Skwawahlook, Popkum, Skwawitza, Ohamil, Hope, Union Bar and Yale Indians in common.			
1	Mission	New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet.	38		
2	Seymour Creek	New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet, at the Second narrows.	147		
3		New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet, near the North arm.	275		
4	Inlallawataah	New Westminster district, at the head of the North arm, Burrard inlet.	33		
5	Kappilahno	New Westminster district, on northern shore of Burrard inlet at the First narrows.	444		
6	False Creek	New Westminster district, on southern shore of False creek at its mouth.	80		
7	Skowishim	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Squamish river, twenty-five miles from its mouth.	100		
8	Chuckchuck	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Squamish river, three miles above Reserve No. 7.	0.15		

Allotted by Commr. Vowell, June 22, 1900.
Not surveyed. Acreage approximate.

In railway belt.
Allotted by Commr. Sproat, June 13, 1879.
Surveyed, 1881.

Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 15, 1877.
Surveyed, 1880.

Boundaries of this reserve finally amended and confirmed May 22, 1893.
Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 15, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
9	Poyam.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Squamish river, seven miles above its mouth, No. 1.	Squamish.	0.67	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, November 27, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
10	Skowishim Grave-yard.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Squamish river, two miles below its mouth, No. 1.	"	10	
11	Cheakamus.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Squamish river, between Chemai creek and Cheakamus river.	"	4,046.50	
12	Yookwitz.	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Squamish river, opposite the mouth of Cheakamus river.	"	23	
13	Pequiosin and Skamain.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Squamish river, near the mouth of Cheakamus river.	"	111.80	
14	Waiwakum.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Squamish river.	"	37	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, November 27, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
15	Aikwicks.....	New Westminster district, on the right bank of Squamish river.	"	27.45	
16	Sealochem.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Kowtain slough, Squamish river.	"	68	
17	Kowtain.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Kowtain slough, Squamish river.	"	57.50	
18	Yekwapsun.....	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Squamish river, one and a half miles from its mouth.	"	154	
19	" Burial-ground.	New Westminster district, one and a half miles south of Yekwapsun.	"	2.26	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, November 27, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
20	Mamaquum Island.....	New Westminster district, an island in the eastern branch of Squamish river.	"	13	
21	Squamish Island.....	New Westminster district, the northern portion of Squamish island, at the mouth of the Squamish river.	"	416.50	
22	Skulwailum.....	New Westminster district, at the mouth of the Squamish river, at head of Howe sound.	"	188.23	
23	Ahtsann	New Westminster district, on the western branch of the Squamish river, at its mouth.	"	229.20	

Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, November 27, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.

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25	Kaikalahun	474	00	26, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Howe sound, opposite to Woolridge island.	"	"	33		
26	Chekwelw..	.....	.....	34	50	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, November 28, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Howe sound, opposite to Keats island.	"	"	0	50	
27	" Burial-ground..	.....	.....	1,924	50	
	New Westminster district, the most northern of the Shelter islands, Howe sound.	"	"	2,085		Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 6, 1888. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, April, 28, 1891.
1	Sliammon	.....	.....	200		
	New Westminster district, on northern shore of Malaspina strait, east of Harwood island.	"	"	308	50	
2	Hardwood Island..	.....	.....	53		
	New Westminster district, in the strait of Georgia.	"	"	45		
3	Paukanum	.....	.....	335	50	
	Seward district, in Smelt bay, Cortes island.	"	"	98		
4	Toquana..	.....	.....	
	New Westminster district, at the head of Theodora arm, Malaspina inlet.	"	"			
5	Tokenatch..	.....	.....	
	New Westminster district, at the head of Fike's and cove, Malaspina inlet.	"	"			
6	Kahkaykay..	.....	.....	
	New Westminster district, on Gifford peninsula, Malaspina inlet.	"	"			
1	Skwatita.	.....	.....	
	Yale district, in section 13, township 4, range 28, west of the 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, opposite the head of Seabird island.	"	"			
2	.....	.....	.....
	Yale district, in section 24, township 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian, north of Seabird island.	"	"			
	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	"	"			
	Seabird Island..	.....	.....	
	Seabird island, containing 4,511.50 acres, was allotted by Commissioner Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Skwawitla, Popkum, Ohamil, Skwawahlook, Hope, Union Bar, and Yale Indians in common.	"	"			
	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, June 13, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.	"	"			
	Seabird island, containing 4,511.50 acres, was allotted by Commissioner Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Skwawitla, Popkum, Ohamil, Skwawahlook, Hope, Union Bar, and Yale Indians in common.	"	"			
1	Yaslatrick	.....	.....	283	90	
	New Westminster district, in sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, township 23, east of coast meridian. An island in Fraser river.	"	"	39		
2	Lackaway	.....	.....	
	New Westminster district, in NE 1/4 section 20, township 23, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, near Miller's landing.	"	"			
3	Timber reserve..	.....	.....	10		
	New Westminster district, in SW 1/4 section 23, township 23, east of coast meridian.	"	"	235		
4	Papekwatohin	.....	.....	
	New Westminster district, in township 20, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	"	"			
	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, May 15, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1882.	"	"			

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Aylechootlook	New Westminster district, in section 13, township 20, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Sumas river.	Sumas.	49	
6	Upper Sumas	New Westminster district, in township 19, east of coast meridian, on the banks of Sumas river, above Sumas lake.	"	610 80	
7	Sumas	New Westminster district, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 6, township 19, east of coast meridian, on the banks of Sumas river.	"	160	
8	Holachten	New Westminster district, in township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Nicomen slough.	Sumas (Laka hah men band.)	300	
9	Timber reserve	New Westminster district, in section 4, township 24, east of coast meridian.	"	59	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, June 26, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
10	Skweahm	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, Nicomen slough.	"	183	
11	Lakahahmen	New Westminster district, in section 6, township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Nicomen slough.	"	94 10	
12	Taswawson	New Westminster district, in township 15, on the Gulf of Georgia, one mile north of the international boundary line.	Taswawson	604 25	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, December 28, 1878. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
13	Yale Town	Yale district, in section 14, township 7, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	Yale.	17 50	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 23, 1881. 20 inches of water from Yale creek recorded Sept. 26, 1882.
14	4½ Mile reserve	Yale district, in section 24, township 7, range 28, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, 4½ miles above Yale.	"	16	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, August 5, 1879. 15 inches of water from the stream on the reserve and all the water from other sources on the reserve recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
15	Kuthlath	Yale district, in section 13, township 7, range 28, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, 4 miles above Yale.	"	302	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, August 5, 1879. Fences have been added to this reserve by Order in Council, August 9, 1891, 20 inches of water recorded Sept. 26, 1891.
16	Qualark	Yale district, in township 6, range 28, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, three miles below Yale.	"	27	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 23, 1881. In railway belt. Surveyed, 1882-84. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.

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6	Squeah.....	west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, three miles below Yale.	"	46	100 inches of water from Gordon creek, and all the water from other sources on the reserve recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
7	Kaykaip.....	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser, five miles below Yale.	"	31	26 inches of water from Squeah creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
8	Stallawheeta.....	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, 5½ miles below Yale.	"	134 50	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 23, 1881.
9	Lukeetseis-eum.....	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	"	167	20 inches of water from Kaykaip creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
10	Skawahlum.....	Yale district, in townships 4, 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, at mouth of Ruby creek.	"	14 90	Alotted by Comm'r. Sproat, August 5, 1879.
11	Puckatholechin ..	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	Union Bar band	566 50	60 inches of water from Stallawheeta creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
12	Klatsacum.....	Yale district, in townships 5, 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, five miles above Hope.	"	71 75	In railway belt. Alotted by Comm'r. Sproat, August 5, 1879. Surveyed 1882-84. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
13	Trafalgar Flat.....	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, three miles above Hope.	"	172	20 inches of water from Skawayluk creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
14	Timber reserve.....	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, 2½ miles above Hope.	"	224 20	150 inches of water from American Bar creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
15	Aywawwias.....	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, three miles above Hope.	"	221 90	20 inches of water from American Bar creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
16	Kawkawa.....	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian on left bank of the Fraser river, at the mouth of Coquehelle river.	"	16	In railway belt. Alotted by Comm'r. Sproat, August 12, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
.....	Seabird Island.....	Yale district, in section 14, township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on eastern shore of Kawkawa lake.	"	.....	200 inches of water from Hamlin's creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888, for use on reserve No. 13.
.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	Yale district, in section 14, township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on eastern shore of Kawkawa lake.	"	10 inches of water from the stream which flows through the land, and all water from other sources on the reserve recorded Sept. 25, 1888.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—Continued
KAMLOOPS OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Hustalen.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the foot of Adams lake on its left bank.	Adams Lake Sahbahlkum band.....	2,178	1100 inches of water recorded from East creek and all the water from the other sources of water supply in the reserve.
2	Squaam.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Adams lake in Agate bay.	"	80	10 inches of water recorded from Pass creek.
3	Toops	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the foot of Adams lake on its right bank.	"	26	10 inches of water recorded from the nearest creek to the west of the reserve.
4	Sahbahlkum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river, at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, in township 21, range 13, west of the 6th meridian.	"	3,206	100 inches of water recorded from the creek which flows along the western boundary of the reserve from Adams lake; 250 inches of water from the Neokanish lake; 50 inches from the lake on the high hills westward from the foot of Little Shuswap lake.
4a	"	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river.	"	384	Reserve by Dominion Order in Council of Sept. 30, 1895.
5	Stequnwhulps	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the southern shore of Little Shuswap lake.	"	250	The Adams lake reserves are in the railway belt. They were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, August 13, 1877. Surveyed in 1878 and 1884. Final confirmation of reserves 1, 2, 3 and 5, May 7, 1887.
6 & 7	Switeemalph	Kamloops division of Yale district, the northern and southern portions of Switeemalph reserve on Salmon arm of Shuswap lake, in township 20, range 10, west of 6th meridian.	"	790 325	Two reserves on the Salmon arm were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission to the Neokanish, Adams lake and Little Shuswap lake tribes in company. They have since been divided by the Indian agent among the several bands interested.
1	Cheestum's Farm	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 20, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	Ashcroft	770	30 inches of water recorded from the lower part of Mindegoet creek, and 20 inches from the spring near Cheestum's farm, and in all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	100 Mile Post	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 20, ranges 24 and 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	3,470	25 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve; 200 inches from the Thompson river and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	McLean's Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 21, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,008	25 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing into McLean's lake, in the railway belt. All these reserves are in the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 10, 1891.

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1	Bonaparte.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, portions of sections 34, 35, tp. 21, R. 25, west of 6th meridian, and sections 2, 3, tp. 22, R. 25, west of the 6th meridian.	Bonaparte	477	on both banks of the Thompson river from the head of the Black canyon up stream a distance of one mile; also the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Thompson river from the mouth of Minnaberietta creek, up stream a distance of one-half mile.
2	Mauvais Rocher.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Thompson river, in section 14, tp. 21, R. 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	99:80	30 inches of water recorded from Knife creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
3	Loon Lake	Lillooet district, at the western extremity of Loon lake, 25 miles north of Ashcroft.	"	59	Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, August 10, 1878, surveyed 1883, final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
4	Upper Hat Creek.....	Lillooet district, portions of sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, tp. 21, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,057	100 inches of water recorded from the stream which discharges into Hat creek, opposite the Marble canyon, 150 inches from Hat creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
5	Lower Hat Creek	Lillooet district, portions of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, tp. 22, R. 25, and sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, tp. 22, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,078	100 inches of water recorded from Sultatka creek, 150 inches from Hat creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
1a	Bonaparte	Kamloops division of Yale district, portions of sections 33, 34, 35, tp. 21, R. 25, and sections 1 and 2, tp. 22, R. 25, west of 6th meridian	"	1,343	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 5, 1890. Not surveyed.
1	Tsawmuck.....	Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the mouth of Ainslie creek, 32 miles above Yale.	Boothroyd, Chomok band	47½	With the exception of reserve No. 3, Loon lake, all the Bonaparte reserves are within the railway belt. Reserves 1, 2 and 3, allotted by Commissioner Sprout, August 10, 1878, surveyed 1883. Reserves 4 and 5, allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 6, 1881, surveyed, 1883.
2	Tintahktl	Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, 33 miles above Yale.	"	37	40 inches of water recorded from Ainslie creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
3	Spyrum	Yale district, on the right bank of Fraser river, opposite reserve No. 1, 32 miles above Yale.	"	37½	15 inches of water recorded from Jamieson creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve. 50 inches of water recorded from Spyrum creek; 50 inches from Neppulichin creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated	Tribes or Bands.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
4	Kahmoose	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 34 miles above Yale, in sec. 4, tp. 12, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	Boothroyd, Chomok hand.	80	10 inches of water recorded from Jamieson creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
5	Sho-ook	Yale district, between the 35 and 36 mile posts, on the road from Yale, in tp. 12, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	" "	413	260 inches of water recorded from Nkataan creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
6	Inkatasaph	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 38 miles from Yale, in tp. 12, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	" "	404	130 inches of water recorded from Nkataan creek, 50 inches from the creek at the north end of the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Chukcheetso	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, opposite Inkatasaph reserve.	Boothroyd	44½	106 inches of water recorded from Chukcheetso creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
8	Staiyahanny	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 42½ miles above Yale.	"	74½	50 inches of water from Cheuchehut creek, and all the spare water from 42 Mile creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
9	Stakament	Yale district, to the west of the Fraser river, opposite reserve No. 8.	"	40	40 inches of water recorded from Stakament creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
10	Dufferin Reserve	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, in sec. 11, tp. 14, R. 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	15½	20 inches of water recorded from Cheuchehut creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
1	Tucktwiowhum	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, at the mouth of Anderson river, 24 miles above Yale, township 10, range 20, west 6th meridian.	Boston Bar	95	All the Boothroyd reserves are within the railway belt. They were allotted by Commissioner Sprout, June 8, 1878. Surveyed 1886. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.
2	Kopchitobin	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, at North Bend, 2 miles above Boston Bar, township 10, range 20, west 6th meridian.	"	380	140 inches of water recorded from Anderson river, 20 inches from Ryan creek and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
3	Austin's Flat	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, near Hall's land, 10 miles above Yale, on section 34, township 6, range 20, west 6th meridian.	"	33½	50 inches of water recorded from the creek at North Bend; 100 inches from the creek in the middle of the reserve; 100 inches from the creek at the south end of the reserve.
					10 inches of water recorded from the first creek below the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.

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5	Scaucy	at Butcher's Flat, section 14, township 11, range 26, west 6th meridian, six miles above Boston Bar.	"	18	50 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
6	Paul's	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, and right bank of Scaucy creek, 3 miles below Boston Bar, section 10, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	1½	5 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
7	Shryptahooks	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, one mile above Hall's Gate, in section 10, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	87	100 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
1	Kumcheen	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, two miles below Boston Bar, in section 14, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	21½	The Boston Bar reserves are within the railway belt, they were allotted by Comm'r. Spruat, June 1, 1878; surveyed in 1882 and 1886, and finally confirmed, June 24, 1887. 30 inches of water recorded from Nicola river.
2	Skoonkoon	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson at the mouth of Nicola river, on section 12, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	55	50 inches of water recorded from Skoonkoon creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Shawniken	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, 5 miles below Spence's bridge, in section 17, township 16, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	106½	50 inches of water recorded from Shawniken creek, at the falls, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
4	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river, one mile below Spence's bridge, in sections 4 and 10, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	35	10 inches of water recorded from the Thompson river.
4A	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, ½ mile below Spence's bridge, in section 10, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	108	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 15, 1889. Unsurveyed.
5	Chuchbriasechin	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 4.	"	20	75 inches of water recorded from Nicoelton creek, all the water from two springs in the mountains on the south side of the valley, and all the water from all other water sources on the reserve.
5A	"	Chuchbriasechin valley, three miles north of Spence's bridge, in section 28, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	20	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
6	Nicoletton	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the Nicola valley, four miles north of Spence's bridge, in township 18, range 23, west of the 6th meridian.	Cook's Ferry.	9008 50	50 inches of water recorded from Nicoletton creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Kloklowuck	Kamloops division of Yale district, in the Nicola valley, seven miles from Spence's bridge, on the right bank of the Nicola river.	"	2 9	10 inches of water recorded from the stream near the southern end of the reserve, 40 inches from Kloklowuck creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
8	Tainkahl	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river, six miles above Spence's bridge.	"	13 80	31 inches of water from the spring nearest the reserve.
8A	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the hills above the 87 mile post on the Yale-Cariboo road, in section 7, township 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	
9	Pemynocs	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, five miles above Spence's bridge, in townships 17, 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	4307 70	100 inches of water recorded from Pemynocs creek, 200 inches of water from In-aughkalk creek, and 100 inches from Pokheitek creek.
10	Pokheitek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, above and adjoining reserve No. 9.	"	86	Not surveyed. 50 inches of water recorded from Pokheitek creek.
11	Spatsim	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson river, 3 miles above Kintail railway station, in section 31, township 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	183	50 inches of water recorded from Pokheitek creek, 25 inches from Spatsim creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
11A	"	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson river, to the north of and adjoining reserve No. 11.	"	160	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 14, 1899. Not surveyed. Reserve Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9A, were allotted by Commissioner Spence, July 20, 1874; Nos. 9, 10, 11, on June 30, 1880. These reserves were surveyed in 1890.
12	Chilthnux	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Pokheitek creek, about 15 miles from the mouth.	"	8405	
13	Quiltkanton	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the eastern shore of Nicola lake, 11 miles above Spence's bridge, about 1 mile north-west of Vancouver.	"	6250	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 15, 1899. Not surveyed.

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10	Squetankulhata	Kamloops division of Yale district, in High-land valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of reserve No. 14.	"	520	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, July 28, 1877. Surveyed.
.....	Deadman's Creek.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Deadman's creek, a tributary of the Thompson river.	Deadman's Creek.....	20-134	500 inches of water recorded from Deadman's creek, 25 inches from Bates creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
1	Kamloops	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, at its confluence with the north fork, in townships 20 and 21, range 17, west of 6th meridian.	Kamloops	33-131	500 inches of water recorded from St. Paul's creek, and all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.
2	Fishing station	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the outlet of Trapp lake, S. 34, tp., 17, R. 17, W. 6th M.	"	15	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, July 28, 1877.
3	Fishing station	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Trapp lake, S. 27, 34, tp. 17, R. 17, W. 6th M.	"	7	Surveyed. Reserves 1, 2, 3 and 5 are within the railway belt; it is uncertain whether No. 4 is or not.
4	Timber reserve, Gilead	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the north fork of Thompson river, about 24 miles from its mouth.	"	180	50 inches of water from the stream next above the reserve.
5	Fishing station	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Hefley creek, a tributary of the North Thompson.	"	46	
1	Nektiptum	Yale district, near the left bank of the Fraser river, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Yale, on the banks of Nektiptum creek, township 13, range 26, west of the 6th meridian.	Kanaka Bar	30	25 inches of water recorded from Nektiptum creek, and all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.
2	Kanaka Bar	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, 47 miles above Yale, in township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	118	10 inches of water recorded from Nektiptum creek, 5 inches from Moneylux creek, and all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.
3	Pegleg	Yale district, quarter mile east of reserve No. 2, in township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	5 inches of water recorded from Pegleg creek.
4	Whyeek	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser at Kanaka Bar, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Yale, in township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	351	100 inches of water recorded from Whyeek creek, all the water from a neighbouring spring, and all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.
					The Kanaka Bar reserves are within the railway belt, they were defined by Commissioner Sproat, June 18, 1878. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Nananahout	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Lytton to Hat creek, in township 17, ranges 26, 27, west of coast meridian.	Lytton	770	
2	Nnuautin ..	Kamloops division of Fraser river, two miles north of Lytton, in section 13, township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	477	
3	Spintlum Flat	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, seven miles above Lytton, in township 16, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	338.60	50 inches of water recorded from two small creeks at the north end of the reserve, and all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.
4	Nickle Palm	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 20 miles above Lytton.	"	111	All the water recorded from Ykuaichin creek, which forms the northwestern boundary of the reserve.
5	Skah	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Fraser, one mile below Foster's Bar, in townships 17, 18, ranges 27, 28, west 6th meridian.	"	329	All the water from Fort Dallas creek recorded for use on this reserve. A grave-yard on the right bank of the Fraser, one mile below this reservation, is also reserved. The Lytton Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser from a point one-quarter of a mile north of this reserve and extending one mile down stream.
6	Nenikep	Kamloops division of Yale district, 14 miles below Lillicoet on the banks of Fraser river, in township 16, range 28, west 6th meridian.	"	1,363	100 inches of water recorded from Nenikep creek, 100 inches from Nnuouck creek. The Lytton Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser river within this reserve.
7	Fish Lake ..	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the foot of Fish lake, on Nnuouck creek.	"	80	
8	Maka	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 17, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	5 inches of water recorded from Bookahnie creek.
9	Stryen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, at Stryen creek, in township 15, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	629.60	250 inches of water recorded from Stryen creek, 50 inches from Nnuouck creek, and all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.

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11	Yawaucht	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, north of and adjoining reserve No. 10, in township 16, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	289.50	50 inches of water recorded from Yawaucht creek.
12	Tautkan	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 12 miles above Lytton, in section 28, township 16, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	141	10 inches of water recorded from Nezultoo creek.
13	Cameron Bar.	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 13 miles above Lytton, in townships 16, 17, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	87	75 inches of water recorded from Nknuet creek and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
14	Halhaleaden	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, in township 16, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	92½	100 inches of water recorded from Halhaleaden creek, all the water from Knuick creek and from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
15	Boothanie	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Lytton to Hat creek 10 miles from the former, in townships 16, 17, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	3,840	200 inches of water from Inchawkawwaken creek and all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.
16	Two Mile Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, 1½ miles above Lytton, in section 7, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	11	5 inches of water recorded from Two Mile creek and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
17	Klahkamich	Yale district, southeast of the town of Lytton, in section 6, township 16, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	22½	5 inches of water recorded from Lytton creek.
18	Klickkumchee	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, at its confluence with the Fraser, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	47	10 inches of water recorded from the discharge pipe of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's station cistern, 10 inches from Lytton creek and all the water from two springs between the reserve and the Fraser river.
19	Nocten.	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the 61 mile post from Yale, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	8.90	5 inches of water recorded from the creek at the north-east corner of the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
20	Kitzowit.	Yale district, on the Yale-Cariboo wagon road, between the 64 and 65 mile posts, in section 25, township 14, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	27	15 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing through the reserve and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
21	Inluluckcheen.	Kamloops division of Yale district, 3 miles north of Lytton, in section 24, township 16, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	181½	50 inches of water recorded from Bitany creek and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
22	Kleetlektut..	Kamloops division of Yale district, to the east of and adjoining reserve No. 2, in section 18, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Lytton	300	20 inches of water from Incheawkwawaken creek to be discharged into Bitany lake, thence to reserves Nos. 2 and 22, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
23	Nohomeen ..	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 1½ miles above Lytton.	"	32	50 inches of water recorded from Nohomeen creek.
24	Tuckozap ..	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the confluence of the Thompson and Fraser rivers, on the left bank of the latter, in township 15, ranges 26, 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	211	50 inches of water recorded from Bitany creek.
25	Nickeyeah.....	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 1½ miles below Lytton, in township 14, range 27, west of coast meridian.	"	246½	200 inches of water recorded from Nickeyeah creek.
26	Skwaynope.....	Yale district, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 26, in township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	237	100 inches of water recorded from Kwellanah creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
27	Pappum.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, opposite Lytton, in section 1, township 16, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	129	100 inches of water recorded from Nickeyeah creek. A grave-yard, 7 chains north of Pappum, is also reserved.
The Lytton reserves are in the railway belt. Reserves 1 to 7 were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 24, 1881. Reserve No. 27 was allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 31, 1886. Reserves Nos. 8 to 26 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, July 10, 1878. Final confirmation by the Provincial Government, June 24, 1887. The reserves were surveyed in 1884, 1886, 1886.					
1	Nicomen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, 68 miles from Yale, in section 17, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	Nicomen	151.50	50 inches of water recorded from the stream which flows through the reserve.
2	Kykinako.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Nicomen creek, 4 miles from its confluence with the Thompson river.	"	180	50 inches of water recorded from Nicomen creek.

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4	Grave-yard Skhpowitz	left bank of the Thompson, near the 71 mile post from Yale, townships 15, 16, range 25, west 6th meridian. 6 chains south of reserve No. 3. Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below reserve No. 3, in section 32, township 15, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	"	158 16	Shown on plan but not in minutes of decision. 20 inches of water recorded from Skhpowitz creek.
5	Klahkowitz	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite the 72 mile post from Yale.	"	"	197	20 inches of water recorded from Kioalulat creek.
6	Sleetzis	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite the 74 mile post from Yale, near Drynock, section 17, township 16, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	"	22	100 inches of water recorded from Sleetzis creek.
7	Sh skhost	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the 67 mile post from Yale, in section 18, township 15, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	"	19	20 inches of water recorded from Shoshost creek.
8	Unpukpulquatum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite the 68 mile post from Yale, and partly in section 18, township 15, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	"	650	20 inches of water recorded from Unpukpulquatum creek.
9	Skaikut	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 15, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	"	300	100 inches of water recorded from the lakes 3 miles south of the reserves and from the stream which flows through the lakes.
10	Squianny	Kamloops division of Yale district, 3 miles east of Drynock, in township 16, ranges 24, 25, west 6th meridian.	"	"	1,520	50 inches of water recorded from Squianny creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
11	Enhalt	Kamloops division of Yale district, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of reserve No. 10, in township 16, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	"	140	50 inches of water recorded from the small lake at Enhalt; 50 inches from the stream flowing south-east to Skaikut.
12	Skaynaneichst	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 15, township 16, range 24, west 6th meridian.	"	"	200	75 inches of water recorded from Skaynaneichst creek.
13	Naykikoult	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Nicola river, in section 7, township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	"	162	30 inches of water recorded from Naykikoult creek.
14	Putkwa	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, in sections 11, 14, township 16, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	"	1050	Water record; all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tracts or Land.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
15	Shuochuten	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, in sections 14, 15, 4 township 14, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	.....	10.50	20 inches of water recorded from Shuochuten creek. The Nicolson reserves are within the railway belt. Nos. 1 to 13 were allotted by Commissioner Sprout, July 13, 1878. Nos. 14 and 15 were reserved by Dominion Order in Council, December 2, 1886. The reserves were surveyed in 1879 and 1886.
1	Nicola Mameet.	Kamloops division of Yale district, near the confluence of the Nicola river and traction creek.	.....	11,366	300 inches of water recorded from Mameet river. Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, Sept. 5, 1878.
2	Joeyaska.	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 11, township 43.	.....	320	Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, Sept. 11, 1878.
3	Pipseul.	Kamloops division of Yale district, about six miles north of Mameet lake, in township 17, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	.....	220	Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, Sept. 5, 1878. 50 inches of water recorded from Pipecul creek. In railway belt.
4	Zoht No. 1.	Kamloops division of Yale district, near the foot of Nicola lake, in township 34.	.....	500	Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, Sept. 10, 1878. 50 inches of water recorded from Clapperton creek.
5	Zoht No. 2.	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 26, township 34; also known as lot 716, group 1, Yale district.	.....	.....	The old Zoht reserve surrendered to the Provincial Government by Dominion Order in Council of May 16, 1899, in exchange for lot 716, group 1, Yale district. Final confirmation June 22, 1899.
6	Logan's.	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Hamilton creek, (a tributary to the Nicola) about twelve miles from its mouth.	.....	45	Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, Sept. 12, 1878.
7	Hamilton Creek.	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Hamilton creek, seven miles from its mouth.	.....	4,400	Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, Sept. 12, 1878. 100 inches of water recorded from Teemamit creek; 200 inches from Hamilton creek.
8	Spouas.	Kamloops division of Yale district, one mile southeast of the junction of the Nicola and Spouas rivers, in townships 87 and 90.	.....	280	100 inches of water recorded from Chiniquet creek; 100 inches from Natch creek and 100 inches from Hanluwivil creek. Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, July 23, 1870.
9	Nooatich Grass.	Kamloops division of Yale district, one mile and a half east of the Nicola river about twenty-five miles from its mouth, partly in townships 14 and 16, range 22, west of 6th meridian.	.....	1,080	In the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, Aug. 26, 1878.
10	Nooatich.	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of the Nicola river about twenty miles from its mouth, in townships 14, 15, ranges 20, 26, west of 6th meridian.	2,310	In the railway belt. Fifty inches of water from Nicola river with all the water from a stream running through the reserve. Allotted by Commissioner Sprout, Aug. 26, 1878.

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12	Soldatquo	ranges 23, 24, west of 6th meridian. Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,440	creek; 100 inches from Zasetum creek; 200 inches from Papielqua creek. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878. 50 inches of water recorded from Lukatcheen creek; 50 inches from Soldatquo creek. In the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878.
13	Papielqua	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Papielqua creek, in sections 12, 13, township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	730	100 inches of water recorded from Papielqua creek. In the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878. The lower Nicola reserves were surveyed in 1873. 300 inches of water recorded from Nicola river.
1	Nicola Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the eastern shore of Nicola lake, at its head, in townships 96 and 97.	Nicola (Upper)	2,692	30 inches of water recorded from Quilchana creek.
2	Hamilton Creek or Quilchana	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the southern shore of Nicola lake at the mouth of Hamilton or Quilchana creek, in township 97.	"	60	300 inches of water recorded from Spahamin creek. 100 inches from lake at head of Lander creek; 50 inches from a spring on southwest side of reserve. 30 inches of water recorded from Spahamin creek.
3	Douglas Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the lower end of Douglas lake, partly in township 96.	"	23,047	50 inches of water recorded from Murray creek.
4	Spahamin Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Spahamin creek, about seven miles from its mouth.	"	320	25 inches of water recorded from Upper Chapperon creek.
5	Chapperon Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Chapperon lake.	"	725	Reserves Nos. 1 to 7 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 28, 1878, they were surveyed in 1879.
6	Chapperon Creek Fishery	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Upper Chapperon creek, about three quarters of a mile from its mouth.	"	15	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 10, 1889. Surveyed 1884. Final confirmation, May 7, 1895.
7	Selmon Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Nicola to Grand Prairie.	"	172	400 inches of water recorded from Neakainlith creek.
8	Spahamin Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, between reserves Nos. 3 and 4.	"	3,837	
1	Neakainlith No. 1	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, four miles below Little Shuswap lake, township 21, range 13, west of 6th meridian.	Neakainlith Halaut	3,245	
2	Neakainlith No. 2	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, opposite reserve No. 1.	"	2,456	100 inches of water recorded from Chase creek.
3	Switzemalph	Kamloops division of Yale district, the central portion of Switzemalph reserve on Salmon arm of Shuswap lake, in township 20, range 10, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,206	Two reserves on the Salmon arm were allotted by Joint Reserve Commission to the Neakainlith, Adams lake and Little Shuswap lake tribes in common. They have since been divided by the Indian agent among the several bands interested. The Neakainlith reserves are within the railway belt; they were allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, August 13, 1877, and surveyed 1881 and 1885.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	North Thompson.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the North Thompson river about forty-five miles from Kamloops.	North Thompson and Canoe Lake.	3,230	50 inches of water recorded from Newkykwatston creek; 60 inches from Cukchuqualk creek.
2	Nehalliston.....	Lillooet district, near the fort, and opposite Nehalliston creek, fifty miles above Kamloops.	"	5	5 inches of water recorded from Silpahan creek.
3	Barriere River.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Barriere river, a quarter of a mile from its confluence with the North Thompson, thirty-eight miles above Kamloops.	"	6	6 inches of water recorded from Barriere river.
4	Lewis Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Lewis creek, about a quarter of a mile from its confluence with the North Thompson, about thirty-five miles above Kamloops.	"	8	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, July 6, 1877. Surveyed, 1878. 5 inches of water recorded from Louis creek.
1	Okanagan	Osoyoos division of Yale district, at the head of Okanagan lake.	Okanagan	25,039	100 inches of water recorded from Siwash creek; 100 inches from Six Mile creek; 30 inches from Louis creek; 150 inches from Oykeeto's creek; 70 inches from White Man's creek.
2	Otter Lake.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the shore of Otter lake, in section 28, township 7.	"	62	
3	.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, the southwest quarter, section 13, township 7.	"	160	
5	Swan Lake	Osoyoos division of Yale district, in sections 34 and 36, township 8, on the northern shore of Swan lake.	"	68	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, October 16, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
5	Long Lake.....	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the northern shore of Long lake, a portion of section 22, township 9.	"	128	
6	Priest's Valley	Osoyoos division of Yale district, at the head of the south arm of Okanagan lake, in section 30, township 9.	"	89	
7	Duck Lake	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the northern shore of Duck lake, in townships 20 and 22.	"	457	Allocated by Joint Reserve Commission, October 16, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
8	Mission Creek	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the northern shore of Mission creek, in township 10, section 15, township 11, section 16.	"	55	

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10	western shore of Okanagan lake, in township 25.	"	800	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 19, 1888. Surveyed 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
1	Hay Meadow	Oregon Jack Creek	30	
2	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Okanagan lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of reserve No. 9.	"	35	Allocated by Commissioner Sproat, August 3, 1878. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.
3	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the head of Venables valley, section 15, township 19, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	120	100 inches of water recorded from Oregon Jack creek.
4	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the forks of Oregon Jack creek, in section 21, township 19, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	322	The Oregon Jack Creek Indians have the privilege of salmon fishing on both banks of the Thompson river, from quarter mile above the mouth of Oregon Jack creek, down stream a distance of two miles.
5	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, at the mouth of the Oregon Jack creek.	"	1,043	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 12, 1881. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.
6	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, at Nelson creek, in section 32, township 19, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	750.70	
7	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Nelson creek, in townships 19 and 20, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	80	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 19, 1886. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.
1	Osoyoos	Osoyoos	32.087	50 inches of water recorded from A-tai-hak creek; 100 inches from Wolf creek and 900 inches from Gregoire creek.
2	Dog Lake	"	71	The Osoyoos reserves were allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, Nov. 21, 1877. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation April 28, 1891.
1	Penticton	Penticton	47.829	100 inches of water recorded from Trout creek; 100 inches from Snake creek, and 60 inches from Marron creek. Reserve No. 1 was allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, November 24, 1877. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.
2	Timber reserve	"	321	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 31, 1893. The southern portion of reserve No. 2, as allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, Nov. 24, 1887, was surrendered July, 1893. Surveyed 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.
2A	To the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	194	Conveyed by Mr. Thomas Ellis to the Crown, Sept. 21, 1894. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name	Where situated	Tydes of land.	Area, Acres.	Remarks
1	Queret	Kamloops division of Yale district, north of Little Shuswap lake, north of mouth of Adams creek at its mouth, township 22, range 12, west of 6th meridian.	Lake	4,455	One hundred inches of water recorded from Adams creek, 25 inches from lake at the southwest corner of the reserve, and all hot water from all other sources, if water supply on the reserve.
2	Chum Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the southwest corner of Little Shuswap lake, in township 22, range 12, west of 6th meridian.	"	600	Fifty inches of water from Adams Creek, and all the water from all other sources, if water supply on the reserve.
3	Meadow	Kamloops division of Yale district, at its mouth, township 21, range 12, west of 6th meridian.	"	60	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, August 14, 1877. Surveyed 1878 and 1881. Final confirmation, October 28, 1884.
4	Stretch Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Great Shuswap lake, at the mouth of Stretch creek, in township 22, range 11, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,105	The hundred inches of water recorded from Stretch creek, 50 inches from Adams river, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	North Bay	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the head of North bay, Shuswap arm of Shuswap lake, at Thompson's landing, in township 21, range 10, west of 6th meridian.	"	810	Twenty five inches of water recorded from Shuswap creek, 25 inches from Shuswap creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve. Two reserves on the Shuswap arm were allotted August 16, 1877, by Joint Reserve Commission to the Nechaluk, Adams lake and Little Shuswap lakes tribes in common. They have since been divided by the Indian agent among the several bands interested.
6	Lower Similkameen	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, in sections 4 and 5, township 52.	"	208	Followed by the Provincial government April 24, 1893. Cancelled by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1893.
7	Osoyoos	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen.	"	1,750	
8	Osoyoos	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on both banks of the Similkameen, adjoining reserve No. 2 on the south.	"		
9	Narcisse's Farm	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, opposite reserve Nos. 2 and 3, 10 miles north of the international boundary line.	"	1,854	Forty inches of water recorded from Similkameen creek.
10	Jim Nahmukheen	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on both banks of the Similkameen, to the mouth of and adjoining reserve No. 3.	"	1,278	Ten inches of water recorded to be taken out of a spring at the head of the Nahmukheen from the hundred inches of water from the Similkameen river.

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6	Blind Creek	Osoyoos division of Yale district, part of sections 11 and 14, township 52.	"	"	3,800	One hundred inches of water recorded from Ske-neooskuankin creek.
7 & 8	Ske-neooskuankin	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, north of and adjoining the international boundary line.	"	"	429	One hundred inches of water recorded from Ache-gheptlat creek.
9	Alexis	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, five miles above Keremeos.	"	"	4,153	One hundred inches of water recorded from Ashnola river and 60 inches from Jim's creek.
10	Ashnola	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, at its confluence with the Ashnola river.	"	"	3,724	
10A	"	On the right bank of the Similkameen river, to the north of and adjoining reserve No. 10.	"	"	411	
10B	"	On the right bank of the Similkameen river, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 10.	"	"	585	One hundred inches of water recorded from Sint-hutsepaskan creek.
11	Ashnola John's	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, 13 miles above Keremeos.	"	"	150	Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were allotted by Commissioner Spratt, October 12, 1878, No. 3 was allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 22, 1884. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 30, 1888. Nos. 10A, 10B and 12A were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1893.
12		Osoyoos division of Yale district, on Keremeos creek, about 14 miles from Keremeos, on the Keremeos to the Penticton wagon road.	"	"	1,130	Reserves 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 finally confirmed, April 28, 1891. Reserves 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 10A, 10B and 12A, confirmed, June 8, 1896.
12A		On Keremeos creek, to the north and west of reserve No. 12, and adjoining the same.	"	"	21	
1	Vermilion Forks	Osoyoos division of Yale district, at Vermilion forks on the Similkameen river, near Princeton.	"	Similkameen (Upper)	4,130	200 inches of water recorded from Similkameen river. 100 inches of water recorded from 20-Mile creek. 100 inches of water recorded from Nkaneko, Aksepeptain and Chuchwayha creeks. 100 inches recorded from Nkamahinat creek.
2	Chuchwayha	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the banks of the Similkameen, at 20-Mile creek, 20 miles below Princeton.	"	"	1,400 176	
2A	"	To the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	"	505	100 inches of water recorded from Wolf creek.
2B	"	On the right bank of the Similkameen, to the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	"	250	30 inches of water recorded from 9-Mile creek.
3	Wolf Creek or Yakhkay-walick	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen, at the mouth of Wolf creek, 9 miles from Princeton.	"	"		
4	Nine Mile Creek	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen, at the mouth of 9-Mile creek, opposite reserve No. 3.	"	"		

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Lulu	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, about 12 miles from Princeton.	Similkameen(Upper)....	52	100 inches of water recorded from Lulu-a-lauh creek.
6	.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Princeton to Nicola, and about 12 miles distant from the former.	"	20	Reserve Nos. 1, 5 and 6 allotted by Commissioner Sproat, October 5, 1878.
7	Iltooola.	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, about 11 miles below Princeton.	"	30	Reserve No. 2 allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 26, 1888. Reserve Nos. 3, 4, 7, 2A and 2B allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 5, 1883. These reserves have not been surveyed.
1	Kupchynalth (Upper).....	Yale district, about 8 miles south of Lytton, in section 30, township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Siaka Flat	20	20 inches of water recorded from Kupchynalth creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply which may be found on the two Kupchynalth reserves.
2	Kupchynalth (Lower)	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, about 8 miles below Lytton, in section 25, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	15 1/2	
3	Siaka Flat	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, about 7 miles below Lytton, in section 36, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	91	50 inches of water recorded from Siaka creek, and from any other sources that may be found available, including a spring on the hillside.
4	Grave-yard.....	Yale district, on the Cariboo wagon road, 1 1/2 miles south of Lytton, in section 30, township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	18 1/2	
5	Zacht	Yale district, on the Cariboo wagon road, 6 1/2 miles south of Lytton, in section 1, township 14, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	60	75 inches of water recorded from Siaka creek and all the water from all sources of water-supply on the reserve.
6	Humhampt.....	Yale district, about 1 1/2 miles below Lytton, near the right bank of the Fraser.	"	10	20 inches of water recorded from Humhampt creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
7	Nahamanak	Yale district, at the Canadian Pacific railway bridge across the Thompson, about 7 miles below Lytton, in section 36, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	392	50 inches of water recorded from Humhampt creek, 50 inches of water recorded from N-tah-tah-pat-ko creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve. Flat reserves were allotted by Commissioner The Siaka Report, June 18, 1878. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887. All these reserves were within the railway belt.

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1	Skuppah	20	16 inches of water recorded from Skuppah creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
2	Inklyukinatko.....	"	169	20 inches of water recorded from Inklyukinatko creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
3	Pooyelth	"	20	40 inches of water recorded from Pooyelth creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
4	Skuppah.....	"	59	25 inches of water recorded from Skuppah creek, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
				These reserves are all in the railway belt. They were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, June 18, 1878; surveyed in 1885, and finally confirmed June 24, 1887.
1	Salmon River.....	Spallumcheen	3,853	
2	Enderby.....	"	5,625	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, September 3, 1877.
	Grave-yard.....	"	0.75	Surveyed, 1880.
3	Sicamous.....	"	201	In the railway belt.
				Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, Aug. 11, 1893.
1	Spuzzum	Spuzzum	302	Not surveyed.
				227 acres of this reserve were allotted by Comm'r Sproat, May 21, 1878; 75 acres additional were allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, April 26, 1884.
				200 inches of water recorded from Spuzzum creek, 50 inches from the creek west of the reserve, 50 inches from the creek one mile below the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.
2	Papilquis	"	41	20 inches of water recorded from the stream which runs into the lake on the reserve.
3	Teequaloose	"	19	25 inches of water recorded from the stream which flows through the reserve.
4	Yalakui	"	72.50	All the water recorded from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	Long Tunnel.....	"	8	All the water from the small stream which flows through the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water-supply on the reserve.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
6	Skut	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the Suspension bridge, in section 36, township 8, range 26, west 6th meridian.	Spuzzum	13 50	All the water recorded from the two streams which flow through the reserve. All these reserves are within the railway belt, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and the southern portion of No. 6 were allotted by 4th Commissioner Sprout, May 21, 1877. The northern portion of No. 6 was allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, April 25, 1884. Surveyed, 1882, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	Coldwater	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of the Coldwater river, about 4 miles from its mouth.	Lower Nicola, Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boatload, Nicola, Upper Similkameen, in common.	4,640	
2	Paul's Basin	Yale district, on the left bank of the Coldwater river, about 12 miles from its mouth.		1,594	100 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing through the reserve.
3	Meadow	Kamloops division of Yale district, about 4 miles east of reserve No. 1.		42 50	20 inches of water recorded from the stream running into the lake on the reserve. Allotted by 4th Commissioner Sprout, Sept. 11, 1878. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 8, 1889.

KOOTENAY AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Kootenay, East.	Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Kootenay river at the mouth of St. Mary's river.	Kootenay	17,425	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 20, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
2	Tobacco Plains, East.	Kootenay district, in Kootenay valley, adjacent to the international boundary line.	"	10,560	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 18, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
3	Columbia Lake, East.	Kootenay district, in the Columbia valley, between the lower Columbia lake and the Rocky mountains.	"	8,486	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
4	Isidore's Ranch, East.	Kootenay district, in the Kootenay valley.	"	680	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 27, 1887. Surveyed 1886. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5	Cassimayachas, East.	Kootenay district, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, 4 miles above the mouth of the Nicola valley.	"	100	
6	Hummer's Flat, East.	Kootenay district, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, 4 miles above the mouth of the Nicola valley.	"	150	

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1887. Final confirmation, June 10,
Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 14, 1884,
Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10,
1887.

Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 18,
1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July
27, 1888.

Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 25,
1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July
27, 1888.

KAWKKEWLTH AGENCY.

East Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek.	Shuswap band.	Kinbasket's	2,759	1887. Final confirmation, June 10, Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 14, 1884, Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
1 Fort Rupert or Teakis... Rupert district, Beaver harbour, Vancouver Island.	Fort Rupert Kwakwalth...	4 25		
2 Kip-pase... Rupert district, Beaver harbour, about 7 chains west of reserve No. 1.	"	34		
3 Shell Island... Rupert district, Beaver harbour, about one mile north of reserve No. 1.	"	0 70		
4 Taul-qu-te... Rupert district, on the western shore of Hardy bay.	"	38 70		
5 Thomas Point... Rupert district, at Thomas point, about one mile east of Fort Rupert.	"	42 30		
6 Keogh... Rupert district, at the mouth of the Keogh river, about 2 1/2 miles east of Fort Rupert.	"	4 50		
7 Klicksewy... Rupert district, on Queen Charlotte sound, about 12 miles southeast of Fort Rupert and east of section 9.	Kwakwalth...	134 80		
1 Gwayasduuns... Coast district, on the western shore of Gifford Island, Retreat passage.	Gifford Island; Tash-waw-ti-neuch.	63 90		
1 Burial-ground... At northern extremity of Sail island.	Ah-kwaw-ab-mish.	0 85		
2 Kunetamis... Coast district, on the mainland of British Columbia, on northern shore of Claydon bay.	Kwaw-waw-i-nuck.	17 20		
3 Keogh... Coast district, at the eastern extremity of Mackenzie sound.	"	10 50		
4 Quay... Coast district, on the western shore of Nimmo bay, Mackenzie sound.	"	10		
5 Lawanth... Coast district, on the southern shore of Emily lacson.	"	14		
6 Gleyta... Coast district, on the eastern shore of Acteon sound, half a mile from its head.	"	8		
7 Quare... Coast district on the Tash-waw-ti-neuch river, at the head of Kingcome inlet.	"	433		
8 Alalco... Coast district, on the Ah-kwaw-ab-mish river at the head of Wakeman sound.	"	268 20		
9 Grave-yard... Coast district, on the eastern shore of Wakeman sound, near its head.	"	4		

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Bands.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Telaie	Rupert district, 2½ miles north of Klaskino inlet, ½ mile northeast of May Day island.	Klaskino	48	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 9, 1899. Surveyed 1892. Final confirmation, May 27, 1899.
2	Taowensche	Rupert district, ½ mile east of Anchorage island, Klaskino inlet.	"	55	
3	Klaskiah	Rupert district, ½ mile east of Shelter island, Klaskiah inlet.	"	12½	
1	Tsawwati	Coast district, at the mouth of Tsawwati river, at the head of Knights inlet.	Knights Inlet, Tanock-teuch and Ahwaheet-tah bands.	404	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 2, 1896. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
2	Koogh	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Glen-dale cove, Knights inlet.	"	108 20	
3	Kwatee	Coast district, ½ mile south of Macdonald point, Knights inlet.	"	51	
4	Grave-yard	Coast district, at Macdonald point, Knights inlet.	"	5½	
1	Salmon River	Sayward district, at the mouth of Salmon river, Johnstone strait.	Leichkwiltach, Kabkah-matais band.	329	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 2, 1896. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
2	Homayno	Coast district, at the head of Heydon bay, Loughborough inlet.	We-way-akum and Kwe-ahkah bands.	36	
3	Loughborough	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Loughborough inlet, opposite Williams point.	"	21	
4	Matlaken	Coast district on Cardero channel, opposite Greene point.	"	96	
5	Matsayno	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Philippine arm, at its head.	"	119½	Allotted by Mr. Ashdowne Greene under special authority from the Provincial and Dominion (Gov.) governments, May 7, 1899. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1899.
6	Ssayouuck	Coast district, on the north shore of Cardero Channel, one mile west of Arran rapids.	"	51½	
7	Village Bay	Sayward district, on the west shore of Village bay, Stail channel.	We-way-akay band.	11	
8	Open Bay	Sayward district, on the northwest shore of Open bay, Valdez island.	"	9	
9	Drew Harbour	Sayward district, Drew harbour, Valdez island.	"	240½	
10	Cape Mudge	Sayward district, Cape Mudge, Valdez island.	"	1,117½	
11	Campbell River	Sayward district, at the mouth of Campbell river, Discovery passage.	"	350½	
12	Quinman	Sayward district, on the right bank of Quinman river, about one mile from its confluence with Campbell river.	"	297½	

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Reserve	Description	Area	Notes
3	Haylahte	29	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 5, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
4	Port Neville, or Harkhom	47	
1	Kequesta	36 70	
2	Grave-yard	174	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 31, 1882. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
3	Pahas	0 16	
4	Mahpahkum	98	
5	Ta-a-ack	19	
6	Saagoombahlah	34	
7	Burial-ground	4½	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 17, 1888. Surveyed 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
8	"	0 80	
9	Kwetahkis	0 45	
10	Owh-wis-too-a-wan	10	
11	Penece	13	
12	Wawwat'l	8	
13	Tesi-kwie	186	
14	Ko-kwis	11	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 17, 1888. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
15	Kai-too-kwis	15	
16	Wump	51	
17	Pel-tooth'l-kai	22	
		4	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Hope Island.....	Rupert district, Queen Charlotte sound.	Nahwitti.....	8552	} Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 17, 1896. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1899.
2	Senach.....	Rupert district, near Okeana, Vancouver island.....	".....	6	
3	Ouchtum.....	Rupert district, at Cape Scott, Vancouver island.....	".....	12	
4	Nahwitti.....	Rupert district, at Cape Vancouver, Vancouver island.....	".....	22	
5	Glen-gla-ouch.....	Rupert district, at the southern end of Balaklava island, 41 miles from the mouth of the Rupert river.....	".....	14	} Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 20, 1894. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
1	Alert Bay.....	Rupert district, Alert bay, Courant island.....	Nimkeesh.....	46-46	
2	Burial-ground.....	Rupert district, Alert bay, 30 chains south of reserve No. 1.....	".....	1-76	
3	Ches-la-kee.....	Rupert district, at the mouth of Nimkeesh river, Broughton strait.....	".....	302-86	
4	Arso-oo-wy-ee.....	Rupert district, on the left bank of the Nimkeesh river, 25 miles from its mouth.....	".....	41-46	} Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 21, 1896. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5	O-taw-w-las.....	Rupert district, on the right bank of the Nimkeesh river, 3 mile from the outlet of Karmuteen lake.....	".....	53-46	
1	Quatsiahe.....	Rupert district, near Turn point, at the southern end of Quatsino narrows, Quatsino sound.....	Quatsino.....	228	
2	Tob-quo-ough.....	Rupert district, two small islands in the west arm of Quatsino sound.....	".....	1-46	
3	Pa-oo-71-in-ne.....	Rupert district, on the west arm of Quatsino sound, two miles from its head.....	".....	9	} Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 15, 1890. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1898.
4	Kultah.....	Rupert district, at Isares point, on the eastern shore of Quatsino narrows.....	".....	41	
5	Oayilth.....	Rupert district, at the head of the southeast arm of Quatsino sound.....	".....	11-46	
6	Oayue.....	Rupert district, on the western shore of the southwest arm of Quatsino sound, west of the northern extremity of Long island.....	".....	94	
7	Tawta.....	Rupert district, on the western shore of the southwest arm of Quatsino sound, one mile south of Isares point.....	".....	9-46	} Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 15, 1890. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1898.
8	Mah-to-nickit.....	Rupert district, at the head of the Isares point, Quatsino sound.....	".....	59	

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12	Quadeyo.....	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Forward inlet, Quaino sound.	"	165	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 15, 1899. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1893.
13	Grass Point.....	Rupert district, on the southern shore of Browning creek, Forward inlet.	"	6	
14	Clienna.....	Rupert district, at Grass point, Winter harbour, a portion of section 3, and formerly within the townsite of 'Queensdown.'	"	8.48	Conveyed by Captain John Thompson to Her Majesty the Queen, June 14, 1898.
15	Grave-yard.....	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Winter harbour, a portion of section 10.	"	50	Conveyed by McNiff, <i>et al.</i> , to Her Majesty the Queen, August, 1896.
16	Ah-we-cha-ol-to.....	Rupert district, an island in Winter harbour, ten chains south of reserve No. 14.	"	3	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 15, 1899. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1893.
1	Wytess.....	Rupert district, at the head of Winter harbour, on its southern shore.	"	74	
2	Nekite.....	Coast district, on the southern shore of Smith's inlet, about 20 miles from its mouth, and on the left bank of the Sammo river.	Quawabelah.....	551	The right to fish in the Sammo river for 2 miles above tidal water is reserved for these Indians.
1	Karlukwees.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nekite river, at the head of Smith's inlet.	"	165	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 3, 1892. Surveyed, 1898. Final confirmation, April 26, 1891.
1	Mahmalilikullah.....	Coast district, on the southern shore of Turnour island, Bowers passage.	Turnour Island.....	26.75	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 2, 1896. Surveyed, 1897.
2	Meetup.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Village Island, Elliot passage.	Village Island.....	434.25	Final confirmation, July 27, 1898.
3	Ahta.....	Coast district, at the head of Viner sound.	"	15.75	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 29, 1896.
4	Kakweken.....	" at the mouth of Ahta river, at the head of Bond sound.	"	17.50	Surveyed, 1898.
5	Dead Point.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Kakweken river, at the head of Thompson sound.	"	10	Final confirmation, July 27, 1898.
		Coast district, at Dead point, Harbledown island.	"	97	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Bella Bella.....	Coast district, on Campbell island, in Mc Fadden bay.	Bella Bella.....	1,626	
1A	Burial-ground.....	Coast district, on Denby island, on eastern shore of Plumper channel, opposite reserve No. 1.	"	17	
2	Hoonee.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Hesche inlet, to its mouth.	"	21	
3	Quartcha.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Quartcha river, Hesche inlet.	"	32	
4	Noote.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Noote river, near the head of Rosea inlet.	"	16 50	
5	Clatze.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Clatze river, Hoonee inlet.	"	222	
6	Elcho.....	Coast district, on the left bank of Elcho river, Dean canal.	"	80	
7	Kisameet.....	Coast district, on King island, Fisher chan- nel, at the mouth of Kisameet river.	"	13	
8	Howet.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Howet river, Lama passage, Hunter island.	"	610	
9	Kusdot.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Kusdot river, Guthrie passage, Denby island.	"	95	
10	Jajustus.....	Coast district, on northern shore of Denby island, Guthrie passage.	"	16 50	
11	Wertinellek.....	Coast district, across a hole, about 25 miles northwest of Bella Bella.	"	63	
12	Yellertlee.....	Coast district, on the coast islands, about 4 miles northeast of reserve No. 11.	"	141 50	
	Bella Bools.....	Coast district, at the head of the North Pen- tack arm, Barkwa channel.	Hella Bools	3,343	
2	Nooneeck.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Nooneeck river, 1 mile north of Loxeyco point, North Bentley arm.	"	13	
3	Talsomy.....	Coast district, on the Talsomy river, near the head of South Bentley arm.	"	600	
4	Kwathene.....	Coast district, on the Kwathene river, about 3 miles east of Bentley arm.	"	131	
1	Kennequit.....	Coast district, at the mouth of the Kennequit river, 3 miles east of Bentley arm.	Kennequit	522	
	Chatonah.....	Coast district, at the mouth of the Chatonah river, 1 mile east of Bentley arm.	"	444	
		Coast district, at the mouth of the Chatonah river, 1 mile east of Bentley arm.	"	414	

Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 25, 1892.
 Surveyed, 1893.
 Final confirmation, May 18, 1893.

Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 11, 1892.
 Surveyed, 1893.

Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 14, 1892.
 Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 18,
 1893.

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Kitimat.....	lila river, Douglas channel, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth.	Kitimat	457	
3 Wawelth.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Douglas channel, 3 miles south of reserve No. 1.	"	386	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 24, 1889. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
4 Tabla.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Douglas channel, one mile south of reserve No. 2.	"	414	
1 Kitkahta.....	Coast district, at the head of Kildala arm, Douglas channel.	"	124	
2 Burial-ground.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Kitkahta bay, Douglas channel.	Kitkahta.	278	
3 Quaal.....	Coast district, on the left bank of the Quaal river, Kitkahta bay, at its mouth.	"	33	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 22, 1889. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
4 Kulkayu.....	Coast district, on the right bank of Quaal river, one mile from its mouth.	"	714	
1 Dolphin Island.....	Coast district, on the southern shore of Hartly bay, Douglas channel.	"	323	
2 Grassy Islet.....	Coast district, between Hecate strait and Ogden channel.	Kitlathla.	3,848	
3 Kumowadab.....	Coast district, one mile north of Dolphin island.	"	1-10	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, September 21, 1882. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
4 Sand Island.....	Coast district, at the head of Lowe inlet, Grenville channel.	"	184	
5 Klaphlon.....	Coast district, 1 mile north of reserve No. 1.	"	5	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
5A ".....	Coast district, 1 mile northwest of Calvert point, Grenville channel.	"	112	
6 Pa-sat.....	Coast district, an addition to reserve No. 5, on the west.	"	124	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 6, 1893. Not surveyed or confirmed.
7 Taintach.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Pitt island, 2 miles south of False Stuart anchorage.	"	15	
8 Toowartz.....	Coast district, on Pitt island, on the western shore of Union passage.	"	27	
9 Citeyats.....	Coast district, on the southern shore of Pitt island.	"	52	
10 Kitlawaco.....	Coast district, on the northern extremity of Pitt island, 2 miles north of Steep point.	"	364	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
11 Keecha.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 24 miles south of Gale point.	"	6	
12 Kooryet.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 1 mile north of Gale point.	"	4	
13 Clowel.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 4 miles north of Gale point.	"	134	
	Coast district, on the western shore of Pitt island and southern shore of Minktrap	"	15	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued*
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
14	Sheganny.	Coast district, on the west coast of Pitt-Kitlacha, at the head of Minktrap cove.	Pitt-Kitlacha.	27	
15	Tsimbleten.	Coast district, on the west coast of Pitt-island, east of Anger island.	"	30½	
16	Kewar.	Coast district, on the west coast of McCauley island, 3 miles south of Hankin point.	"	12½	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
17	Keyahka.	Coast district, on the northeastern shore of Banks island, 2 miles east of End hill.	"	21	
18	Kul.	Coast district, on the southern shore of Bonilla island, Hecate strait.	"	95	
1	Welcella.	Coast district, on the banks of the Kitlop river, Gardner's channel, about 4 miles from its mouth.	Kitlope	215	
2	Kitlope.	Coast district, on the north shore of Gardner's channel, 1 mile from its head.	"	112	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 25, 1889. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
3	Kemano.	Coast district, on the north shore of Gardner's channel, ½ mile south of Kemano river.	"	25½	
1	Kokyet.	Coast district, on Yeo island, at the mouth of Ellerslie channel.	Kokyet	185	
2	Grief Island.	Coast district, in Ellerslie channel, about 10 chains west of the village on reserve No. 1.	"	75	
3	Kyarti.	Coast district, an island in Ellerslie channel, 1½ miles north of the village on reserve No. 1.	"	1-25	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 29, 1882. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
4	Neetas.	Coast district, at the head of Neekas cove, Ellerslie channel.	"	11	
5	Tankeah.	Coast district, at the head of Berry inlet, Gardner's channel.	"	32	
6	Koqui.	Seaforth channel, Mullark sound.	"	95	
1	Masett.	Coast district, on Dufferin island, at the mouth of Gale creek, Seaforth channel.	"	729	
		Coast district, at the mouth of Masett inlet, Queen Charlotte island.	Masett		
2	Hellen.	Coast district, on the right bank of Hellen river, at its mouth.	"	70-50	
3	Yagan.	Coast district, on Chatham sound, 12 miles west of Masett inlet.	"	46	The Masett Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Yakom river for a distance of 1 mile upstream from the southeastern corner of reserve No. 4.
4	Lahaa.	Coast district, on the left bank of Yakom river, 1½ miles from its mouth.	"	102-50	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 18, 1892.
5	Matungah.	Coast district, on the left bank of Yakom river, at its mouth.	"	9	

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8	Meegwan.	Coast district, at the western entrance to Massett inlet.	"	264	Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
9	Kose	Coast district, 6 miles west of the mouth of Massett inlet.	"	49	
10	Naden.	Coast district, on the banks of Naden river, Virago sound, 2½ miles from its mouth.	"	9	
11	Kung.	Coast district, at the mouth of Naden river, Virago sound.	"	27	
12	Daungay.	Coast district, at the head of Virago sound.	"	71	
13	Yatze.	Coast district, on the western shore of Virago sound.	"	21	
14	Jalun.	Coast district, 2 miles west of Virago sound.	"	45	
15	Kioosta.	Coast district, about 8 miles south of North island, on the right bank of Jalun river, at its mouth.	"	17 50	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 13, 1882. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
16	Tatense.	Coast district, on the right bank of Jalun river, at its mouth.	"	101	The Massett Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Jalun river for a distance of 1 mile above tidal water.
1	Kitladamax.	Coast district, on the western extremity of Graham island.	"	16	
1a	Kidladamax.	Coast district, on North island, in Parry passage.	"	3,078	
2	Taimmanweencleet.	Casuar district, on the banks of the Naas river, about 45 miles from its mouth.	Naas River.	640	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
3	Seaka.	Casuar district, an extension of reserve No. 1 on its western boundary.	"	81 60	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
4	Shumarl.	Casuar district, on the banks of the Naas river, half a mile above the Grease trail.	"	40 80	The Naas river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Naas for a distance of two miles up stream from reserve No. 2.
5	Fishery.	Casuar district, at the confluence of the Seaka river with the Naas.	"	178	The Naas river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Seaka river for a distance of one mile from its mouth.
6	Amatal.	Casuar district, on the right bank of the Naas river, at the mouth of Shumarl creek.	"	17 50	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
7	Kitwillucehilt.	Casuar district, on an island in the Naas river opposite the southwestern corner of reserve No. 4.	"	78 50	The Naas river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the slough, the southern boundary of this reserve, the length of the reserve.
8	Andegulay.	Casuar district, on the left bank of Naas river to the west of reserve No. 5.	"	493	The Naas river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Naas the entire length of this reserve.
8a	Andegulay.	Casuar district, on the banks of the Naas river at the Lava beds.	"	267	The Naas river Indians have the privilege of fishing on the left bank of the Naas from the mouth of Andegulay slough half a mile up stream.
		Casuar district, on the left bank of the Naas, five miles above Lackaleap.	"	284	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 3, 1888. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May, 4, 1892.
		Casuar district, on the right bank of the Naas, immediately opposite reserve No. 8.	"		

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
9	Lackaleap or Grenville.....	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nasas at the head of tidal water.	Nasas River.....	3,955	The Nasas river Indians have the privilege of fishing within the limits of this reserve. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
10	Stony Point.....	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nasas river at Stony point.	"	347.50	
11	Black Point.....	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nasas river at Black point.	"	40.50	
12	Lachteak.....	Coast district, on the left bank of the Nasas, twelve miles from its mouth.	"	299	The Nasas river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Nanook river for a distance of a quarter of a mile from its mouth. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
13	Red Cliff.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nasas river, nine miles from its mouth.	"	773.50	
14	Kincolith.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nasas river, at its mouth.	"	1,180	
14A	Kincolith.....	Coast district, an extension of reserve No. 14, on the west.	"	410	The Nasas river Indians have the privilege of fishing within the limits of reserve No. 14. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
15	Kinnamax.....	Coast district, on the right bank of Kinnamax river, nine miles north of Fort Simpson.	"	4	
16	Talahaast.....	Coast district, on the banks of the Kinnamax river, two and a-half miles from its mouth.	"	160	
17	Georgie.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Port-land canal, near Blue point.	"	71	The Nasas river Indians have the privilege of fishing within the limits of reserve No. 14. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
18	Kullan.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Port-land canal, one mile from its head.	"	106	
19	Seamakounat.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Port-land canal at its head, at the mouth of Bear River.	"	58.50	
20	Kimmelit.....	Coast district, in Salmon cove, on the western shore of Observatory inlet.	"	48.50	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
21	Slooka.....	Coast district, on Dawkin's point, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet.	"	17	
22	Slagoo.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet, four miles north of reserve No. 21.	"	47.50	
23	Kainet.....	Coast district, on Perry bay, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet.	"	271	The Nasas river Indians have the privilege of fishing within the limits of reserve No. 14. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
24	Utsault.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Allen arm, Observatory inlet, at its head.	"	202.50	
25	Witsmagoon.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Huesting arm, Observatory inlet, opposite Laramie Island.	"	900	

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26	Taokuan.....	Coast district, on the western shore of Hastings arm, Observatory inlet, two miles north of reserve No. 26.	"	500.50	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1880. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
27	Kahwan.....	Coast district, at the head of Hastings arm, Observatory inlet, on the right bank of Kahwan river.	"	133.50	
28	Soowban.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet, two and a-half miles north of North point.	"	78.50	
29	Zaulcap.....	Coast district, on the banks of the Neas, about half a mile below reserve No. 7.	"	578	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 29, 1896. Surveyed, 1896. Final confirmation, Dec. 10, 1896.
30	Dachlabah.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Neas, one mile west of reserve No. 8a.	"	151	
1	Katit.....	Coast district, on the banks of Owekano river, Rivers inlet.	Owekano.....	1,028	
2	Kiltala.....	Coast district, on the right bank of the Kiltala river, Rivers inlet.	"	121	Allocated by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 7, 1892. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
3	Cockmi.....	Coast district, on an island at the mouth of Rivers inlet.	"	11.75	
1	Skidegate.....	Coast district, at the northern entrance to Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte islands.	Skidegate.....	854	
2	Skaigha.....	Coast district, on Skidegate inlet, about seven miles north of reserve No. 1.	"	62	The Skidegate Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Deena river for a distance of one mile above tidal water.
3	Deena.....	Coast district, at the head of South bay, Skidegate inlet.	"	119	
4	Khrana.....	Coast district, at the eastern end of Maude island, Skidegate inlet.	"	210	
5	Legins.....	Coast district, on the left bank of Legins river, at the head of Long arm, Skidegate inlet.	"	40	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 28, 1892. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1898.
6	Kaste.....	Coast district, in Copper bay, at the mouth of the Kaste river.	"	38	The Skidegate Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Kaste river for a distance of one mile above tidal water.
7	Cumchewas.....	Coast district, near the northern entrance to Cumchewas harbour, Queen Charlotte islands.	"	56	
8	Skedan.....	Coast district, at the southern entrance to Cumchewas harbour.	"	169	
9	Tanoo.....	Coast district, at the eastern end of Tanas island, 45 miles south of Skidegate inlet.	"	65	
1	Fort Simpson.....	Coast district, in Fort Simpson, on the Temipcean peninsula.	Temipcean, Ft. Simpson.	57	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, February 26, 1894. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, January 26, 1892.
2	Temipcean reserve.....	Coast district, on the Temipcean peninsula.	" (N. 1/2) Metlakatla (S. 1/2) Metlakatla.	57,742	
3	Winaslanceaud.....	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Kaim island, eight miles southeast of Metlakatla.	" Metlakatla.	6	
4	Shoowahlauns.....	Coast district, on the western shore of the Temipcean peninsula, east of Metlakatla.	"	18	The Temipcean Indians have the privilege of fishing

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Cloyah.	Coast district, on the western shore of the Tsimpsian peninsula at the mouth of the Cloyah river.	The Tsimpsian, Metlakatla.	77	in the Cloyah river for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth.
6	Willacloough.	Coast district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, at Inverness.	Pt. Simpson and Metlakatla in com.	33	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, October 29, 1881.
7	Port Vetch.	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, two miles west of Port Essington.	"	16	Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, January 26, 1892.
8	Khyex.	Coast district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, at the mouth of the Khyex river.	"	46	
9	Kilenteen.	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, about six miles east of Port Essington.	"	18	
10	Khtahda.	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, about 7 miles east of Port Essington, at the mouth of Khtahda river.	"	7	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 29, 1881.
11	Seutseap.	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, at the head of tidal water.	"	9	Surveyed, 1887.
12	Tyngowzan.	Coast district, on Compton island, at the mouth of Works canal.	Pt. Simpson.	78	Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
13	Enshehese.	Coast district, on the left bank of the Enshehese river, Works canal.	"	45	
14	Wlaktastammel.	Coast district, on the east bank of the north fork of Works canal, 2 miles from the forks.	"	8	
15	Toon.	Coast district, on the right bank of Toon river, at the head of the north fork of Works canal.	"	20	The Tsimpsian Indians have the privilege of fishing on the Toon river for a distance of 2 miles up stream from the head of tidal water.
16	Lachmah.	Coast district, on the right bank of Lachmah river, at the head of the south fork of Works canal.	"	27	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 13, 1882.
17	Spakela.	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Somerville island, in Steamer passage, opposite Khtzeymaten inlet.	"	19	Surveyed, 1887.
18	Birnie Island.	Coast district, 2½ miles north of Fort Simpson.	"	114	Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
19	Finlayson Island.	Coast district, 1 mile west of Fort Simpson.	"	1,589	Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 13, 1882.
20	Burnt Cliff Island.	Coast district, in Pearl harbour, 4 miles south of Fort Simpson.	"	67	Surveyed, 1887.
21	Tugwell Island.	Coast district, 1½ miles west of Metlakatla.	Metlakatla.	812	Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.

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23	Kashoom.....	Coast district, on the northwest shore of De Horsey island, on the north passage, Skeena river.	"	"	5 50	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 11, 1893. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
24	Meanlaw.....	Coast district, at Mowitch point, on the right bank of the Skeena river.	"	"	7 50	
1	Killootool.....	Coast district, at the mouth of Lakelse river a tributary of the Skeena.	Lakelse.		166	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 18, 1893. Not surveyed nor confirmed.
WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
1	Acous	Rupert district, at the entrance to Onoukinsh inlet, on its western shore.	Checkleset		100	
2	Burial-ground.	Rupert district, an island $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of reserve No. 1.	"		2	
3	Mahope	Rupert district, in Battle bay, Onoukinsh inlet.	"		40	
4	Hianit	Rupert district, on the western shore of Onoukinsh inlet, 14 miles from its head.	"		15	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 8, 1893. Surveyed, 1892.
5	Onoukinsh.....	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Onoukinsh inlet, at its head.	"		10	Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.
6	Upewois	Rupert district, between the entrances to Onoukinsh and Mallesope inlets.	"		61	
7	Mallesope	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Mallesope inlet, at its head.	"		30	
1	Opitast.	Clayoquot district, on the southwestern shore of M'arsa island, Clayoquot sound.	Clayoquot.		180	
2	Echachie.....	Clayoquot district, in island in Clayoquot sound, at the entrance to Broken and Fen-plar channels.	"		44	
3	Esowista.....	Clayoquot district, in Long bay, about one mile east of Schwager cove.	"		17	
4	Kootowis.....	Clayoquot district, southeast of Indian island, Tofino inlet, Clayoquot sound.	"		37	
5	Okeamin.....	Clayoquot district, on the right bank of Kennedy river, Tofino inlet at its mouth.	"		24	
6	Clayoqus.....	Clayoquot district, at the head of the north-west arm of Kennedy lake.	"		110	
7	Winche.....	Clayoquot district, at the head of the north-east arm of Kennedy lake.	"		40	
8	Ilthpaya.....	Clayoquot district, on the right bank of Kennedy river at the head of the rapids.	"		346	
9	Onadeith.....	Clayoquot district, at the head of Liver creek, Tofino inlet.	"		45	
10	Edenklis.....	Clayoquot district, at the head of Tranquil creek, Tofino inlet.	"		40	

1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 1902

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
11	Yarknia	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Vargas island, Clayoquot sound.	Clayoquot Kelasmat b'd	103	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 24, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
12	Clothpich	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Vargas island, Clayoquot sound.	"	59	
13	Quortaswe	Clayoquot district, at the head of Warm bay, Clayoquot sound.	"	36	
14	Onimitis	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Redwell sound at its head.	"	25	
15	Marktonis	Clayoquot district, at the head of Matilda creek, Flores island, Clayoquot sound.	" Ahousaht band	260	
16	Ahous	Clayoquot district, at the southern end of Open bay, Vargas island, Clayoquot sound.	"	34	
17	Chetahpe	Clayoquot district, on the shore of Clayoquot sound, west of Catface mountain.	"	35	
18	Sutaguis	Clayoquot district, half a mile west of Crane island.	"	27	
19	Wahous (fishery)	Clayoquot district, at the mouth of Trout river, Cypress bay, Clayoquot sound.	"	143	
20	Wahous (village)	Clayoquot district, on the northern shore of Cypress bay, Clayoquot sound.	"	34	
21	Tequa	Clayoquot district, at the head of Bawden bay, Herbert arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	6	
22	Peneelde	Clayoquot district, at the head of White Pine cove, Herbert arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	35	
23	Moyehai	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Herbert arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	13	
24	Seektutis	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of No rd arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	34	
25	Watta	Clayoquot district, at the head of Shelter arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	12	
26	Wappook	Clayoquot district, on the northern shore of Shelter arm, Clayoquot sound, and north of Obstruction island.	"	11	
27	Openit	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Sydney inlet, Clayoquot sound, about one mile north of Refuge cove.	" Manhauset band	77	
28	Tunkowilito-na	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Sydney inlet.	"	21	
29	Kahnacosis	Clayoquot district, at the head of Sydney inlet.	"	34	

SPECIAL PAPER No. 27

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 2, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.

3	Abukto	Nootka district, on western shore of Port Langford, near its head.	"	"	57
4	Opemit	Nootka district, on western shore of Nootka island, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of reserve No. 1.	"	"	7
5	Shoomart	Nootka district, at the head of Inner basin, Nootka sound.	"	"	16
5	Owosit-as	Nootka district, one mile southeast of Centre island, Esperanza inlet.	"	"	21
7	Oclueje	Nootka district, at the head of Espinosa arm, Esperanza inlet.	"	"	84
8	Ocoosh	Nootka district, on the western shore of Port Eliza, Esperanza inlet, at its head.	"	"	33
9	Chiseuquis	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Catala island.	"	"	31
10	Oke	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Esperanza inlet, three miles northeast of Centre island.	"	Esperanza Inlet, Ehat- isat band.	19
10A	Grave-yard	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Esperanza inlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of reserve No. 10.	"	"	32
11	Ehatis	Nootka district, on the western shore of Zalahas arm, at its head.	"	"	2
12	Chenahkint	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Queen's cove, Port Eliza, at its entrance.	"	"	40
13	Tatchu	Nootka district, at Tatchu point, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the entrance to Esperanza inlet.	"	"	55
1	Hesquiat	Clayoquot district, at the entrance to Hesquiat harbour, on its western shore.	"	"	13
2	Homis	Clayoquot district, at the entrance to Nootka sound, on the eastern shore.	"	Hesquiat	222
3	Teahmit	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	"	89
4	Mashpe	Clayoquot district, on the northwestern shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	"	107
5	Iumk	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	"	139
1	Village Island	Rupert district, near the western entrance to Kyquok.	"	"	29
2	Mission Island	Rupert district, the eastern portion of Mission island, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of reserve No. 1.	"	"	118
3	Ahmacinuit	Rupert district, two islands situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of reserve No. 1.	"	"	73
4	Granite Island	Rupert district, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of reserve No. 1.	"	"	11
5	Yakata	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Clannick harbour, Kyquok sound.	"	"	215
			"	"	44

Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 26, 1896. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
6	Houpsitas.	Rupert district, north of Walter's island, Kyuquot sound.	Kyuquot.	28	
7	Chamiss.	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Chamiss bay, Kokshittle arm.	"	13	
8	Kayouk.	Rupert district, on the western shore of Easy creek, Kokshittle arm.	"	7	
9	Kashittle.	Rupert district, on the western shore of Kokshittle arm, at its head.	"	12½	
10	Karowinch.	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Kokshittle arm, opposite Easy creek.	"	20	
11	Tahsish.	Rupert district, at the head of Tahsish arm, Kyuquot sound.	"	21	
12	Artlish.	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Tahsish arm, 2 miles from its head.	"	18	
13	Kaouk.	Rupert district, at the head of Fair harbour, Tahsish arm.	"	13	
14	Markale.	Rupert district, situated on an isthmus between the western head of Fair harbour and Pinnace channel, Kyuquot sound.	"	18	
15	Amai.	Rupert district, at the head of Deep inlet, Kyuquot sound.	"	30½	
16	Machta.	Rupert district, on Shingle point at the entrance to Narrow Gut creek.	"	9	
1	Ahuk.	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Aluk lake, about 3½ miles northwest of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon.	Nitinat.	133	
2	Touquanah.	Barclay district, on the seacoast about 1 mile west of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon.	"	236	
3	Wyah.	Renfrew district, on the eastern shore of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon.	"	139	
4	Cla-cose.	Renfrew district, at the mouth of the Suwayny river, on its right bank.	"	248½	
4A	Burial-ground.	Renfrew district, on the left bank of the Suwayny river, at its mouth.	"	9.30	
5	Sarque.	Renfrew district, on the right bank of the Suwayny river, 2 miles from its mouth.	"	25.80	
6	Carmanah.	Renfrew district, adjoining the Carmanah point Indian reserve on the east.	"	106½	

Allocated by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 6, 1899,
 Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 16,
 1894.

SIGNAL PAPER No. 27

9	Oyees	Nitinat lagoon, 4½ miles from its head.	"	1044	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 7, 1890. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
10	Doobah	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 7½ miles from its head.	"	13	
11	Malachan	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 6 miles from its head.	"	66	
12	Ildo	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 1 mile from its head.	"	77	
13	Opateeah	Renfrew district, near the mouth of Nitinat river, partly in section 6, township 1.	"	71	
14	Wokiteas	Renfrew district, at the mouth of Nitinat river, part of western half of section 5, township 1.	"	40	
15	Chuchummissapo	Renfrew district, on the right bank of Nitinat river, a portion of northwest ¼, section 9, township 1.	"	92	
16	Saouk	Renfrew district, on the left bank of Nitinat river, a portion of northeast ¼, section 22, township 1.	"	175	
1	Yuquot	Renfrew district, on the right bank of Nitinat river, 1½ miles east of sections 25 and 36, township 1, and section 6, township 2.	"	210	
2	Tarkais	Nootka district, from the curve, Nootka sound.	Nootka	81	
3	Aase	Nootka district, on southern shore of Nootka island, about 3 miles east of Bajo point.	"	14	
4	Nesuk	Nootka district, on southern shore of Nootka island, at Bajo point.	"	5	
5	Moutcha	Nootka district, on eastern shore of Tlupana arm, one mile east of Separation saddle.	"	15	
6	Sucwoa	Nootka district, on eastern shore of Tlupana arm, north of Separation saddle.	"	36	
7	Hianit	Nootka district, at the northern extremity of Head bay, Tlupana arm.	"	11	
8	Hoiss	Nootka district, at the head of Deserted creek, Tlupana arm.	"	44	
9	Coopte	Nootka district, 1 mile northeast of Canal island, Nootka sound.	"	36	
10	Tsoowin	Nootka district, to the east of Narrow island, on the eastern shore of Tahais canal, Nootka sound.	"	34	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 28, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
11	Tahais	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Tahais canal, about 8 miles from its head.	"	42	
12	Ahaminaguas	Nootka district, at its head.	"	39	
		Nootka district, at the mouth of Gold river on its right bank, north shore Muchalat arm.	Matchitlach band.		

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
13	Matchlee.....	Nootka district, at the head of Muchalat arm, on its northern shore.	Nootka, Matchitlach band.	12½	
14	Hlee te	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Williams passage, Muchalat arm.	" "	10	
15	Cheeshish	Nootka district, on Nootka sound, northeast of Bligh island.	" "	29	
16	Mooyah	Clayoquot district, at the head of Camp bay, Muchalat arm.	" "	13	
17	Ous	Clayoquot district, on the southern shore of King's pass, Muchalat arm.	" "	24	
1	Numukamie	Barclay district, on Numukamie bay, Barclay sound.	Oiaht.	1,700	
2	Nuehaquis	Barclay district, on eastern shore of Copper island, Barclay sound.	" "	32	
3	Dochsupple	Barclay district, at the head of Poetts nook, Barclay sound.	" "	21	
4	Sachsa	Barclay district, at the head of Grappler creek, Barclay sound, portion of section 29, township 1.	" "	13	
5	Sachawil	Barclay district, on the northwest shore of Helby island.	" "	7	
6	Kirby Point	Barclay district, on the northwest shore of Diana island.	" "	35	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 1, 1882. Surveyed 1883.
7	Hamilton Point	Barclay district, the southern portion of Diana island.	" "	86	Final confirmation, March 24, 1886.
8	Haines Island	Barclay district, Barclay sound.	" "	30	
9	Keeshan	Barclay district, at the southern entrance to Barclay sound, 1½ miles northeast of Cape Beale.	" "	380	
10	Kichha	Barclay district, 1½ miles east of Cape Beale.	" "	12	
11	Clutus	Barclay district, at western entrance to Pachena bay.	" "	105	
12	Anacia	Barclay district, at the head of Pachena bay, the eastern half of section 8, township 1.	" "	218	
13	Masit	Barclay district, at eastern entrance to Pachena bay, east of Bealif Island.	" "	88	
1	Atahawila	Alberni district, on the left bank of the Salmon river, ½ mile from its mouth.	Ojitchewah.	90	

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Number	Location	Area	Notes
4	Chuchukook	132	Surveyed, 1880. Final confirmation, March 24, 1886.
1	Pacheena	5	
2	Pacheena	163	Alotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 7, 1882. Surveyed, 1880. Final confirmation, May 27, 1883.
3	Cullite	166	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 17, 1883. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.
4	Fishing station	96	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 30, 1894. Not surveyed. Approximate, 28 acres.
1	Tashabeh	1,030	
2	Alberni	166	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1886.
3	Iwachia	26	
4	Tasocwa	8	
5	Ahnitas	28	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1886.
6	Cietro	13	
7	Keith Island	17	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
8	Equis	123	
9	Onocah	30	
1	Masoch	124	
2	Deekyakus	214	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, May 16, 1884.
3	Chequis	3	
4	Chenatha	62	
5	Dookus	18	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
1	Cowishil	176	Alotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 5, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1886.
2	Elhateese	400	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated	Town or Ranch.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Ittatoo	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Uchelet arm, Barclay sound.	Uchelet	162	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 5, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1886.
2	Clakamneus	Clayoquot district, at the head of Uchelet arm, Barclay sound.	"	14	
3	Oute	Clayoquot district, at the mouth of Effingham inlet, Barclay sound.	"	12	
4	Quinaquilth	Clayoquot district, near the head of Effingham inlet, Barclay sound.	"	15	
5	Kleykleyhouse.	Clayoquot district, at the head of Nahmint bay, Alberni canal.	"	150	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 18, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
6	Ucluth	Clayoquot district, 1½ miles southeast of Wreck bay.	"	62.50	
7	Wya	Clayoquot district, ½ mile southeast of Wreck bay.	"	22.50	
8	Oo-oolth	Clayoquot district, at the northern extremity of Wreck bay.	"	43	
9	Quinitis	Clayoquot district, 1 mile northwest of Wreck bay.	"	12.50	

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Alexandria	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the 197 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	Alexandria	554.50	100 inches of water recorded from Four-mile creek.
2	Hay ranch	Cariboo district, 3½ miles east of Alexandria.	"	60	12 inches of water recorded from a spring upon the reserve. The Alexandria Indians have the privilege of fishing on the right bank of Fraser river upon reserve No. 1. A grave yard situated on lot 44, group 1, is also reserved. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 4, 1901. Surveyed, 1903. Final confirmation, June 4, 1904.
3		Cariboo district, on the right bank of Fraser river, adjoining lot 46, group 1, and opposite reserve No. 1.	"	1,224	
1	Alkali Lake	Lillooet district, east of and adjoining lot 6, group 3.	Alkali Lake	506.50	
2		Lillooet district, 3 miles northeast of reserve No. 1.	"	800	
3		Lillooet district, 1½ miles east of reserve No. 2.	"	180	

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5	Alorton.	No. 3. Lillooet district, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of reserve No. 4.	"	227		The right to the water retained by a dam at Harper's lake is recorded for this reserve.
6	Wycott's Flat.	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, about 19 miles southwest of Alkali lake.	"	1,230		
7		Lillooet district, on the north shore of Lake la Hache, in section 10, township 39.	"	14		A grave-yard situated on lot 319, group 1. The privilege of fishing on the left bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Chilcooten river to Little Dog creek. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 15, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
8	Little Springs	Lillooet district, one-quarter of a mile northeast of reserve No. 7.	"	480		
9	Cludolium	Lillooet district, three-quarters of a mile northeast of reserve No. 8.	"	1,400		
10	Loon Lake.	Lillooet district, one mile and three-eighths east of reserve No. 9.	"	300		
11	Sampson's Meadow	Lillooet district, one-quarter of a mile west of lot 323, and half a mile southeast of reserve No. 12.	"	800		
12		Lillooet district, three-quarters of a mile south-east of reserve No. 4.	"	300		
13		Lillooet district, two miles and one-eighth east of reserve No. 14.	"	1,400		
14	Roper's Meadow	Lillooet district, one mile south of reserve No. 5.	"	80		Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Aug. 30, 1895. Surveyed, 1897. Final confirmation, March 5, 1898.
1	Anaham's Flat.	Cariboo district, on the left bank of the Chilcooten river, about forty-five miles from its mouth and about seven miles northwest of Hancoville.	Anaham	9,285		200 inches of water recorded from Big Flat or Anaham creek.
2	Anaham's Meadow	Cariboo district, about five miles north of the Indian village on reserve No. 1.	"	687		100 inches of water recorded from a creek near the eastern end of the reserve, about one mile from Anaham creek.
1	Nequatque	Lillooet district, at the head of Anderson lake.	Anderson Lake	444		Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 8, 1887. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
2		Lillooet district, one and three-quarter miles south of Anderson lake.	"	20		100 inches of water from Anderson or Mosquito creek recorded.
3		Lillooet district, one-quarter of a mile west of reserve No. 2.	"	20		25 inches of water recorded from a creek running through the reserve known as Quoquiatqua creek.
4		Lillooet district, five miles southwest of Anderson lake and on the banks of the Mosquito or Anderson river.	"	20		The privilege of fishing on Mosquito river through the whole length of reserve No. 1. A grave-yard situated on Mr. Chapman's land, lot 100, group 1. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 5, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.

1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 1902

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Bridge River.....	Lillooet district, on both banks of Bridge river from its confluence with Fraser river up stream.	Bridge River.....	9,621	26 inches of water recorded from creek one mile north of village; 50 inches of water recorded from a creek on south bank; 50 inches of water recorded from a canoe creek; 10 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve; 50 inches of water recorded from a creek on the reserve on the north bank of Bridge river.
2	.....	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river, two and one-quarter miles north-east of reserve No. 1.	"	140	50 inches of water recorded from Big creek. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from half a mile below Bridge river upstream to Fountain fishery.
1	Canim Lake.....	Lillooet district, on Bridge creek, one mile west of Canim lake.	Canim Lake.....	4,400	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Sept. 1, 1881. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
2	.....	Lillooet district, on Bridge creek about half mile between reserve No. 1 and the 100 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	"	160	100 inches of water recorded from a creek on the north side of reserve.
1	.....	Lillooet district, on Canoe creek in the north-west quarter section of section 16, township 10.	Canoe Creek.....	93	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 10, 1887. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, April 23, 1886.
2	.....	Lillooet district, on Canoe creek, one mile and one half from reserve No. 1, and adjoining sections 8-10, township 10.	"	4,460	100 inches of water recorded from Canoe creek.
3	.....	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river; north of and adjoining townships 4-10.	"	6,921	20 inches of water recorded from a small stream running through the reserve.
4	Spilmoose.....	Lillooet district, on Canoe creek about two miles above reserve No. 2.	"	400	
5	Fish Lake.....	Lillooet district, at the foot of Fish lake, one and one-half miles northeast of reserve No. 4.	"	106	
6	Toby Lake.....	Lillooet district, on the road from Canoe creek to the 57 mile post on the Cariboo road and six miles southeast of lot 141, group 1.	"	4,140	
.....	Grave-yard..	A grave-yard on the left bank of Canoe creek, one-half mile from its mouth, situated between the reserve and the Cariboo wagon road. Section 17, township 10.	"	..	The Canoe Creek Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from half a mile below Canoe creek down stream five and one-half miles.

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1	Cayoosch Creek.....	Lillooet district, south of Cayoosch creek and west of, and adjoining lot 3, group 1, Lillooet district.	Cayoosch Creek.....	367	<p>Reserves 1, 2, 3 with grave-yards and fishing privileges allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly July 27, 1884.</p> <p>Reserves 1, 2, 3 surveyed 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.</p> <p>Reserves 4, 5, 6 allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 5, 1886. Unsurveyed.</p> <p>12 inches of water recorded from Cayoosch creek.</p> <p>100 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve.</p> <p>25 inches of water from a spring running through the reserve.</p> <p>A grave-yard situated on lot 3, group 1.</p>
2	Pashilqua.....	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river, south of lot 3, group 1, and north-east of lot 7, group 1, and opposite Lillooet reserve No. 4.	".....	785	<p>The privilege of fishing on the right bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Cayoosch creek down stream two and one half miles.</p> <p>The privilege of fishing in Cayoosch creek from its mouth up stream for one mile.</p> <p>Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 29, 1881. Surveyed 1884.</p> <p>Final confirmation, May 1st, 1885.</p> <p>25 inches of water recorded from a stream flowing through the reserve.</p> <p>100 inches of water recorded from Kelly creek.</p> <p>A grave-yard situated to the east of the reserve.</p> <p>The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Leon creek to the High Bar Indians fishery. Also the privilege of fishing in Green lake, situated four miles east of the 73 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.</p> <p>Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 30, 1881. Surveyed, 1883.</p> <p>Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.</p> <p>50 inches of water recorded from Dog creek.</p>
1	Clinton.....	Lillooet district, west of the town of Clinton and north of and adjoining lot 3, group 5.	Clinton.....	225	
2	.....	Lillooet district, at the 39 mile post on the road from Lillooet to Clinton, and east of and adjoining lot 9, group 1.	".....	846	
1	Dog Creek.....	Lillooet district, on Dog creek, about three miles from its confluence with Fraser river.	Dog Creek.....	367 50	
2	.....	Lillooet district, on Dog creek, three miles and three quarters east of reserve No. 1.	".....	540	
3	.....	Lillooet district, on Dog creek, three quarters of a mile north, northeast of reserve No. 2.	".....	20	
3	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river above Dog creek and south of and adjoining Alkali lake reserve No. 6.	".....	454	<p>A grave yard situated on lot 5, group 6, west of reserve No. 1, and containing 7 1/2 acres.</p> <p>The privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser river from the mouth of Dog creek up stream to the mouth of Harper's lake creek, a distance of one and one half miles.</p> <p>Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 19, 1881.</p>

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribes or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Fountain.	Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, about one-eighth mile south of the left bank of Fraser river, west of and adjoining lot 1, group 2.	Fountain.	338	Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884. The unappropriated water in Fountain creek was recorded Feb. 23, 1901. The right to 300 inches of water was purchased from Chinamen and recorded May 6, 1886.
2		Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, south and west of Bridge river reserve No. 1.	"	166	
3		Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, south of Fourteen Mile creek on the road from Clinton to Fountain.	"	427	The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Eleven Mile creek down stream to Bridge river fishery, about 4½ miles.
4		Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, 2½ miles southeast of reserve No. 1.	"	160	
5		Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, about one quarter mile south of reserve No. 4.	"	240	Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 26, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
6		Lillooet district, about 1½ miles south of reserve No. 5, and about half a mile north of Lytton reserve No. 7.	"	533	Reserve No. 3, allotted May 1, 1886. Surveyed 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	High Bar.	Lillooet district, on both banks of Fraser river, northwest of and adjoining lot 36, group 1.	High Bar.	2,924	The right to 25 inches of water from a stream flowing through the reserve is recorded. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from the confluence of Barney creek up stream to the northern boundary of the reserve. A grave yard situated on lot 27, group 1, near its southern boundary. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 25, 1881. Surveyed in 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1		Lillooet district, west of and adjoining the town of Lillooet on the right bank of Fraser river at the confluence of Cayoosh creek.	Lillooet.	919½	25 inches of water recorded from a spring one half mile east of reserve; 25 inches of water recorded from a spring near Cayoosh creek; 12 inches of water recorded from a spring near the Indian village.
2	Towluack.	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river, eight miles below reserve No. 1.	"	220	60 inches of water recorded from a stream on the reserve.
3	Kitchik.	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river, four miles north of reserve No. 3.	"	104	

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4	e	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, 1½ miles southeast of the town of Lillooet and opposite Cayoosh reserve No. 2.	"	"	42½	A grave situated one-half mile north of reserve No. 3, and one-eighth mile east of Fraser river.
5		Lillooet district, at the foot of Seton lake, at the effluence of Seton creek.	"	"	75½	A grave-yard situated on lot 10, block 2, Lillooet suburban lots. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from the confluence of Cayoosh creek up stream to one-half mile below Bridge river about four miles; also the privilege of fishing on the left bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Cayoosh creek down stream three miles. Also the privilege of fishing on both banks of Seton creek down stream one-quarter mile from Seton lake. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 31, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	Chilcoo Lake	Coast district, on Chilcoo lake, at the outlet of Nemaith valley.	Nemaith Valley.	.....	200	
2	Garden reserve.	Coast district, in Nemaith valley, about four and one-half miles from reserve No. 1.	"	...	80	
3	Fishery reserve.	Coast district, in Nemaith valley, at the foot of Connee lake.	"	.....	545	Allotted by Commissioner Vowell, September 20, 1899. Unsurveyed. Acreage only approximate.
4	Meadow reserve.	Coast district, in Nemaith valley, at the head of Connee lake.	"	.....	432	
1	Pavilion	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, north of Pavilion creek.	Pavilion	.....	2,318½	100 inches of water recorded from Pavilion creek.
2	Leon Creek	Lillooet district, on both banks of Leon creek, on the left bank of Fraser river, northwest of reserve No. 1.	"	.....	1,167½	100 inches of water recorded from Leon creek; 25 inches of water from a creek at south end of reserve.
3	Marble Canyon	Lillooet district, on the road from Pavilion to Hat creek.	"	.....	680	A grave on lot 18, group 1, Lillooet district. Three separate graves on the trail from Pavilion to Hat creek. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Leon creek down stream ½ miles.
1		Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, one mile south of the town of Quenel.	Quenel	.....	1,367	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 4, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
2	Fishery	Cariboo district, on the right bank of Fraser river, opposite the western end of reserve No. 1.	"	.....	46½	
3	Fishery	Cariboo district, at the foot of a small lake, about two miles east of the town of Quenel.	"	.....	39	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
4	Rich Bar.....	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, south of and nearly adjoining reserve No. 1.	Quenel.....	235	20 inches of water recorded from a creek at the north end of the reserve; a grave on the left bank of Quenel river, on lot 48; a grave on the left bank of Fraser river, 1 mile from the town of Quenel, containing 17 of an acre; a grave in Quenel town between Front street and the Fraser river; a grave on lot 4, block 8, Quenel town. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 2, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Slosh.....	Lillooet district, at the head and on the north shore of Seton lake.	Seton Lake.....	2,085	50 inches of water running through the reserve recorded; 20 inches of water recorded from a creek on reserve; 20 inches of water recorded from a creek, 2 miles east of reserve; 100 inches of water recorded from Portage river; 50 inches of water recorded 1 mile west of mission.
2	Silicon.....	Lillooet district, on the north shore of Seton lake, about six miles from the outlet and opposite reserve No. 4.	".....	139	
3	.....	Lillooet district, on the south shore of Seton lake, southeast of reserve No. 1.	".....	22	12 inches of water recorded from a spring.
4	.....	Lillooet district, on the south shore of Seton lake, opposite reserve No. 4.	".....	27	
5	.....	Lillooet district, south of and adjoining reserve No. 1.	".....	80	
6	Neciat.....	Lillooet district, at the foot of Anderson lake, on both sides of Portage river.	".....	94	
1	Soda Creek.....	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, southeast of the village of Soda creek.	Soda Creek.....	1,090	50 inches of water recorded from a creek running through the reserve. The privilege of fishing on Portage river from Anderson to Soda lake, Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 3, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884. A record of 100 inches made July 21, 1890, to be taken from Soda creek.
2	Deep Creek.....	Cariboo district, east of the 168-mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	".....	4,120	100 inches of water recorded from 170-mile creek. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
1	.....	Cariboo district, on the south bank of Chilcotin river, about 24 miles west of Hazeltonville.	Nizane.....	3,925	100 inches of water recorded from Mintou creek.
2	Maclean reserve ..	Cariboo district, about eight miles southeast of Hazeltonville.	".....	290	A grave yard on the trail from Hazeltonville to Anaham. The privilege of fishing in the Chilcotin river.

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1	Toosey.....	Cariboo district, on Rialaké creek, one mile west of lot 66, group 1, in the sub-district of Chilcooten.	Toosey..	5,780	100 inches of water recorded from Rialaké creek; 200 inches of water recorded from Maclin creek. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 11, 1887. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, April 23, 1893.
2	Meadow reserve.....	Cariboo district, about five miles northwest of the Indian village, on reserve No. 1.	"	560	
3	.....	Cariboo district, about two miles above the mouth of Rialaké creek and on the right bank of Fraser river.	"	12-25	
1	Williams Lake.....	Cariboo district, east of the head or eastern end of Williams lake.	Williams Lake	4,074	1,464 acres of this reserve were purchased by the Dominion government from the 'Bates Estate' on March 5, 1891, for the use of the Indians. This reserve includes a lake made by the Indians to obtain a water supply.
2	.....	Cariboo district, one and three-eighth miles north of reserve No. 1.	"	120	
3	Meadow reserve.....	Cariboo district, two miles northeast of reserve No. 2.	"	180	
4	Fishery reserve.....	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the confluence of San José creek.	"	7	
5	"	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river at the confluence of Chimney creek.	"	56	
6	Fishery.	Cariboo district, at the foot of Williams lake, one quarter of a mile from the effluence of San José river.	"	6-50	
7	Grave-yard.....	Cariboo district, on the right bank of Chimney creek, on the property of Mr. Isnardy.	"	0-14	
8	"	Cariboo district, on the road from Williams lake to Soda creek and on the land owned by Mr. Pinchbeck.	"	0-25	Reserves Nos. 1-14, allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 16, 1891. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1894.
9	"	Cariboo district, on a trail from Williams lake to Soda creek, fifty links south of the southern boundary of Mr. Pinchbeck's land, lot 6.	"	0-16	
10	"	Cariboo district, seventy-five links south of reserve No. 9.	"	0-1	
11	"	Cariboo district, fifteen chains south of the southern boundary of Mr. Pinchbeck's land, lot 6.	"	0-17	
12	"	Cariboo district, north of the road from Williams lake to Soda creek, on Mr. Pinchbeck's land.	"	0-16	
13	"	Cariboo district, north of the road from Williams lake to Soda creek, on Mr. Pinchbeck's land.	"	0-9	
14	"	Cariboo district, near the outlet of Williams lake, on Mr. Pinchbeck's land.	"	0-3	
15	Carpenter Mountain.....	Cariboo district, at the 156 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	"	168-76	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, November 26, 1894. Surveyed, 1897. Final confirmation, March 5, 1898.

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Bella Coola, Northwest Coast.	Nanoose, Cowichan.
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Bonaparte, Kamloops.	Necolzie, Babine.
Boston Bar, Kamloops.	Neekainlith, Kamloops.
Boothroyd, Kamloops.	Nicola, Kamloops.
Bridge River, Williams Lake.	Nicomien, Kamloops.
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Canoe Creek, Williams Lake.	Nitinat, West Coast.
Cayoosh Creek, Williams Lake.	Nootka, West Coast.
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Checklesit, West Coast.	Ohamil, Fraser.
Chemainus, Cowichan.	Oiaht, West Coast.
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Claboose, Fraser.	Opitchesah, West Coast.
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Coquitlam, Fraser.	Pavilion, Williams Lake.
Cowichan, Cowichan.	Pemberton, Fraser.
Deadman's Creek, Kamloops.	Penticton, Kamloops.
Dog Creek, Williams Lake.	Popkum, Fraser.
Douglas, Fraser.	Qualicum, Cowichan.
Esperanza Inlet, West Coast.	Quatino, Kwawkewlth.
Esquimalt, Cowichan.	Quawshelah, Kwawkewlth.
Fort George, Babine.	Queuel, Williams Lake.
Fort Rupert, Kwawkewlth.	Saanich, Cowichan.
Fountain, Williams Lake.	Semiahmo, Fraser.
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Katzie, Fraser.	Sliammon, Fraser.
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Kispiox, Babine.	Sooke, Cowichan.
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Kitimat, Northwest Coast.	Spuzzum, Kamloops.
Kitkahta, Northwest Coast.	Skwawtits, Fraser.
Kitlathla, Northwest Coast.	Stone, Williams Lake.
Kitlope, Northwest Coast.	Stony Creek, Babine.
Kitseguella, Babine.	Surass, Fraser.
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Kokyet, Northwest Coast.	Toquart, West Coast.
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Kootenay Upper, Kootenay.	Trembleur Lake, Babine.
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Kyuquot, West Coast.	Taimpsean, Northwest Coast.
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Ahmaccinnit, West Coast.	Chapperon Lake, Kamloops.
Ahous, West Coast.	Chatham Island, Cowichan.
Ahpokum, Fraser.	Chatacah, Northwest Coast.
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Ahmita, West Coast.	Chehalis, Fraser.
Ahuk, West Coast.	Chekewp, Fraser.
Ahwechaolto, Kwawkweth.	Chelohsin, Fraser.
Aikwucks, Fraser.	Chemainus, Cowichan.
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Aitchelitch, Fraser.	Chenatha, West Coast.
Alalco, Kwawkweth.	Chequis, West Coast.
Alberni, West Coast.	Cheeda, Babine.
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Barnstown Island, Fraser.	Clinton, Williams Lake.
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Black Point, Northwest Coast.	Cludolicum, Williams Lake.
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Burnt Cliff Island, Northwest Coast.	Columbia Lake, Kootenay.
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Campbell River, Kwawkweth.	Cooks Ferry, Kamloops.
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Fraser Island, Cowichan.	Kaitookwis, Kwawkewlth.
Fraser Lake, Babine.	Kakalatze, Cowichan.
Fulford Harbour, Cowichan.	Kakweken, Kwawkewlth.
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Greenville, Northwest Coast.	Kaykaip, Fraser.
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Kilcutseen, Northwest Coast.	Kwotkelquo, Babine.
Killalah, Northwest Coast.	Kyarti, Northwest Coast.
Killootsal, Northwest Coast.	Kykynalko, Kamloops.
Kilpahlas, Cowichan.	Lackalsap, Babine.
Kincolith, Northwest Coast.	Lackalsap, Northwest Coast.
Kimmelet, Northwest Coast.	Lachmach, Northwest Coast.
Kinnamax, Northwest Coast.	Lachtesk, Northwest Coast.
Kioosta, Northwest Coast.	Lackaway, Fraser.
Kippase, Kwawkwalth.	Lagina, Northwest Coast.
Kirby Point, West Coast.	Lakahahmen, Fraser.
Kisameet, Northwest Coast.	Laketown, Babine.
Kisgegas, Babine.	Lamb Island, Cowichan.
Kishnacous, West Coast.	Lanas, Northwest Coast.
Kispyox, Babine.	Langley, Fraser.
Kitasoo, Northwest Coast.	Lawauth, Kwawkwalth.
Kitimat, Northwest Coast.	Leon Creek, Williams Lake.
Kitkahta, Northwest Coast.	Lewis Creek, Kamloops.
Kitladamax, Northwest Coast.	Little Springs, Williams Lake.
Kitlawasoo, Northwest Coast.	Lockla, Fraser.
Kitlope, Northwest Coast.	Logan's, Kamloops.
Kitseguella, Babine.	Long Lake, Kamloops.
Kitseguella, New, Babine.	Long Tunnel, Kamloops.
Kitakahawa, Babine.	Loon Lake, Kamloops.
Kitwanger, Babine.	Loon Lake, Williams Lake.
Kitwillucshilt, Northwest Coast.	Loughborough, Kwawkwalth.
Kitzowit, Kamloops.	Lukseetisium, Fraser.
Klaalth, Fraser.	Lulu, Kamloops.
Klaklacum, Fraser.	Lyacksum, Cowichan.
Klahkamich, Kamloops.	Maahpe, West Coast.
Klahkowit, Kamloops.	Maonah, West Coast.
Klapthlon, Northwest Coast.	Machta, West Coast.
Klaskish, Kwawkwalth.	Mahope, West Coast.
Kleetlelut, Kamloops.	Mahmalilikulla, Kwawkwalth.
Klehkoot, West Coast.	Mahpahkum, Kwawkwalth.
Kleyekwin, Fraser.	Mahtinicht, Kwawkwalth.
Kleykeyhouse, West Coast.	Maka, Kamloops.
Klickewy, Kwawkwalth.	Mahlachan, West Coast.
Klickumcheen, Kamloops.	Malahut, Cowichan.
Kloklowuch, Kamloops.	Malkope, West Coast.
Kokyot, Northwest Coast.	Mamaquum Island, Fraser.
Koonwata, Babine.	Marble Canyon, Williams Lake.
Kooryet, Northwest Coast.	Markale, West Coast.
Kootenay, Lower, Kootenay.	Marktois, West Coast.
Kootenay, Upper, Kootenay.	Masit, West Coast.
Kootowia, West Coast.	Masett, Northwest Coast.
Kopchitchin, Kamloops.	Matchlee, West Coast.
Koqui, Northwest Coast.	Matlaten, Kwawkwalth.
Koqui-is, Kwawkwalth.	Mateano, Kwawkwalth.
Kose, Northwest Coast.	Matsqui, Fraser.
Kowtain, Fraser.	Mauvais Rocher, Kamloops.
Ksha-oom, Northwest Coast.	Mayne Island, Cowichan.
Kshwan, Northwest Coast.	McCartney's Flat, Williams Lake.
Ktsinet, Northwest Coast.	McLean's Lake, Kamloops.
Kukwaywin, Fraser.	McLeod Lake, Babine.
Kul, Northwest Coast.	McMillans Island, Fraser.
Kuldoe, Babine.	Me-agwan, Northwest Coast.
Kullalth, Fraser.	Me-aulaw, Northwest Coast.
Kullan, Northwest Coast.	Meetup, Kwawkwalth.
Komcheen, Kamloops.	Metlakatia, Northwest Coast.
Kumowahdah, Northwest Coast.	Mission, Fraser.

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INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Mission Creek, Kamloops.	Openit, West Coast.
Mission Island, West Coast.	Opitsat, West Coast.
Mooyah, West Coast.	Oregon Jack Creek, Kamloops.
Morteen, Fraser.	Orford Bay, Fraser.
Moutcha, West Coast.	Oschawwinna, Babine.
Moyehai, West Coast.	Osooyos, Kamloops.
Mushkin, Fraser.	Otsawlas, Kwawkwalth.
Musqueam, Fraser.	Otter Lake, Kamloops.
Naden, Northwest Coast.	Ouchtum, Kwawkwalth.
Nananahout, Kamloops.	Ououkinish, West Coast.
Nahamansk, Kamloops.	Ous, West Coast.
Nahluonate, Babine.	Outs, West Coast.
Nahwitti, Kwawkwalth.	Owhwistoawan, Kwawkwalth.
Nanaimo, Cowichan.	Owossitas, West Coast.
Nanaimo River, Cowichan.	Oyakumla, Kwawkwalth.
Nancut, Babine.	Pa-aat, Northwest Coast.
Nanoose, Cowichan.	Pacat'llinna, Kwawkwalth.
Narcisse's Farm, Kamloops.	Pachena, West Coast.
Natley, Babine.	Pahas, Kwawkwalth.
Naykikoulth, Kamloops.	Papekwatchin, Fraser.
Neciat, Williams Lake.	Papsilqua, (Nicola), Kamloops.
Necoslie, Babine.	Papsilqua, (Spuzzum), Kamloops.
Nedosta, Babine.	Papyum, Kamloops.
Neekas, Northwest Coast.	Paukeanum, Fraser.
Nehalliston, Kamloops.	Paula, Kamloops.
Nekite, Kwawkwalth.	Paula Basin, Kamloops.
Neklipton, Kamloops.	Pavilion, Williams Lake.
Nemah, Williams Lake.	Paykulkum, Fraser.
Nepa, Kamloops.	Peg-leg, Kamloops.
Nequotque, Williams Lake.	Pelloothkai, Kwawkwalth.
Nesikep, Kamloops.	Pemberton, Fraser.
Neskainlith, Kamloops.	Pemynooas, Kamloops.
Nesuk, West Coast.	Pender Island, Cowichan.
Netsawgrece, Babine.	Penece, Kwawkwalth.
New Kitsegucla, Babine.	Peneelth, West Coast.
Nickeyeah, Kamloops.	Penticton, Kamloops.
Nicklepalm, Kamloops.	Pentledge, Cowichan.
Nicoelton, Kamloops.	Perrets, Fraser.
Nicola Mameet, Kamloops.	Pintoe, Babine.
Nicola Lake, Kamloops.	Pipseul, Kamloops.
Nicomen, Kamloops.	Pitt Lake, Fraser.
Nine-Mile Creek, Kamloops.	Point Veitch, Northwest Coast.
Nkaish, Kamloops.	Pokheitsk, Kamloops.
Nocut, Babine.	Poo-ryelth, Kamloops.
Nocten, Kamloops.	Popkum, Fraser.
Nohomeen, Kamloops.	Porquosen, Fraser.
Nooaitch, Kamloops.	Portier Pass, Cowichan.
Noonla, Babine.	Port Harvey, Kwawkwalth.
Nooseeck, Northwest Coast.	Port Neville, Kwawkwalth.
Noota, Northwest Coast.	Potato Point, Fraser.
North Bay, Kamloops.	Payam, Fraser.
North Thompson, Kamloops.	Priests' Valley, Kamloops.
Nuchaquis, West Coast.	Puckatholechin, Fraser.
Nuchatle, West Coast.	Putkwa, Kamloops.
Numukamis, West Coast.	Quaal, Northwest Coast.
Nunautin, Kamloops.	Qua-aout, Kamloops.
Oaltbkivim, Fraser.	Qua-ee, Kwawkwalth.
Ocoosh, West Coast.	Qualark, Fraser.
Oclucje, West Coast.	Qualicum, Cowichan.
Ohamil, Fraser.	Quartcha, Northwest Coast.
Oinimitis, West Coast.	Quatleyo, Kwawkwalth.
Okanagan, Kamloops.	Quat-ti-he, Kwawkwalth.
Oke, West Coast.	Quay, Kwawkwalth.
Oke-amin, West Coast.	Queens, Williams Lake.
Omo-ah, West Coast.	Quequa, Fraser.
Onadilth, West Coast.	Quilcheena, Kamloops.
105 Mile, Kamloops.	Quillanton, Kamloops.
Oo-oolth, West Coast.	Quinaquilth, West Coast.
Opatseah, West Coast.	Quinaam, Kwawkwalth.
Open Bay, Kwawkwalth.	Quisitis, West Coast.

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INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Quortaswe, West Coast.	Siska Flat, Kamloops.
Red Cliff, Northwest Coast.	Skaigha, Northwest Coast.
Rich Bar, Williams Lake.	Skamain, Fraser.
Ropers Meadow, Williams Lake.	Skwawahlook, Fraser.
Ruby Creek, Fraser.	Skawhalum, Fraser.
Saagombahlah, Kwawkewlth.	Skaynaneichst, Kamloops.
Saaryouck, Kwawkewlth.	Skedan, Northwest Coast.
Saanich East, Cowichan.	Skeikut, Kamloops.
Saanich South, Cowichan.	Skemeoskuankin, Kamloops.
Sachawil, West Coast.	Skhpowiz, Kamloops.
Sachaa, West Coast.	Skidegate, Northwest Coast.
Sachteen, Fraser.	Sklahbesten, Fraser.
Sackanitecla, Babine.	Skookum Chuck, Fraser.
Sackum, Kamloops.	Skoonkoon, Kamloops.
Sahhahcum, Fraser.	Skowishin, Fraser.
Sahhahitkum, Kamloops.	Skuet, Kamloops.
Sallahquo, Babine.	Skulkayn, Fraser.
Sallalus, Fraser.	Skumalasp, Fraser.
Salmon Bay, Fraser.	Skuppah, Kamloops.
Salmon Lake, Kamloops.	Skutz, Cowichan.
Salmon River, Kamloops.	Skwah, Fraser.
Salmon River, Kwawkewlth.	Skwahla, Fraser.
Samahquam, Fraser.	Skwali, Fraser.
Sampsons Meadow, Williams Lake.	Swawkweehm, Fraser.
Sand Island, Northwest Coast.	Skway, Fraser.
Saouk, West Coast.	Skwayaynope, Kamloops.
Sarque, West Coast.	Skweahm, Fraser.
Satunquin, Northwest Coast.	Skwulwailum, Fraser.
Saturna Island, Cowichan.	Nlayathlum, Fraser.
Saughanaught, Fraser.	Sleetsin, Kamloops.
Scamakounst, Northwest Coast.	Slammon, Fraser.
Scaucy, Kamloops.	Slouks, Northwest Coast.
Schelawat, Fraser.	Slush, Williams Lake.
Schkam, Fraser.	Smeohalin, Fraser.
Scotch Creek, Kamloops.	Soda Creek, Williams Lake.
Scowban, Northwest Coast.	Soldatquo, Kamloops.
Scowitz, Fraser.	Songhees, Cowichan.
Scuttsap, Northwest Coast.	Sooke, Cowichan.
Seabird Island, Fraser.	Soowahlie, Fraser.
Seah, Kamloops.	Sowchea, Babine.
Seachem, Fraser.	Soyandostar, Babine.
Sea Island, Fraser.	Spahomin Creek, Kamloops.
Seako, Northwest Coast.	Spakels, Northwest Coast.
Seaspunkut, Babine.	Spatsim, Kamloops.
Seektukia, West Coast.	Speous, Kamloops.
Sekaleton, Fraser.	Speyum, Kamloops.
Semach, Kwawkewlth.	Spilmouse, Williams Lake.
Semiabmo, Fraser.	Spintlum Flat, Kamloops.
Senanus Island, Cowichan.	Spuzzum, Kamloops.
Seshelt, Fraser.	Squazzum, Kamloops.
Seton Lake, Williams Lake.	Squawwits, Fraser.
Seymour Creek, Fraser.	Squamish Island, Fraser.
Shackan, Kamloops.	Squawkum, Fraser.
Shawniken, Kamloops.	Squeah, Fraser.
Sheganny, Northwest Coast.	Squetankilhat, Kamloops.
Shell Island, Kwawkewlth.	Squiala, Fraser.
Shingle Point, Cowichan.	Squianny, Kamloops.
Shook, Kamloops.	Squinlixstat, Babine.
Shoowahltans, Northwest Coast.	Staiyahanny, Kamloops.
Shoshkost, Kamloops.	Staqno, Northwest Coast.
Shryptlahooks, Kamloops.	Stawamus, Fraser.
Shumari, Northwest Coast.	Stellaquo, Babine.
Shumart, West Coast.	Stevumwbulpa, Kamloops.
Shu-ouchten, Kamloops.	Stevan, Babine.
Shuswap, Kootenay.	Stlackament, Kamloops.
Siaken, Fraser.	Stone, Williams Lake.
Sicamous, Kamloops.	Stony Creek, Babine.
Sic-e-dach, Babine.	Stony Point, Northwest Coast.
Silicon, Williams Lake.	Stryen, Kamloops.

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INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Stallawheeta, Fraser.	Tsoogunya, Babine.
Susabin, Fraser.	Tsowwin, West Coast.
Sucwoa, West Coast.	Taulquate, Kwawkewlth.
Sumasa, Fraser.	Tauquanah, West Coast.
Sutaquis, West Coast.	Tuckkwiowhum, Kamloops.
Swan Lake, Kamloops.	Tugwell Island, Northwest Coast.
Swaycalae, Fraser.	Tumbah, Babine.
Swaywelit, Fraser.	Tyngowzan, Northwest Coast.
Sweeteen, Fraser.	Tzartlam, Cowichan.
Switsemalph, Kamloops.	Tzeachten, Fraser.
Ta-a-ack, Kwawkewlth.	Ucausley, Babine.
Tackuan, Northwest Coast.	Ucluth, West Coast.
Tahla, Northwest Coast.	Ulka, Babine.
Tahsis West Coast.	Umliisla, Babine.
Tahsish, West Coast.	Umpukpulquam, Kamloops.
Talahaat, Northwest Coast.	Union Bay, Cowichan.
Tateuse, Northwest Coast.	Upsowia, West Coast.
Talcony, Northwest Coast.	Uzta, Babine.
Tancoah, Northwest Coast.	Village Bay, Kwawkewlth.
Tanoo, Northwest Coast.	Village Island, West Coast.
Tatchu, West Coast.	Village Island, Cowichan.
Tatpooose, Fraser.	Vermilion Forks, Kamloops.
Tataelawas, Babine.	Wahleach Island, Fraser.
Tchahcheelailthanum, Fraser.	Wahous, West Coast.
Teahmit, West Coast.	Waiwakum, Fraser.
Teequalooose, Kamloops.	Wappook, West Coast.
Teeslee, Babine.	Watta, West Coast.
Teeta, Kwawkewlth.	Waump, Kwawkewlth.
Telaise, Kwawkewlth.	Wawelth, Northwest Coast.
Tent Island, Cowichan.	Wawwat'l, Kwawkewlth.
Tequa, West Coast.	Wekellala, Northwest Coast.
Thatce, Babine.	Werkinelek, Northwest Coast.
Thomas Point, Kwawkewlth.	Whonock, Fraser.
Three Islands, Fraser.	Whyeek, Kamloops.
Tabacco Plains, Kootenay.	Willacough, Northwest Coast.
Toby Lake, Williams Lake.	Williams Lake, Williams Lake.
Tokenatch, Fraser.	Wilnascanaud, Northwest Coast.
Toon, Northwest Coast.	Wilksakammel, Northwest Coast.
Toops, Kamloops.	Winche, West Coast.
Toosey, Williams Lake.	Witsimagon, Northwest Coast.
Tootoowiltana, West Coast.	Wokitsaa, West Coast.
Toowartz, Northwest Coast.	Wolf Creek, Kamloops.
Turk, Fraser.	Wolf Island, Cowichan.
Towinock, Williams Lake.	Wyah, West Coast.
Trafalgar Flat, Fraser.	Woclee, Kwawkewlth.
Tashaheb, West Coast.	Wycott's Flat, Williams Lake.
Tasikwie, Kwawkewlth.	Wya, West Coast.
Teak, Babine.	Yaalstrick, Fraser.
Teakis, Kwawkewlth.	Yagan, Northwest Coast.
Tearkis, West Coast.	Yakata, West Coast.
Tsukan, Kamloops.	Yakh'ikaywalick, Kamloops.
Tsarwnie, Kwawkewlth.	Yakweakwioose, West Coast.
Tsawawmuck, Kwawkewlth.	Yale, Fraser.
Tsawcome, Fraser.	Yan, Northwest Coast.
Tsawwassen, Fraser.	Yarkis, West Coast.
Tweatsh, Fraser.	Yatze, Northwest Coast.
Tsecoowa'h, West Coast.	Yekwaupsum, Fraser.
Tsinkahti (Cooks Ferry), Kamloops.	Yelakin, Kamloops.
Tsinkaht'l (Boothroyds), Kamloops.	Yellertlee, Northwest Coast.
Tsimlaren, Northwest Coast.	Yensischuck, Babine.
Tsinmanweendist, Northwest Coast.	Yookwitz, Fraser.
Tsintikeptum, Kamloops.	Yuquot, West Coast.
Tsintach, Northwest Coast.	Zacht, Kamloops.
Tsintak, Babine.	Zaulzap, Northwest Coast.
Tscoadie, Fraser.	Zoht, Kamloops.

CENSUS RETURN

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CENSUS

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they
number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada,

PROVINCE

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Algonquins, Golden Lake	97				97				
" Renfrew, North	286								
Chippewas of the Thames	469	240		227		2			
" Walpole Island	626	396		214	10				5
" and Pottawattamies of Sarnia.	349	62		285	2				
" " of Kettle									
" and Stony Points	95	9		86					
" Georgina and Snake Islands ..	115			115					
" Rama	235	3		217	16				
" Saugeen	366	2		265	30		79		
" Nawash	383	16		239	128				
" Beausoleil	261			177	84				
Iroquois and Algonquins of Watha (Gibson)	130			120	9			1	
Moravians of the Thames	346	78	1	67				200	
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	165			165					
" Rice Lake	81			81					
" Scugog	38			38					
" Alnwick	221	7		222	2				
" New Credit	244	8	6	204		12		14	
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,265	1,124	140						1
Munsees of the Thames	122	54		68					
Oneidas of the Thames	784	241		543					
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	179	74		100					5
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at:—									
Cockburn Island	56				56				
Shesheganing	163	15			148				
West Bay	327				327				
Sucker Creek	100	82			18				
South Bay	65				65				
Sheguiandah	87	69			18				
Sucker Lake	14				14				
Wikwemikong (unceded)	1,125				1,125				
Wikwemikong (unceded)									
Obidgewong	7								7
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at:—									
Fort William	297				287				60
Red Rock or Helen Island	215	39			176				
Pays Plat	45				45				
Lake Nipigon	517	17			176				324
Pic River	220	5			215				
Long Lake	326	60			265				1
Michipicooten and Big Heads	331	100		4	167				
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at:—									
Thessalon River	145				145				
Maganettawan	110				110				
Spanish River No. 1	218	6			206				7
" No. 2	104	27			77				
" No. 3	341				341				
Whitefish Lake	155			16	134				5
Mississagi River	162				161				1
Point Grondin	59			6	53				
Serpent River	113				113				
French River									
Carried forward	12,168	2,794	147	3,449	4,768	14	79	215	416

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RETURN.

belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the by Provinces, for the Year ended June 30, 1901.

OF ONTARIO.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
12	11	12	9	3	6	18	21	5	Religion and ages unknown; no agent.
28	24	43	41	51	19	134	131	9	9	
43	44	58	59	41	47	162	160	3	5	
20	17	29	38	24	29	86	83	8	15	
9	14	10	10	4	2	25	18	1	2	
6	6	9	10	5	6	32	32	4	5	
17	19	22	28	12	14	50	60	6	7	
26	26	31	30	20	24	88	91	15	15	
18	12	37	29	23	15	115	118	5	11	
17	25	24	28	13	14	66	65	3	6	
7	11	14	21	9	9	31	25	1	2	
50	37	39	31	18	19	86	84	1	1	
17	18	23	9	13	6	45	35	....	8
5	9	11	5	5	3	21	18	1	8	
4	6	1	4	3	1	6	11	....	2
16	13	22	25	17	7	59	61	6	5	
16	14	30	19	13	9	58	64	9	12	
86	105	123	125	70	64	316	344	13	19	
9	10	12	9	6	5	34	28	5	4	
66	54	86	65	36	29	230	184	20	14	
9	13	17	19	12	15	45	40	6	3	
5	7	9	5	5	3	10	9	1	2	
16	13	13	13	17	15	36	35	8	3	
14	25	27	32	29	22	75	84	9	10	
7	5	14	7	9	2	23	25	5	4	
6	1	6	12	6	3	10	19	1	1	
5	7	10	12	3	3	24	19	3	1	
....	....	....	1	....	4	2	4	2	1
134	152	117	134	107	83	178	144	28	48	These are the figures for 1900; no return from new agent.
....	....	....	....	1	....	8	2	....	1
17	21	33	32	20	11	65	84	7	7	
11	19	34	13	11	12	51	59	6	2	
2	4	9	4	2	5	6	12	....	1
33	45	50	62	36	27	94	121	7	6	
16	18	25	26	19	11	48	50	1	6	
21	26	42	52	14	19	56	79	8	9	
30	39	50	50	10	10	72	80	12	3	
6	6	16	14	12	10	28	44	6	3	
9	11	6	11	6	8	27	32	....	....
21	15	28	23	16	15	38	40	6	4	
9	8	13	11	8	7	20	35	2	1	
35	28	50	55	20	13	71	83	2	2	
10	10	23	20	8	3	50	43	7	1	
10	12	14	15	14	19	26	30	7	6	
6	8	4	6	3	....	12	18	2	5
15	12	9	5	7	9	24	24	2	6	
....	
908	976	1,259	1,209	761	657	2,736	2,855	240	281	

Reserve not occupied

Only 27 members of this band reside on the reserve, the remainder reside on Manitoulin Island.

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CENSUS

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians,

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward.	12,168	2,794	147	3,449	4,768	14	79	215	416
Tahgahiwini	188				188				
Whitefish River.	90	57			33				
Parry Island	107			49	36				22
Shawanaga	106			75	30				
Henvey Inlet	165			46	119				
Lake Nipissing	200				200				
Temogaming	86				86				
Dokis	79				79				
Garden River.	436	139		1	296				
Batchewana Bay.	350	4		6	340				
Six Nations on the Grand River	4,010	1,512		625		795	6	143	928
Wyandottes of Anderson	6								
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3, at :—									
Hungry Hall No. 1	33	8							25
" No. 2	20	2			1				17
Long Sault No. 1	30	6							24
" No. 2	52	7							45
Manitou Rapids No. 1	77								77
" No. 2	31								31
Little Forks	47	3							44
Couchiching	134	3			102				29
Stangecoming	52	1							51
Niacatchewenin	55								55
Nickickonsemenecanning	56	2			5				49
Rivière la Seine	126								126
Lac la Croix	100				3				106
Lac des Mille Lacs	77				1				76
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).	31								31
Wabigoon	89	1			4				84
Frenchman's Head	139	114			17				8
Lac Seul	351	293			28				30
Wabuskang	70	34			8				27
Grassy Narrows	110	11			58				41
Eagle Lake	64	4			5				55
The Dalles	61	24			25				12
Islington	158	122			4				32
Rat Portage	71	5			9				57
Northwest Angle No. 37.	100	7			1				92
" No. 33.	53								53
" No. 34.	10								19
Big Island	148	1			2				145
Asanbasca	152	1			2				149
Whitefish Bay	50	1			11				38
Shoal Lake No. 40.	65				1				64
" No. 39	79	1			1				77
Indians at Ignace	64				48				16
Total	20,763	5,157	147	4,251	6,512	810	83	358	3,151

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RETURN.

Denomination to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
908	976	1,259	1,209	761	657	2,736	2,855	240	281	
9	18	33	27	13	5	36	45	1	1	
10	10	8	16	2	1	23	17	.....	3	
8	6	16	9	4	4	25	33	1	1	
9	8	10	14	3	3	24	34	.....	.....
11	8	20	14	4	8	47	52	.....	1	
21	15	21	23	6	8	47	59	.....	.....
5	6	5	5	5	3	21	36	.....	.....
6	7	8	7	5	2	17	25	1	1	
30	32	44	40	26	29	103	112	9	11	} These are the figures for 1900; no return from new agent.
26	26	22	19	28	20	93	100	11	6	
229	299	412	394	234	203	1,096	1,007	64	72	Religion unknown; no details.
.....	
.....	1	7	2	1	1	8	11	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	6	8	.....	.....
2	3	1	5	1	1	7	8	1	1	
2	4	3	4	2	4	12	17	2	2	
5	5	6	7	7	5	19	19	1	3	
.....	3	6	1	1	2	8	5	3	2	
3	2	3	4	3	6	11	11	1	3	
9	9	17	10	4	7	32	30	4	6	
3	4	6	13	1	5	9	10	1	.....
4	6	10	6	1	3	10	14	.....	1	
4	4	10	7	2	2	12	13	.....	2	
10	10	14	20	8	6	20	30	7	2	
.....	6	14	17	4	10	14	31	4	2	
3	12	10	11	3	10	13	14	.....	1	
5	1	5	2	.....	1	7	6	1	.....
.....	6	7	11	9	4	20	28	1	1	
16	15	13	17	5	5	24	28	3	3	
36	42	49	50	18	10	77	69	6	5	
7	8	6	12	1	8	14	16	1	.....
8	12	10	7	6	8	27	28	3	1	
4	4	5	5	2	2	18	15	2	.....
4	5	10	4	1	2	16	15	1	3	
15	13	13	15	6	7	46	35	3	5	
11	4	5	7	1	1	16	10	3	.....
2	7	11	17	9	4	19	25	2	4	
6	2	5	8	.....	2	12	12	2	4	
.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	5	8	1	1	
19	9	20	18	11	4	31	31	1	.....
10	12	13	16	6	10	35	40	4	6	
3	2	4	8	3	5	11	13	1	.....
.....	4	10	11	4	3	13	15	.....	1	
9	11	6	4	3	5	17	22	1	1	
5	4	9	4	4	1	15	16	5	1	
1,500	1,646	2,170	2,087	1,217	1,083	4,882	5,043	392	451	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	346	52			267	1		33	2
" Becancour.....	51				51				
Algonquins of River Desert.....	396				396				
" Temiscaming.....	202				202				
Têtes de Boule of St. Maurice, on Lake Manouan, County of Champlain.....	74				74				
Têtes de Boule of St. Maurice, on Wey- montaching and Coucouache reserves, County of Champlain.....	84				84				
Têtes de Boule of St. Maurice, at Okio- kendatch, County of Champlain.....	92				92				
Pontiac, unorganized.....	230								
County of Ottawa.....	1,063								
Amalecites of Viger.....	102				102				
Hurons of Lorette.....	454	1	3		460				
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,992	2		33	1,957				
" St. Régis.....	1,367			139	1,228				
Iroquois and Algonquins of Lake of Two Mountains.....	452			265	183		4		
Micmacs of Maria.....	102				102				
" Restigouche.....	474				474				
Indians of Labrador Peninsula, viz :—									
Montagnais and Naskapees at—									
Bersimis (Betsiamits).....	448				448				
Escoumains.....	40				40				
Natashquan.....	43				43				
Godbout.....	40				40				
Grand Romaine and Musquaro.....	306				306				
Lake St. John.....	508	32			476				
Mingan.....	132				132				
Seven Islands and Moise.....	377				377				
St. Anne de Labrador, Chicoutimi.....	45								
Unorganized Territories.....	1,387								
Amalecites in County of Quebec.....	31				31				
Abenakis.....	12				12				
Abenakis in County of Charlevoix at St. Urbain.....	15				15				
Total.....	10,865	87	3	437	7,573	1	4	33	2

PROVINCE OF

Micmacs of Kent County at :—									
Big Cove.....	281				281				
Indian Island.....	40				40				
Buctouche.....	27				27				
Micmacs of Northumberland at :—									
Burnt Church.....	230				230				
Eel Ground.....	139				139				
Red Bank.....	50				50				
Carried forward.....	767				767				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

QUEBEC.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
23	31	43	45	18	14	74	77	11	9	
2	1	3	3	4	5	12	18	1	5	
23	31	38	42	28	30	93	98	4	9	
16	18	29	26	11	9	40	46	3	4	
										No agent ; no details.
										" "
										" "
										" " Religion unknown.
2	5	14	10	14	16	16	26			
50	41	50	47	33	27	98	98	5	7	
173	146	230	173	116	103	503	446	43	62	
163	165	138	140	70	88	275	269	29	30	
39	34	54	31	17	23	135	105	8	6	
10	12	15	10	7	6	18	21	2	1	
34	49	53	41	31	36	104	97	14	15	
38	51	48	49	29	32	105	114	6	6	
5	3	3	5	2	1	8	8	2	3	
7	2	11	3	2	3	9	9			
										No details.
35	41	41	35	15	14	55	62	5	2	
48	37	63	68	39	36	111	90	10	6	
10	14	14	11	5	10	32	32	2	2	
33	53	46	35	23	17	77	75	5	8	
										Religion unknown; no agent: no details.
										Religion unknown; no agent: no details.
										No details given by Agent Bastien.
711	734	890	771	469	470	1,763	1,659	150	175	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

21	23	33	30	11	9	71	70	5	8
5	7	7	7	1	1	7	6	1	2
1	2	2	5	2	2	6	7	1	1
20	15	20	18	6	6	61	60	7	11
8	11	11	12	5	6	44	32	6	4
4	2	8	6	1	1	13	12	1	2
59	57	87	78	21	22	202	187	21	28

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

PROVINCE OF

Indiana.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
Brought forward	767				767			
Micmacs of Gloucester County at Bathurst	37				37			
" Restigouche " Eel River	48				48			
" Westmoreland " Fort Folly (reserve) and vicinity	74				74			
Amalecites of York County at :—								
St. Mary's	106				106			
Kingsclear	106				106			
Amalecites of Carleton County at Woodstock	63				63			
Amalecites of St. John County	14				14			
" Charlotte County at St. Andrews	26				26			
Amalecites of King's County at Apohaqui	31				31			
Micmacs of King's County at Norton Station	47				47			
Amalecites of Sunbury County at Oromocto	76				76			
" Queen's " Upper Gagetown	27				27			
Amalecites of Victoria County at Tobique	195				195			
" Madawaska County at Edmundston	88				88			
Total	1,655				1,655			

PROVINCE OF

Micmacs of Shelburne County at :—								
Jordan River	16				16			
Shelburne River	8				8			
Sable River	12				12			
Clyde River	1				1			
Barrington River	8				8			
Queen's County, temporarily :—								
Milton's	9				9			
Port Mouton	11				11			
Caledonia	2				2			
Port Joli	2				2			
United States	7				7			
Micmacs of Inverness County at :—								
Whycocomagh (reserve)	131				131			
Malagawatch	22				22			
Micmacs of Colechester County at :—								
Millbrook (reserve)	101				101			
Carr's Brook	6				6			
Stewiacke	2				2			
Micmacs of Hants County at Indian Brook (reserve)	85				85			
Micmacs of Cumberland County at :—								
Franklin Manor (reserve) and vicinity	72				72			
Springhill Junction	9				9			
Amherst	16				16			
River Philip	5				5			
Carried forward	525				525			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK-- Concluded.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
50	57	87	78	26	22	202	187	21	20	
2	3	4	5	1	1	6	9	3	3	
11	4	6	7	1	1	10	14	....	....
4	5	11	10	6	3	17	14	2	2	
10	12	14	8	6	4	26	23	2	1	
6	8	13	10	13	6	23	24	1	2	
6	5	4	8	3	4	15	15	1	2	
2	..	2	2	..	1	2	4	....	1	
2	1	2	2	2	5	6	6	....	....
4	3	6	3	1	2	0	6	....	....
2	6	4	3	1	2	12	13	....	4	
6	7	8	8	3	2	21	17	2	2	
3	3	4	3	1	....	4	8	1	....
16	21	17	21	7	6	51	46	6	4	
4	3	3	5	2	3	10	7	1	....
129	138	185	173	73	64	411	308	40	49	

NOVA SCOTIA.

2	6	9	10	7	5	20	12	2	3	
13	10	12	11	15	12	32	21	2	3	
....	....	5	8	1	5	6	2	....	....
5	11	12	15	8	6	20	27	5	....
10	2	12	12	4	1	17	16	1	6	
11	11	6	8	5	6	14	16	5	2	
1	....	1	....	1	....	4	2	....	....
2	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	....	1	
....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....
39	31	58	61	43	38	120	101	19	15	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

PROVINCE OF NOVA

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Christi- an Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward.....	525				525				
Micmacs of Victoria County at Middle River (reserve).....	100				100				
Micmacs of Richmond County at Chapel Island (reserve).....	150				150				
Micmacs of Annapolis County at :—									
Lequille.....	22				22				
Mochelle.....	12				12				
Bridgetown.....	3				3				
Paradise.....	13				13				
Lawrencetown.....	3				3				
Middleton.....	24				24				
Micmacs of King's County at :—									
Kentville.....	20				20				
Berwick.....	10				10				
Blue Mountain.....	6				6				
Greenland.....	6				6				
Middleton.....	10				10				
Kingston.....	7				7				
Gaspereaux.....	10				10				
Black Rock.....	5				5				
Micmacs of Pictou County at :—									
Fisher's Grant (reserve).....	116				116				
Chapel Island	25				25				
Micmacs of Digby County at :—									
Bear River (reserve).....	101				101				
Weymouth.....	26				26				
Micmacs of Antigonish County at :—									
Summerside.....	23				23				
Afton (reserve).....	82				82				
Pomquet	50				50				
Micmacs of Guysborough County at Guys- borough.....	31				31				
Micmacs of Lunenburg County at :—									
New Germany (reserve).....	54				54				
Bridgewater.....	18				18				
Lunenburg Town.....	12				12				
Gold River (reserve).....	10				10				
Micmacs of Queen's County at :—									
Milton.....	53				53				
Mill Village.....	13				13				
Wild Cat (reserve).....	7				7				
Greenfield.....	11				11				
Micmacs of Halifax County at :—									
Sheet Harbour.....	33				33				
Cow Bay, Cole Harbour (reserve).....	16				16				
Elmsdale.....	32				32				
Wellington, Bedford and Windsor Junc- tion.....	51				51				
Micmacs of Cape Breton County.....	250				250				
" Yarmouth County.....	84				84				
Total.....	2,020				2,020				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Designations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

SCOTIA—Concluded.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 66 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
39	31	58	61	43	38	120	101	19	15	
10	5	12	15	6	4	21	24	2	1	
6	13	18	17	9	13	27	20	5	2	
3	3	10	15	4	2	16	22		2	
7	7	6	10	6	6	15	16	1		
10	3	9	8	16	17	20	28	3	2	
3	3	3	4	5	3	7	7	1	2	
12	12	16	9	9	7	22	24	8	8	
13	15	17	25	10	15	42	58	7	4	
9	10	6	5	9	5	12	25	11	2	
6	9	12	17	10	17	9	3	2	2	
7	7	14	8	8	14	30	30	2	3	
22	26	31	32	32	30	30	32	3	5	Ages of 8 persons not given.
6	3	15	8	4		20	24	2	2	
153	147	226	234	171	171	400	394	66	50	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

PRINCE ED

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Micmacs of Prince County at Lennox Island (reserve).....	255				255				
Micmacs of King's County at Morell (reserve).....	60				60				
Total.....	315				315				

PROVINCE OF BRITISH

WEST COAST AGENCY.									
Abousaht.....	277		100		69				108
Clayoquot.....	240			28	148				64
Checklesit.....	118				58				60
Ehatisaht.....	101				41				60
Ewlbwiehaht.....	156		60		20				76
Hesquiaht.....	154				154				
Howohuklisat.....	47		15		10				22
Kelsemaht.....	71				20				51
Kyuquot.....	341				200				141
Matchitlaht.....	62				28				34
Mooachtaht.....	185				105				80
Nitinat.....	212			150	20				42
Noochahtlaht.....	75				30				45
Oiaht.....	103		80		20				63
Opitchesaht.....	64		44		6				14
Pacheena.....	63				32				31
Toquaht.....	21		10						11
Tsesaht.....	130		66						64
Total.....	2,480		375	178	901				966
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.									
Aitchelitz.....	8			8					
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 reserve.....	30				30				
Cheam.....	101			1	100				
Chehalis.....	112	5			107				
Clahoose.....	72				72				
Coquitlam.....	26				26				
Douglas.....	75				75				
Ewa-woos.....	27				27				
False Creek.....	53				53				
Homalko.....	85				85				
Hope.....	87	2		2	83				
Katsey.....	78				78				
Kapilano.....	46				24				22
Kwawkwawapilt.....	17				17				
Langley.....	39				39				
Mission (Burrard Inlet).....	169				169				
Musqueam.....	96			10	83				3
Matquii.....	42				42				
New Westminster.....	66				65				
Carried forward.....	1,228	7		21	1,195				25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

WARD ISLAND.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
33	41	26	20	19	10	54	43	4	5	
9	12	5	5	1	3	10	10	3	2	
42	53	31	25	20	13	64	53	7	7	

COLUMBIA.

37	20	33	22	8	7	72	71	8	0
10	10	20	20	10	8	37	31	0	8
9	10	10	9	4	3	34	33	5	1
7	6	7	8	5	3	23	30	1	1
13	13	15	14	6	4	46	39	2	4
15	12	17	16	4	3	37	42	3	4
3	4	3	4	2	2	11	15	2	1
5	5	5	2	6	7	19	15	3	4
15	10	22	19	7	6	121	114	17	10
4	4	5	3	5	5	19	21	2	1
10	12	12	10	5	5	60	66	1	4
11	14	11	20	6	5	57	63	8	7
12	4	2	5	7	2	24	22	6	3
12	12	12	12	3	3	47	51	5	6
8	5	8	5	2	2	12	20	1	1
4	3	6	5	1	4	16	19	1	4
2	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1
8	10	18	14	5	4	25	32	10	4
163	155	207	198	82	72	707	742	82	72
2	10	3	4	8	8	3	3	2	1
10	10	10	9	5	2	20	20	3	2
16	12	3	2	5	2	31	31	7	3
4	3	3	3	1	3	6	5	1	1
4	3	6	6	1	3	22	25	2	3
1	2	2	3	1	3	5	8	3	3
2	5	1	1	4	1	17	16	3	3
9	12	7	8	4	3	21	19	1	1
6	4	7	6	3	3	26	28	3	1
6	15	5	5	1	1	21	20	2	3
11	7	8	6	2	2	15	15	2	4
3	5	1	1	2	1	15	15	3	2
2	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	3
4	2	2	2	1	1	11	11	2	2
29	18	15	10	6	8	38	41	2	2
7	6	8	9	6	6	21	20	9	4
5	5	5	5	1	1	8	8	2	2
7	8	4	4	5	3	16	16	1	1
122	114	92	84	50	43	321	315	46	45

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
PROVINCE OF BRITISH

Indians,	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY—Con.									
Brought forward.....	1,228	7		21	1,175				25
Niicomen.....	16				16				
Ohamil.....	57	9		3	45				
Pemberton Meadows.....	255				255				
Popcum.....	14	14							
Semlahmoo.....	32				32				
Sechelt.....	234				234				
Sumass.....	50			28	22				
Scowlitz.....	51				51				
Squiahla.....	14			2	12				
Skweahm.....	30				30				
Sliammon.....	102				102				
Squawtila.....	42	12		10	20				
Squamish, Howe Sound.....	27				8				19
Skwah.....	100			4	96				
Skookum Chuck.....	99				99				
Samahquam.....	75				75				
Skulkayn.....	33			26	7				
Skwawahlooks.....	23				23				
Seymour Creek.....	49			3	37				9
Skway.....	26	3			23				
Texas Lake.....	31	2			30				
Tchewassan.....	45				45				
Tsoowahlie.....	49			39	10				
Tyeachten.....	42	6		19	17				
Wharnock.....	25				25				
Yukkweakwioose.....	26			4	22				
Yale.....	83	20			63				
Total.....	2,859	73		159	2,574				53
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY									
Kitwangan.....	148	143							5
Kitwancool.....	54	56							6
Kitsegukla, (old and new village).....	84			70				10	4
Getanmax, (Hazelton).....	239	212						20	7
Kispyox.....	215			167				47	1
Kispegas.....	260	190						30	50
Kuldoe.....	47	33							14
Moricetown (Lachalasp).....	156				156				
Hoquelget Village.....	159				159				
Fort Babine.....	145				145				
Old Fort Babine.....	130				139				
Yucutce, (portage between Babine and Stuart Lake).....	18				18				
Thatce.....	48				48				
Grand Rapids.....	16				16				
Tsisthainli, (Lac Trembleur).....	13				13				
Pintoe.....	45				45				
Stuart's Lake Village.....	172				172				
Fraser's Lake Village.....	89				89				
Stony Creek Village.....	98				96				
Fort George Village.....	122				122				
Tsistlatho, (Beach Water).....	76				76				
McLeod's Lake.....	91				91				
Fort Grahame, (Nomadic).....	95				95				
Connolly Lake.....	118				118				
Na-anees, (two bands north of Connolly Lake, semi-nomadic).....	152				152				
Total.....	2,809	626		237	1,752			107	51

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

COLUMBIA—Continued.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
128	114	98	84	50	43	321	315	46	45	
2	1	1	2			4	5		1	
7	6	3	7		1	17	14	2		
21	37	27	19		7	61	53	6	5	
3		4		1	1	2	3			
1	1	3	3	1	1	9	9	2	2	
32	31	5	10	13	9	52	52	7	7	
4	7	2	1	3	2	14	12	4	1	
4	6	7	5	3	1	10	11	1	3	
1	1	1	4			5	5			
1	7	2	2			8	8	1	1	
16	9	13	11		6	20	15	8	4	
4	2	4	2	4	1	9	10	3		
4			2			7	9	5		
8	6	9	14	5	6	24	21	3	4	
10	6	10	10	2	2	23	21	5	10	
6	6	6	9	4	5	15	18	4	2	
2	3	3	3	1	1	9	9	1	1	
1	3		3	1		6	5	1	1	
3	5	7	6	2		14	12			
3	1	3			1	8	8	1	1	
2	4	1	7	1	2	8	6	1		
6	2	7	2		3	8	9	4	4	
3	6	4	5	2	2	12	11	2	2	
5	5	3	7		1	9	10	2		
2	1	2	2		1	8	7	1	1	
	3	2	2		2	7	6	1	3	
3	5	5	10	2	3	20	24	9	2	
282	280	236	237	104	101	698	698	120	103	
6	7	13	11	5	8	43	47	3	5	
6	5	6	8	2	3	15	15	3		
8	6	8	6	6	2	20	20	5	3	
8	7	14	21	13	18	73	75	8	2	
10	9	7	15	11	10	70	69	7	7	
12	13	24	23	8	10	73	75	9	13	
3	2	4	5	1	1	11	10	4	6	
10	11	9	11	7	5	48	46	6	3	
10	9	11	12	5	8	44	40	7	7	
8	7	11	13	7	4	49	48			
8	8	12	14	6	9	49	41	1	1	
1	1	2	3	1	1	4	4		1	
5	5	8	8	3	2	10	12	2	3	
2	2	3	2		1	2	3		1	
1		2	1		1	4	3			
3	4	3	4	2	3	10	12		2	
5	7	16	17	8	6	53	51		4	
5	6	11	13	7	8	17	19	2	1	
5	4	7	10	9	10	26	23	1	3	
6	5	11	12	8	11	34	33	4	3	
4	4	6	7	6	4	22	19	2	2	
4	5	11	13	9	8	17	18	3	1	
5	7	9	11	5	6	25	24	2	1	
5	4	11	10	10	11	32	31	3	1	
10	8	12	15	9	7	41	42	6	2	
151	146	224	260	149	152	783	787	85	72	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Christ- ian Beliefs.	Pagan.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.									
Alexandria.....	60				60				
Alkali Lake.....	158				158				
Anaham.....	216				216				
Anderson Lake.....	65				65				
Bridge River.....	105				105				
Canoë Creek.....	154				154				
Jayoosh Creek No. 1.....	34				34				
Jayoosh Creek No. 2.....	15	15							
Clinton.....	44				44				
Dog Creek.....	15				15				
Fountain.....	202				202				
High Bar.....	50				50				
Kenim Lake.....	92				92				
Lillooet No. 1.....	74				74				
Lillooet No. 2.....	4	4							
Pavilion.....	68				68				
Quesnel.....	67				67				
Seton Lake Mission, No. 1.....	71				71				
" Enias, No. 2.....	2				2				
" Schloss, No. 5.....	34				34				
" Niciat, No. 6.....	53				53				
Soda Creek.....	80				80				
Stones.....	106				106				
Toosey.....	59				59				
Williams Lake.....	143				143				
Total.....	1,971	19			1,952				
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.									
Haida Nation—									
Massett.....	366	366							
Skidegate.....	262			262					
Nishgar Nation—									
Kincolith.....	265	265							
Kittex.....	31								31
Lackalaap.....	181			181					
Kitangata.....	34								34
Kitwintshilth.....	60								60
Aiyansh.....	133	133							
Kitladdamax.....	139								139
Taimpean Nation—									
Fort Simpson.....	720			720					
Metlakatla.....	198	198							
Kitkatla.....	231	231							
Kitkaata.....	80			80					
Kitsumkalum.....	67			67					
Kitsalas.....	141			141					
Oweekayno Nation—									
Kitimat.....	263			263					
Kitlope.....	84			84					
China Hat.....	114			114					
Bella Bella.....	330			330					
Oweekayno.....	131			20					111
Tallion Nation—									
Kinisquit.....	77								77
Bella Coola.....	191			40					151
Tallion.....	43								43
Total.....	4,141	1,193		2,302					646

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Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
6	6	3	4	5	4	14	12	3	3	
17	17	8	9	12	18	32	38	5	4	
31	14	10	8	15	16	41	41	20	17	
5	6	3	3	5	7	18	16	1	1	
12	13	5	8	8	8	27	25	1	3	
14	13	7	6	15	17	34	38	3	9	
4	3	2	1	5	4	4	7	2	2	
3	1	2		5	2		2			
5	4	3	1	4	5	10	10	1	1	
3		1		2	2	2	2	1	1	
19	23	6	9	18	19	45	50	6	8	
5	5	3	3	5	5	10	8	2	2	
10	11	4	4	5	4	26	25	2	1	
6	5	4	3	3	4	25	23	1		
		1		1		1	1			
5	5	2	4	7	8	14	18	3	2	
10	3	3	2	6	5	16	13	5	4	
9	10	4	2	6	6	18	11	3	2	
						1	1			
3	4	2	1	3	3	7	8	2	1	
6	5	3	2	5	3	13	13	2	1	
10	6	3	3	4	6	20	23	2	3	
11	16	2	4	8	9	25	27	3	1	
7	10	2	3	5	6	13	10	2	1	
11	13	5	8	6	10	38	40	7	5	
212	193	88	83	156	109	457	460	78	73	
31	33	26	27	24	25	87	86	12	13	
19	18	17	20	18	17	72	70	5	6	
18	17	21	20	14	13	76	75	6	5	
2	1	1	1	2	1	11	10	1	1	
18	16	17	15	14	13	37	36	6	6	
2	2	3	2	2	2	10	9	1	1	
3	3	4	4	1	3	20	19	1	2	
11	10	11	10	9	8	54	52	4	4	
6	5	6	6	4	5	47	52	4	4	
75	76	62	62	44	42	162	162	17	18	
18	16	17	16	10	9	56	54	1	2	
14	15	19	18	11	10	54	63	9	8	
5	5	7	6	5	4	23	22	1	2	
7	8	8	9	5	4	13	12	1		
12	12	11	10	9	8	38	38	1	2	
13	13	20	19	17	15	76	77	6	7	
5	4	5	5	7	6	24	23	2	2	
10	12	15	12	9	8	26	22	1	1	
31	32	25	24	23	21	81	80	7	7	
7	5	7	5	7	7	44	45	1	2	
4	4	4	5	3	3	27	26		1	
10	11	14	13	9	8	59	60	3	4	
3	4	2	3	2	2	13	12	1	1	
324	324	323	315	248	234	1,099	1,085	91	99	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF BRITISH

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
KOOTENAY AGENCY.									
Upper Kootenay—									
Lower Columbia Lake	70				70				
St. Mary's	198				198				
Tobacco Plains	57				57				
Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay)	169				169				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	54				54				
Total	548				548				
COWICHAN AGENCY.									
Sooke	23				23				
Cheerno	52				36			8	8
Esquimalt	17			9	8				
Songhees	105			24	81				
Malakut	14				14				
Tsehump	20				20				
Panquechin	64				64				
Tsartilp	63				63				
Tsanout	102				102				
Kilpanlus	4				4				
Comiakin	70				70				
Clemclemalets	141			34	107				
Khenipsim	54			18	36				
Koksilah	13				13				
Quamichan	300			54	206				40
Somenos	117			27	90				
Hallett	25				25				
Siccamoon	30				30				
Kulleets	86				66				
Lyacksum	88				88				
Lilmalche	18				18				
Penelakut	151				151				
Teussie	55				55				
Nanaimo	166			100					
Snowwas	13			5					8
Qualicum	18			13					
Comox	61		60		1				
Galiano Island	31				31				
Mayne Island	27				27				
Discovery Island	33				33				
Cowichan Lake	2			2					
Total	1,944		60	352	1,468			8	56
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.									
Spuzzum	159	68			91				
Skuzzy	35				35				
Taqwayaum	73	80			38				
Kapatoitsan	52	52							
Sook-kamus	74	71			3				
Hlu-hlu-natan	56	56							
Siska	32	32							
Klick-um-cheen	137	137							
Nkya	71	71							
Nhumen	31	31							
Stryne	57	57							
Carried forward	777	610			167				

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Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5	7	6	8	9	2	18	18	3	1	
17	21	21	18	10	10	46	45	5	5	
2	4	2	7	1	2	16	17	2	3	
14	18	21	17	5	4	46	40	3	1	
9	2	7	3	1	5	9	14	4	.....
47	52	57	48	16	24	134	143	17	10	
2	.....	11	5	.....	.....	6	5	.....	2	
4	3	4	3	.....	2	13	18	1	4	
.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....
10	11	11	10	.....	1	30	32	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	2	1	
7	4	.....	.....	7	4	16	26	.....	.....
.....	3	16	10	.....	.....	16	18	.....	.....
6	7	17	18	.....	.....	24	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	
3	2	4	6	.....	.....	26	28	.....	1	
6	7	21	14	3	.....	45	40	.....	.....
2	3	2	1	3	4	20	19	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....
25	27	22	22	2	2	88	90	.....	.....
18	19	9	7	.....	4	27	20	.....	.....
3	1	1	2	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....
2	2	4	8	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....
5	5	11	6	.....	.....	20	22	.....	.....
12	15	10	7	1	2	21	20	.....	.....
11	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....
20	12	9	9	.....	.....	50	48	1	2	
3	6	6	6	1	3	12	13	.....	.....
20	21	17	17	10	12	30	28	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....
2	2	2	2	.....	4	22	22	.....	.....
4	5	1	1	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
2	3	4	2	2	2	6	6	.....	.....
6	5	4	3	.....	.....	6	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
172	164	125	178	42	40	541	595	5	12	
10	15	12	15	5	8	22	49	2	2	
4	5	2	2	1	1	10	10	.....	2	
4	2	8	9	3	1	23	19	.....	1	
3	3	4	4	.....	.....	17	19	2	.....
10	8	4	4	4	4	19	13	1	5	
4	3	5	4	3	3	16	15	1	2	
.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	15	8	1	1	
12	15	10	14	10	10	20	34	1	1	
4	7	9	8	3	3	17	17	3	1	
3	1	2	2	1	1	10	9	1	1	
4	3	6	5	2	3	14	14	2	4	
53	62	64	69	33	33	213	207	16	22	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

**CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
PROVINCE OF BRITISH**

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY—Con.									
Brought forward.....	777	610			167				
Snakaim.....	40	40							
Khaap.....	23	23							
Nesikeep.....	12	12							
Spapium.....	84	34							
Skappa.....	18	18							
Nkatsam.....	87	87							
Yent.....	44	44							
Nikaomin.....	40	40							
Shhabanik.....	81	81							
Nkuncheen.....	81	81							
Spatsim.....	135	135							
Stlahl.....	60	60							
Tluhtaus.....	159				159				
Skichistan.....	112				112				
Kamloops.....	243				243				
Chuckchuqualk.....	122				122				
Halaut.....	149				149				
Haltham.....	181				181				
Kuant.....	82				82				
Spallamcheen.....	132				132				
Nkamaplix.....	175				174				1
Penticton.....	142				142				
N-Kauip.....	63				63				
Shennoquankin.....	73				73				
Ashnola.....	54				54				
Chuchunayha.....	52				52				
Spahamin.....	185				185				
Quinshaatin.....	111	7			104				
Quinskanht.....	52	48			4				
Naaik.....	141	115			26				
Nzyshat.....	21	11			10				
Zohit.....	31	31							
Duck Lake.....	24				24				
Okanagan Lake (Helowna).....	37				37				
Hamilton Creek.....	38	30			8				
Total.....	3,820	1,516			2,303				1
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.									
Ahwhamish.....	63	63							
Koskimo.....	88								88
Klawitsis.....	67								67
Kwatsino.....	24								24
Kwawshela.....	48								48
Kwawkewlth.....	97	97							
Kwiahkah.....	42	42							
Mahtilpi.....	58	58							
Mamahilikulla.....	114	114							
Nahwahta.....	104								104
Nimkish.....	151	151							
Nuwitti.....	67								67
Tawaktenk.....	131								131
Tawawtieneuk.....	223	223							
Wawlitum.....	53								53
Wi-waiakum.....	89				89				
Wi-waiakal.....	105			105					
Total.....	1,504	748		105	69				582

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Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*COLUMBIA.—*Concluded.*

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
55	62	64	66	55	63	213	207	16	22	
5	5	3	8	5	5	9	7	3	3	
2	2	1	1	1	2	8	4	1	1	
		1		1		4	4	1	1	
2	5	1	5		9	5	8	1		
1	1	1	2		1	5	6	1		
7	7	3	6	1		31	31		1	
4	3	5	5	2	2	11	12			
4	5	5	6	1	2	14	14			
6	5	5	6	5	5	20	18	3	9	
6	5	4	6	2	5	25	20			
9	10	10	10	5	4	35	40	2	6	
5	4	4	5	3	2	17	17	2	2	
15	14	14	12	5	6	42	45	2	5	
10	10	15	10	5	5	23	27	2	5	
22	24	15	13	12	10	69	27	2	2	
10	9	10	10	8	7	34	30	2	2	
13	11	10	12	4	4	49	37	2	7	
12	15	18	20	7	5	54	50			
9	8	8	9	2	2	30	20	1	3	
14	15	13	10	8	7	31	30	2	2	
8	7	12	9	7	5	52	62	5	5	
16	17	14	14	9	5	31	30	1	1	
2	5	5	5	3	2	15	20	1	1	
8	8	5	5	4	2	15	17	5	1	
4	4	4	5	3	3	15	17	1		
5	4	4	5	1	3	12	14	2	3	
18	18	15	11	9	7	48	48	7	9	
10	9	10	9	2	3	25	22	6	15	
2	3	4	4	4	2	16	16		1	
9	7	9	8	8	4	44	44	3	5	
4	3	2	1	1		5	3	1	1	
4	4	4	2	1	1	7	6	1	1	
2	1	2	3	1		7	7	1		
4	4	2	3	1	1	9	10	2	1	
4	4	4	2	1		11	7	2	2	
221	309	308	302	160	148	1,038	1,033	85	116	
4	6	6	3	4		19	21			
		1	2	1		39	42	1	2	
4	2	3	5	2	1	25	25			
		1	1		1	9	13			
3	4	5	3	5	4	12	12			
10	7	12	5	2	3	23	24	1		
3	1	5	1	1	1	15	15	1		
5	6	2	3	2	1	20	19	1		
5	8	5	3	2	2	52	35	1	1	
11	9	8	5	6	7	32	28			
11	16	5	14	1	1	52	51			
5	3	2	2	5	1	24	25			
13	12	5	4	6	5	47	38	1		
18	17	25	19	4	3	72	63	1	1	
4	3	3	7		1	18	17			
7	2	5	2	1	1	27	26			
12	4	10	5	1	8	35	29			
112	100	102	84	43	40	525	487	7	4	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
CHIPPÉWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT—									
Roseau river, including Rapida	244				90				154
Long Plain.....	126								126
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing.....	96								96
St. Peter's.....	1,087	897			102	62		12	14
Brokenhead River.....	177	122			26				29
Fort Alexander.....	494	241			235				14
Sandy Bay.....	267	26							6
Total, Treaty No. 1.....	2,491	1,286			692			12	439
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	138		95						43
CHIPPÉWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT—									
Lake Manitoba.....	104	21			77				6
Ebb and Flow Lake	65	8			46				11
Fairford.....	192	153				38			1
Little Saskatchewan	112	82				30			
Lake St. Martin.....	132	82				22			28
Crane River.....	53	11			7				35
Waterhen River.....	143				143				
Total, Treaty No. 2.....	801	357			273	90			81
CHIPPÉWAS, SAULTAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 3—									
Buffalo Bay.....	33								33
Total, Treaty No. 3.....	33								33
CHIPPÉWAS, SAULTAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5—									
Black River.....	66	66							
Hollowwater River	104	47			14				43
Loon Straits, } Blood Vein River }	60								60
Fisher River.....	369			369					
Jackhead River.....	78	78							
Berens River.....	302			277	25				
Poplar River.....	143			143					
Norway House.....	574			574					
Cross Lake.....	310			310					
Grand Rapids, (Berens River).....	125								125
Pekangikum.....	107								107
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux) ..	110	110							
Chemawawin (Crees).....	155	154							1
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux).....	124	124							
The Pas.....	413	383			11			19	
Shoal Lake (Crees).....	62	62							
Red Earth	121	51							70
Cumberland	154	148			6				
Total, Treaty No. 5.....	3,377	1,223		1,673	56			19	406

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Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

MANITOBA.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS, UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
20	23	27	20	13	9	58	65	3	6	
7	8	10	9	4	3	36	40	...	3	
4	4	10	11	4	3	27	32	1	...	
107	106	112	95	47	56	268	260	14	20	
15	11	13	14	9	6	52	54	1	2	
62	45	48	40	19	21	127	120	...	6	
21	20	45	42	19	20	45	41	6	8	
236	219	265	231	115	118	613	624	25	40	
20	0	10	17	7	3	27	58	3	5	
4	7	18	15	9	4	24	21	...	...
6	4	7	6	1	...	17	21	1	2	
18	17	18	18	10	11	48	43	5	4	
9	10	12	8	7	8	28	29	2	4	
16	10	16	13	8	2	28	28	4	5	
9	2	7	2	4	4	10	14	1	...	
21	18	13	16	5	9	32	29	...	...
83	68	91	78	44	34	188	187	13	15	
1	1	1	1	3	5	10	8	...	3	
1	1	1	1	3	5	10	8	...	3	
3	7	5	5	9	3	8	12	7	7	
14	14	11	5	4	6	19	22	4	5	
5	2	9	5	5	3	10	16	...	4	
28	42	30	31	30	22	85	92	3	6	
6	9	10	6	6	5	13	17	3	3	
30	34	38	45	29	10	40	59	7	1	
20	11	22	8	12	12	22	30	2	4	
58	62	55	65	40	30	94	140	17	13	
32	38	29	33	18	14	61	71	4	10	
12	10	21	8	12	5	24	27	2	5	
7	9	12	7	13	13	20	25	...	...
8	11	16	10	11	7	19	26	...	...
13	16	18	12	15	6	31	40	1	3	
11	15	13	12	3	4	29	32	1	4	
45	44	49	48	18	15	82	98	6	8	
8	2	9	9	4	8	12	10	2	1	
14	15	17	14	5	3	24	22	3	4	
17	13	20	12	5	5	25	28	1	8	
332	334	384	337	239	168	637	777	53	86	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

NORTHWEST

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>									
BERTLE AGENCY.									
Keesekoowenin	120		91		35				
Waywayseecappo	164		59		31				74
Valley River	73		30		31				12
Gambler	14				14				
Rolling River	98		16		4				78
Birdtail (Sioux) ..	62		55						7
Oak River "	310	75	7						218
Oak Lake "	67		27						40
Turtle Mountain (Sioux) ..	10								10
Total	924	75	285		115				449
PELLEY AGENCY (LATE SWAN RIVER AGENCY).									
Coté	259	1	172		20				
Keys	218	146	1		11				
Keesekouse	150	22	15		64				
Total	627	169	188		95				
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.									
Pheasant Rump	39				3				36
Striped Blanket	56				2				34
White Bear	119		1		9				109
Total	194		1		14				179
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.									
Ochapowace	108	2	7		20				79
Kahkewistahaw	110	5	16		20				69
Cowesees	155	1	16		138				6
Sakimay	204	1	6		9				185
Leech Lake (Little Bones) ..									
Total	577	12	45		181				339
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.									
Carry-the-Kettle	211		32		22				157
QU'APPELLE AGENCY.									
Little Black Bear	65		3		32				30
Star Blanket	30				3				35
Okanase	67		8		8				51
Peepeekeesis	64		4		24				36
Piapot	156		33		42				81
Pasquah	134		32		96				6
Muskowpetung	82		23		18				41
Standing Buffalo (Sioux) ..	172				103				9
Total	778		103		386				289

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

TERRITORIES.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 35 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 35 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
12	14	15	13	5	8	21	34	2	2	
18	14	15	18	4	8	35	40	6	6	
7	11	5	7	5	6	14	17	1	2	
2	2	2				4	6			
10	6	9	5	6	4	27	28	3	1	
4	6	5	9		2	14	21	1		
34	42	27	24	16	9	65	74	11	8	
6	9	6			1	13	15	5	4	
1			1			2	2	1	1	
102	104	85	85	54	38	105	237	30	24	
28	32	41	27	12	13	47	51	3	5	
25	23	25	35	8	6	40	47	4	5	
20	21	11	7		8	28	33	3	5	
73	76	77	69	29	27	115	130	10	15	
2	4	2	3		2	12	13	1		
5	1	2	1	3	1	11	12			
12	13	12	11	6		28	27			
10	18	16	15	9	3	51	62	1		
18	6	6	7	1	8	31	36		2	
7	13	11	7	6	3	27	29	3	4	
21	13	10	20	3	7	32	47		2	
20	29	20	13	11	5	41	53	4	2	
										Unoccupied.
70	61	47	47	21	18	131	165	7	10	
14	18	15	10	19	18	45	58	9	10	
5	7	4	7	1	2	18	18	1	2	
5	2	3	4		2	9	11	1	1	
3	5	10	8	4		14	18			
4	3	8	12	2	3	15	20		2	
11	6	23	17	11	10	31	39	2	6	
5	7	11	15	11	23	22	33	2	4	
8	7	4	8	3	4	13	27	7	1	
16	19	15	12	5	6	45	56			
57	59	73	83	35	50	168	222	13	18	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

NORTHWEST

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
<i>Treaty No. 4—Concluded.</i>									
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.									
Muscowequan	141				79				62
George Gordon	165	130			20				15
Day Star	75				1				74
Poor Man	94				4				90
Yellow Quill	375				1				374
Total	850	130			105				615
Pine Creek	94				92				2
Total, Treaty No. 4	4,255	386	654		1,010				2,205
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>									
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.									
One Arrow	92				62				30
Okemassis	28	3			25				
Beardy	137	4	11		81				41
John Smith	131	128			3				
James Smith	109	101			1				7
Cumberland	125	108			2				15
Checastapeain									
Total	622	344	11		174				93
CARLTON AGENCY.									
William Twatt	146	17	7		2				120
Petequakey	83	2	3		78				
Mistawasis	126	6	84		36				
Ahtahkakoop	203	181	3		11				8
Kapahawekenum	72	6			51				15
Kenemotayoo	103	62			22				29
Pelican Lake Indians	52	0			1				45
Pelican Narrows	535	120			MIN				
Wahspaton (Sioux, non-treaty)	103		33						70
James Robert (Lac la Ronge)	451	433			18				
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	165	152			3				
Total	1,842	985	130		440				287
HOBBEMA AGENCY.									
Ermineeskin	162			1	161				
Samson	337			223	83				31
Louis Bull	71			53	12				6
Montana (Little Bear)	47			17	1				29
Sharp Head (Cheepoostequan)									
Total	617			294	257				66

SESSIONAL PAPER No 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

TERRITORIES—Continued.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	15	13	6	9	13	33	31	2	5	
19	10	20	19	12	6	33	34	1	3	
8	11	7	11	1	1	15	16	3	6	
10	13	3	6	2	4	24	24	3	5	
40	34	35	39	34	22	56	77	15	23	
91	91	78	78	58	45	161	182	24	42	
6	11	19	11	4	3	15	21	1	3	
422	438	410	398	209	202	881	1,078	95	122	
8	5	20	10	2	8	12	22	2	3	
4	11	1	2	1	1	7	9	1	2	
13	18	12	17	2	9	30	31	3	2	
13	18	20	15	3	10	32	22	2	1	
13	14	13	10	7	8	21	20	3	3	
11	16	13	12	6	8	26	27	3	3	Reserve
62	70	79	66	20	44	128	131	13	9	
16	10	21	10	9	11	33	31	1	4	
8	5	6	11	5	3	18	19	3	2	
10	7	14	6	9	10	31	36	1	2	
24	15	24	25	8	14	30	44	6	7	
4	5	8	11	2	6	16	15	1	4	
11	9	11	16	9	6	18	18	1	4	
4	7	4	8	3	2	7	12	3	2	
50	37	33	56	12	8	67	72	1	2	
1	2	14	16	10	12	21	24	2	1	
61	57	59	58	12	17	77	102	3	5	
24	21	18	15	10	9	31	35	1	1	
213	178	212	232	89	98	355	406	23	34	
12	21	13	15	7	3	41	48	.....	2	
33	43	41	38	8	7	76	88	4	2	
7	11	9	4	1	3	16	17	1	2	
4	4	10	4	1	1	11	11	1	1	
.....	
56	78	73	59	17	13	144	164	6	7	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

NORTHWEST

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
<i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i>									
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.									
Mosquito } Stony.....	90	3			1				86
Bear's Head }									
Lean Man }									
Red Pheasant.....	152	109			33				10
Sweet Grass.....	97	34			45				18
Poundmaker.....	108	8			99				6
Little Pine and Lucky Man.....	99	35			37				27
Moosomin.....	101	17			29				55
Thunderchild.....	145	49			56				40
Total	792	250			300				242
UNION LAKE AGENCY.									
Seekaskootch.....	250	35			125				90
Sweet Grass (attached).....	19	19							
Weemisticooseahwasia.....	108	16			84				8
Ooneepowhayo.....	86	23			53				10
Puskeeahkeewin.....	27	4			23				
Keecheewin.....	119	2			117				
Kinooosayo (Chipewyan).....	249				249				
Total	858	99			651				106
EDMONTON AGENCY.									
Enoch.....	122			10	112				
Michel.....	86				86				
Alexander.....	187				187				
Joseph.....	136				136				
Paul (White Whale Lake).....	147			134	13				
Orphans at St. Albert.....	6				6				
Total	684			144	540				
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.									
Saddle Lake.....	128			101	27				
Blue Quill.....	109			7	102				
James Seenum.....	320			250	70				
Lac la Biche.....	16				16				
Chipewyan.....	69				69				
Beaver Lake.....	102				102				
Total	744			358	386				
Total, Treaty No. 6.....	6,159	1,678	141	796	2,748				796
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>									
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.									
Running Rabbit (Farm 20A)	482	32			42				408
White Pup (Farm 20B).....	493	58			10				425
Total	975	90			52				833

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

TERRITORIES—Continued.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
6	7	8	4	7	1	24	25	.....	8	
13	15	17	20	9	2	36	37	2	2	
9	6	9	7	6	3	20	27	4	6	
12	7	13	11	3	3	31	30	1	2	
7	5	10	7	10	4	25	21	5	5	
7	9	13	9	9	7	21	21	2	3	
14	17	7	10	14	10	36	29	4	4	
67	66	77	68	58	30	198	185	13	30	
22	22	26	31	9	8	58	56	3	15	
7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	2	
7	10	10	17	5	4	23	26	2	6	
9	5	4	6	8	3	20	28	1	1	
1	2	2	7	1	.....	3	8	1	2	
15	10	13	12	6	.....	27	25	2	9	
35	32	17	17	10	9	53	67	2	7	
92	81	74	90	38	24	188	214	15	42	
6	11	9	12	8	5	33	34	2	2	
14	12	7	10	10	7	10	14	2	.....
12	19	19	15	8	7	48	57	1	1	
19	16	12	13	8	5	25	38	1	1	
21	18	23	13	6	2	55	33	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	76	70	63	43	29	141	179	7	4	
12	15	19	11	10	3	25	29	2	2	
16	11	6	5	5	2	21	25	1	.....
51	37	28	31	10	19	59	74	1	2	
1	2	2	1	1	1	2	6	.....	.....
8	13	11	7	4	.....	10	16	1	1	
17	16	8	6	1	7	20	24	1	1	
116	98	77	63	32	32	137	174	9	6	
678	647	662	641	297	270	1,286	1,455	91	132	
25	32	35	37	20	29	126	106	12	27	
33	35	65	42	21	10	124	136	12	15	
58	67	133	79	41	39	250	242	24	42	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

NORTHWEST

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
<i>Treaty No. 7—Concluded.</i>								
BARCKE AGENCY.								
Bull Head.....	205	25			8			172
Stony Reserve	637			637				
Total	842	25		637	8			172
BLOOD AGENCY.								
Bloods	1,279	125			102			1,052
PEIGAN AGENCY.								
Peigans.....	537	56			100			381
Total, Treaty No. 7.....	3,633	296		637	262			2,438
<i>Treaty No. 8.</i>								
Crees and Chipewyans at Fort Mc- Murray	152							
Chipewyans at Fond du Lac.....	349							
Beavers at Dunvegan.....	145							
Crees at Little Red River	36							
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan.....	397							
Crees at Fort Chipewyan	197							
Chipewyans at Smith Landing.....	273							
Crees at Wabiscow.....	250							
Crees at Peace River Landing.....	56							
Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River.....	131							
Crees at Vermilion, Peace River.....	103							
Crees at Lesser Slave Lake.....	239							
Crees at Sturgeon Lake.....	123							
Beavers at Fort St. John.....	52							
Stragglers at Fort McMurray	31							
Crees at Whitefish Lake.....	54							
Slaves of Upper Hay River.....	218							
Slaves of Lower Hay River.....	114							
Chipewyans at Fort Resolution.....	126							
Yellowknives of Fort Resolution.....	250							
Dogribs of Fort Resolution.....	113							
Crees of Trout Lake	1							
Total	3,575							
UPPER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.								
Rampart House.	400	400						
EASTERN ATHABASCA DISTRICT.								
Green Lake	46				14			32
Isle à la Crose	500				500			
Portage la Loche	220				220			
Waterhen Lake.....	115				4			111
Total	881				738			143

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

TERRITORIES—Continued.[illegible]

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

NORTHWEST

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
LOWER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.									
Peel River.....	685	430			255				
Fort Good Hope.....	570				570				
Fort Norman.....	324	10			244				
Fort Wrigley.....	280	90			190				
Fort Simpson.....	199	100			99				
Total.....	2,058	700			1,358				
GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.									
Providence.....	582	100			482				
Fort Rae.....	800				800				
Total.....	1,382	100			1,282				
RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.									
Fort Liard.....	205				205				
Fort Nelson.....	172				172				
Total.....	377				377				
YUKON DISTRICT.									
Forty Mile Creek.....	2,600	400							2,000
Selkirk or Pelly Creek.....		200							
Total.....	2,600	600							2,000
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.									
Pelican Narrows.....	211				211				
Nelson River.....	115				115				
Churchill.....									
Lac Caribou.....	525				525				
Esquimaux.....	1				1				
Total.....	852				852				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

[illegible]

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

RECAPITU

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
West Coast Agency.....	2,490		375	178	901			966
Fraser River.....	2,859	73		159	2,574			53
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,809	626		237	1,752			107
Williams Lake Agency.....	1,971	19			1,952			
Northwest Coast -"	4,141	1,193		2,302				646
Kootenay ".....	548				548			
Cowichan ".....	1,944		60	352	1,468			8
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	3,520	1,516			2,303			1
Kwawkewith ".....	1,504	748		105	69			582
Bands not visited, about.....	2,500							
Grand total.....	24,576	4,175	435	3,333	11,627			115
								2,391

PROVINCE OF

Treaty No. 1.....	2,491	1,286			692	62		12	439
" 2.....	801	357			273	90			81
" 3.....	33								33
" 5.....	3,877	1,223		1,673	56			9	406
Sioux at Portage la Prairie.....	138		95						43
Grand total.....	6,840	2,866	95	1,673	1,021	152		31	1,002

NORTHWEST

Treaty No. 4.....	4,255	386	654		1,010				2,905
" 6.....	6,159	1,678	141	796	2,748				796
" 7.....	3,633	296		637	262				2,438
" 8.....	3,575								
Non-treaty Indians.....	800			44					261
Grand total.....	17,927	2,360	795	1,477	4,020				5,700
Ungava.....	4,016								
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000								
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000								

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

LATION.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65, INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
163	155	207	198	82	72	707	742	82	72	Religion unknown; no agent; no details.
222	280	236	237	104	101	698	698	120	103	
151	140	224	260	149	152	783	787	85	72	
212	190	88	83	158	169	457	460	78	73	
324	323	323	315	248	254	1,099	1,085	91	99	
47	52	57	48	16	24	134	143	17	10	
172	164	195	178	42	40	541	505	5	12	
321	309	308	302	100	148	1,038	1,033	85	116	
112	100	102	84	43	40	525	487	7	4	
1,784	1,722	1,740	1,705	1,002	980	5,982	6,030	570	561	

MANITOBA.

230	219	265	231	115	118	613	621	25	45
83	68	91	78	44	34	188	187	13	15
1	1	1	1	3	5	10	8		3
332	354	384	337	239	109	637	777	63	86
20	9	19	17	7	3	27	28	3	5
672	615	760	664	408	328	1,475	1,624	104	154

TERRITORIES.

422	438	410	398	209	202	881	1,078	95	122	Religious belief unknown; no agent; no details.
578	647	662	641	297	270	1,286	1,455	91	132	
314	301	331	259	213	183	841	1,017	70	104	
1,414	1,366	1,403	1,298	719	655	3,008	3,550	256	358	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Religion unknown; no details.
.....	" "
.....	" "

1-2 EDOUARD VII, A. 1902

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

GRAND

Provinces, &c.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Ontario	20,763	5,157	147	4,251	6,512	810	85	358	3,161
Quebec	10,865	87	3	437	7,573	1	4	33	2
Nova Scotia	2,020				2,020				
New Brunswick	1,655				1,655				
Prince Edward Island	315				315				
British Columbia	24,578	4,175	435	3,338	11,627			115	2,393
Manitoba	6,840	2,868	95	1,673	1,021	152		31	1,002
Northwest Territories	17,927	2,360	795	1,477	4,020				5,700
Upper McKenzie District	400	400							
Eastern Athabasca "	881				738				143
Lower McKenzie "	2,058	700			1,358				
Great Slave Lake "	1,382	100			1,282				
Rivière Aux Liards "	377				377				
Yukon "	2,600	600							2,000
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District	852				852				
Ungava	4,016								
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000								
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux	1,000								
Grand total	99,527	16,445	1,475	11,171	30,360	963	89	537	14,380

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Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1,500	1,646	2,170	2,087	1,217	1,083	4,882	5,043	392	451	
711	734	890	771	409	470	1,763	1,659	150	175	
153	147	226	234	171	171	400	394	66	50	
129	138	185	173	73	64	411	393	40	49	
42	53	31	25	20	13	64	53	7	7	
1,784	1,722	1,740	1,705	1,002	880	5,982	6,030	570	561	
672	651	760	664	408	328	1,475	1,624	104	154	
1,414	1,386	1,403	1,298	719	656	3,008	3,550	266	363	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No details.
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Religion unknown. No details.
.....	
6,406	6,477	7,405	6,967	4,079	3,764	17,985	18,746	1,585	1,806	

1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	LAND.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.				
	Cleared, including natural pasture.	Cultivated, including made pasture.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency--Six Nations.	23,974	10,722	14	1	11	7	1	...	41,696	1	15	201	365
Perry Sound Superintendency.	1,476	...	7	...	6	1	5	...	1,456	...	...	23	119
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.	1,010	2,950	2	1	1	3	2	4	5,100	...	3	45	20
Wapole Island Agency.	8,200	2,891	2	1	3	3	2	...	2,991	...	...	101	131
Sarnia	3,612	680	4	2	3	1	1	...	5,472	...	2	111	8
Caradoc	7,659	6,434	...	3	3	6	1	...	15,420	...	6	107	138
Moravian	1,200	960	...	1	1	...	...	...	2,240	...	1	28	57
Manitowaning	1,517	3,864	7	3	0	2	2	...	2,216	...	...	27	280
Gore Bay	3,859	1,390	3	...	2	...	...	...	1,323	...	...	7	99
Thessalon	360	260	2	...	4	...	...	...	260	...	...	28	57
"Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Arthur	766	543	3	2	6	1	2	...	325	...	...	20	186
Golden Lake	185	25	1	...	1	...	1	...	82	...	...	...	15
Tyendinaga	1,538	15,162	3	1	4	3	1	...	15,600	...	3	128	33
Lake Simcoe	200	537	1	1	1	1	1	...	537	...	...	13	19
Cape Croker	3,500	1,500	2	1	3	2	5	...	700	1	...	40	60
Sauguen	1,065	1,035	4	1	3	3	9	...	865	...	1	60	45
Alnwick	...	2,543	1	1	1	1	4	...	2,473	...	...	48	9
Mud Lake	250	250	1	...	1	1	5	...	500	...	1	22	12
Rice Lake	775	575	1	1	1	1	...	...	765	...	...	11	14
Rams	385	760	1	1	1	2	2	...	931	...	...	48	30
Christian Island	1,000	625	2	1	1	...	...	...	625	...	...	4	41
Sauguen	20	740	1	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	5	8
Indians of Christian Island Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	8
Portage Agency	1,045	125	...	...	4	...	1	...	176	...	...	...	148
Chouchong	211	117 1/2	...	...	7	...	...	...	226	...	...	3	172
Bayview	9,656 1/2	1,174
Total	73,400 1/2	25,100 1/2	613	252	40	31	104	4	102,301 1/2	9	382	1,080	2,180

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QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency..	290	1,640	1	1	3	1	1	1,015	2	8
Caughnawaga Agency.....	4,177	4,150	2	1	4	1	1	2,336	40	13
St. Regis	2,662	2,950	1	1	1	1	1	926	20	56
Viger										20
St. Francis	127	369	3	1	2	1	1	80	1	75
Lake St. John	340	764	2	1	1	1	1	985	20	28
Maria	46	130	1	1	1	1	1	130	3	17
Restigouche	200	604	1	1	1	1	1	604	24	64
River Desart	726	45	1	1	1	1	1	330	24	64
Jeune Lorette	280	200	1	1	1	1	1	1,230	1	69
Becancour	4	65	1	1	1	1	1	40	1	5
Temiscaming	154	244	1	1	1	1	1	126	24	5
Bersimis	365	45	4	1	1	1	1	16	36	52
Total..	11,341	11,206	15	4	17	1	18	7,816	43	910
										230

* No return received; new agent.

1-2 EDOUARD VII, A 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribb.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—										
Six Nations.....	27	136	355	78	179	176	61	43	113	61
Parry Sound Superintendency.....	18	42	49	..	38	..	2	..	..	8
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency.....	6	24	26	2	5	15	20	4	16	2
Walpole Island Agency.....	..	17	155	..	45	..	39	12	35	64
Sarnia.....	6	31	77	7	22	39	26	12	18	28
Caradoc.....	27	36	126	20	48	63	36	18	17	45
Moravian.....	3	9	48	3	20	12	12	7	7	22
Manitowaning.....	59	74	189	8	65	157	40	139	4	16
Gore Bay.....	14	56	84	14	25	90	29	57	8	2
Thessalon.....	23	10	32	..	15	7	3	6	4	..
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3	32	2	..	20	..	12	5	..	..
Port Arthur.....	3	3	9	..	11	..	..	..	3	..
Golden Lake.....	..	118	168	64	166	156	1	22	6	46
Tyendinaga.....	1	8	20	..	14	13	1	5	4	..
Lake Simcoe.....	..	60	56	1	30	30	1	3	5	..
Cape Oronk.....	26	26	73	..	20	30	2	5	..	..
Saugeen.....	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	1	..
Alnwick.....	2	17	21	2	3	4	..	..	..	..
Mud Lake.....	..	12	10	1	11	7	..	1	..	..
Rice Lake.....	..	10	10	..	7	10	30	5	1	..
Rama.....	2	31	32	5	8	10	10	10	2	12
Christian Island.....	2	6	31	6	20	20	3	10	10	..
Saugeen.....	1	3	7	..	3	2	..	2	..	..
Indians of Christian Island Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	..	..	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Rat Portage Agency.....	..	..	39	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Conchiching.....	31	..	27	..	13
Havanna.....	2	..	13
Total.....	224	773	1,059	211	809	943	317	246	263	205

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QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency
 Caughnawaga Agency
 St. Regis
 Viger
 St. Francis
 Lake St. John
 Maria
 Restigouche
 River Desert
 Jeune Lorette
 Beaucour
 Temiscaming
 Bersimis

Total..

* No return received ; new agent.

27	54	16	7	21	23	14	4
111	296	2	44	12	13	10	14
99	50	2	15	44	2	1	30
6	6	2	15	4	11	3	3
22	2	2	19	4	6	10	6
14	8	8	64	16	4	4	6
60	34	2	11	42	8	12	6
16	17	2	11	4	2	7	5
10	8	6	6	16	2	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	1	14	1
11	10	8	8	3	14	1	1
5	2	4	4	1	1	1	1
58	378	90	180	170	76	62	48
482	482	90	180	170	76	62	48

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	28	15	15	14	1	368	468	15	398	1,002	147	987	2	5
Cochranburg	28	15	15	14	1	368	468	15	398	1,002	147	987	2	5
Navyne	15	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1,556	1,163	148	573	174	364	215	368	468	15	398	18,373	323	632
Quebec.														
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	34	30	15	6	1	6	1	9	10	3	4	445	14	37
Caughnawaga Agency	245	200	15	30	8	30	8	38	20	16	75	530	140	50
St. Regis	104	83	6	70	4	45	16	46	8	12	62	200	62	52
Viger														
St. Francis	3	6												
Lake St. John	23	30			1	3	1	5	10	4		140	15	13
Maria	3	7			1				2	1	3	114	4	30
Restigouche	33	24		4	3	4		12	3	1	4	7	6	4
River Desert	23	24	1		3	1	1	4	4			130	6	19
Jeune Lorette	5	5		1				1	1			316	7	12
Becancour	3	3					1	1				280	4	7
Temiscaming	12	15			1	1		1	1			30	2	2
Bersimis												200	3	2
Total	488	427	22	111	22	90	30	114	58	38	151	2,425	269	207

* No return received; new agent.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS--Continued.

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.—Con.		Value of Agricultural Implements and Vehicles.	Horses.			Cattle.				Other Stock.					
	Diesel or Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Hogs, Breeding.	Pigs.	
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Superintendency—			\$ cts.													
Six Nations	105	213	30,384 00	440	548	198	21	78	797	590	274	63	406	2,113		
Parry Sound Superintendency	1		2,310 00	28	27	15	11	20	111	102	26		1	56		
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency	15	38	3,200 00	45	35	15	5	13	70	76	15	8	30	76		
Walpole Island Agency.	19	51	10,317 00	145	117	98	5	8	182	219	28	8	75	501		
"	9	81	13,548 00	91	74	10	9	40	98	72			11	192		
Carleton Place	46	111	9,967 50	122	159	48	3	25	141	108	16	9	64	259		
Moravian	14	44	7,500 00	45	80	24	8	15	50	80	10	5	68	216		
Manitowaning	13	44	13,701 00	174	203	82	8	28	96	114	33	13	122	779		
Gore Bay	3	20	5,546 00	44	68	15	3	5	1	34	20	38	3	304		
Thessalon			797 00	41	25	7		2	10	21	19		6	43		
*Sault Ste. Marie																
Port Arthur			2,915 00	18	10	2	5	9	29	22					5	
Golden Lake	5	1	527 75	3	3	2	5		12	16					56	
Tyendinaga	70	70	20,846 88	202	120	56	31	91	475	400	75	5	200	300		
Lake Simcoe	2	2	1,013 00	6	18	2	2	13	22	28	7	4	1	10		
Cape Crocker	20	20	8,545 00	65	40	20		20	40	50	50	40	2	40		
Saugeen	25	65	5,447 00	25	70	45		15	39	36			7	180		
Albion	10	22	3,436 15	24	10	4	3	6	41	53			45	66		
Mud Lake	5	1	1,000 00	8	10	6	1	2	17	12			1	14		
Rice Lake	3	3	1,200 00	10	8	6	1		16	10			3	22		
Kama	2	10	1,200 00	4	13	2		3	8	12			2	60		
Kenora	3	4	2,000 00	40	45	15	1	4	50	12	25	10	50	150		
Manitoulin Island	2	5	686 00	4	4	4		1	4	3			2	37		
Island Band residing on Manitoulin Island			200 00	5	8	3	7	14	17	2			2	16		

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Savanne	753 00	32	20	4	14	5	12	11	96	1,203	5,822
"	496 50	6	6	1	8	22
Total	1,249 50	38	1,715	679	85	420	2,389	2,146	221	1,203	5,822
QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		7									
Caughnawaga Agency	6,160 55	31	67	25	18	5	95	93	17	38	123
St. Regis	9,847 00	80	100	75	25	15	360	225	8	20	110
Viger	8,000 00	55	80	73	19	.....	185	170	15	80	145
St. Francis	1,500 00	9	8	.....	2	.....	34	25	.....	.....	43
Lake St. John	3,917 00	5	13	5	3	4	63	46	28	3	11
Maria	800 00	.....	5	7	3	.....	9	14	2	7	40
Restigouche	4,400 00	8	20	3	4	3	39	76	18	4	54
River Desert	2,678 00	4	11	3	3	6	46	26	9	3	21
Jeune Lorette	350 00	5	5	1	2	3	18	6	.....	9	30
Becancour	300 00	3	1	2	1	.....	7	6	3	2	8
Temisaming	1,189 00	1	5	2	.....	.....	12	12	4	2	3
Bersimis	81 00	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	7	.....	.....	2
Total	30,220 55	208	323	195	81	7	872	706	89	29	619

* No return received; new agent.

1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.— <i>Con.</i>		Value of Agricultural Implements and Vehicles.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					
	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	
ONTARIO.																	
Grand River Superintendency—			\$ cts.														
Six Nations	105	213	30,364 00	440	548	198	21	11	78	797	590	274	63	38	406	2,113	
Perry Sound Superintendency.	1		2,510 00	26	27	15	11	11	20	111	102	26			1	56	
New Cre in (Mississaugas Agency.	15	38	3,200 00	45	35	16	6		10	70	75	15	8	3	30	75	
Wabigoon Island Agency.	19	51	10,317 00	145	117	98	5	8	13	182	219	29		8	75	501	
Sarnia	9	81	13,548 00	91	74	10	9		40	93	72				11	192	
Chesley	46	111	9,967 50	122	129	48	3		25	141	108	16	9	4	64	299	
Munawab	14	44	7,500 00	45	80	24	3		15	60	80	10	5	5	68	216	
Munawab	13	22	13,701 00	174	203	82	8	13	26	95	114	33	12	15	122	779	
Gore Bay	3	20	5,546 00	44	66	15	3	5	1	34	20	38		3	20	304	
Thessalon			797 00	41	25	7		2	10	21	19				6	42	
Sault Ste. Marie			2,915 00	18	10	2	5	9	6	29	22						
Port Arthur	5	1	527 75	3	3	2	2			12	16						5
Golden Lake			29,848 88	202	120	56	31		91	478	400	75	70	5	200	300	
Tyendinaga	70	70	1,013 00	6	18	2	2		13	22	29	7	4	1	10	56	
Lake Simcoe	2	2	8,545 00	65	40	20			20	40	60	50	40	2	40	400	
Cape Crocker	20	20	5,447 00	25	70	45			15	39	86				76	180	
Saugen	25	65	3,436 15	24	19	4	3		6	41	53				7	45	
Alnwick	10	22	1,000 00	8	10	6	2		2	17	12				1	2	
Mud Lake	5	1	1,200 00	4	13	6	1		3	16	10				2	23	
Rice Lake		3	1,200 00	10	8	2				10	10				5	60	
Hama	2	10	2,000 00	40	45	15	1	4	1	60	50	35	10	10	50	150	
Christiansburg	3	5	1,000 00	4	4						3				5	27	
Indian Band residing on	3		797 00	5	15	3	7	14	10	2	21				8	16	

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Savanne	753 00	32	29	679	135	85	420	2,389	2,146	698	221	96	1,203	5,822
"	496 50	6	6	1
Total	157,166 03	1,680	1,715	679	135	85	420	2,389	2,146	698	221	96	1,203	5,822
QUEBEC.														
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	6,160 55	3	67	25	18	.....	5	95	93	28	17	.....	38	123
Caughnawaga Agency	9,547 00	6	80	76	25	.....	15	360	225	10	8	.....	20	110
St. Regis	8,000 00	80	100	73	19	.....	.....	185	170	.....	.....	15	80	145
Viger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis	1,500 00	5	8	.....	2	.....	.....	34	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Lake St. John	3,917 00	13	20	5	3	4	25	63	46	15	28	3	11	40
Maria	800 00	.....	5	3	3	.....	2	9	14	4	2	.....	7	40
Restigouche	4,400 00	14	20	7	4	3	5	39	76	25	18	4	11	54
River Desert	2,676 00	28	11	3	3	.....	6	46	26	23	9	3	9	21
Jenne Lorette	350 00	1	5	1	2	.....	3	18	6	2	.....	.....	.....	30
Becancour	300 00	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	7	6	2	3	.....	2	8
Teniscaming	1,189 00	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	12	12	4	4	2	2	3
Bersimis	81 00	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	39,220 55	160	323	195	81	7	61	872	706	73	89	29	180	619
	784	369	784	195	81	7	61	872	706	73	89	29	180	619

* No return received; new agent.

1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 1902

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Cont.				GENERAL EFFECTS.										HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal and Property.	
	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cooks and Hens.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.			\$ cts.
ONTARIO.					\$ cts.												
Grand River Superintendency—																	
Six Nations.....	914	145	885	110,398	52,780 00	4	1	15	129	1	290	3	965 00	33,510 00	970,969 00		
Party School Superintendency.....				615	9,780 00	21	93	79	76	162	655		4,937 00	15,900 00	167,796 00		
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	200	60	175	700	9,000 00				5	3	20	1	125 00	6,600 00	210,125 00		
Wapole Island Agency.....	250	185	160	1,500	19,132 00	10	15	12	30	2	560	4	700 00	14,600 00	292,906 00		
Sarnia.....	355	38	227	3,316	10,944 00				9	8	14		866 00	12,000 00	403,887 00		
Carleton Place.....	170	41	64	7,592	12,651 00		2	18	37		165		227 20	15,242 00	438,316 70		
Moravian.....	20	80	30	208	10,250 00		2	12	9	8	40		230 00	26,000 00	351,995 00		
Manitowaning.....				2,470	17,145 00	110	37	35	141	370	589	86	10,400 00	92,350 00	339,619 00		
Gore Bay.....	22	27	14	514	12,544 25	33	25	37	66	81	177	9	5,130 65	9,750 00	151,968 92		
Thessalon.....	11	2	5	360	5,235 00	32	22	53	8	57	1,168	43	5,869 00	6,260 00	103,177 00		
Sault Ste. Marie.....				480	4,180 00	33	33	507	75	404	690	120	21,975 00	25,000 00	138,402 00		
Port Arthur.....				10	878 00			13	19	8	11	15	615 25	730 00	13,710 00		
Golden Lake.....				8,206	51,163 00	4	37		14	49	5	335	1,628 00	25,550 00	983,747 88		
Tyendinaga.....	499	160	388	3,338	3,835 00	2	23	4	4	14	4	75	800 00	2,500 00	57,011 50		
Lake Simcoe.....	52		83	20	6,283 50	5	20	2	21	25	25	3	8,927 50	23,250 00	171,873 50		
Cape Croker.....	75	30	54	250	6,151 00	4	7		50	100	110	5	6,000 00	6,000 00	97,335 80		
Sauguen.....				31	6,151 00		1	18	10	9		22	763 00	4,336 15	121,493 30		
Alnwick.....	84	3	31	671	2,100 00			40	4	28	1,700	6	1,000 00	2,000 00	41,250 00		
Mud Lake.....				200	2,000 00			13	1	7	400		1,000 00	1,000 00	51,450 00		
Rice Lake.....				200	2,000 00			60	23	14	375	24	800 00	1,500 00	41,400 00		
Rams.....	10	18	30	70	1,038 00		8	29	30	25	30	20	1,000 00	4,000 00	40,940 00		
Christian Island.....	10	20		500	4,000 00	15	25	7	3	6	1		40 00	810 00	40,146 00		
Sauguen.....	30	12	2	06	900 00		1				270		390 00	800 00	3,775 00		
Residing on Manitowaning Island				00	425 00	4	3	375	35	217	326	4	1,406 00	3,116 00	230,367 75		
See Postage Agency					3,400 00												

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^a No return received; new agent.

1-2 EDOUARD VII, A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1900.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Superintendency—																
Six Nations.....	2,283	29,466	2,507	59,150	218	4,330	968	49,088	886	2,252	465	7,198	231	230	401	400
Parry Sound Superintendency.....	200	2,000	480	850	40	1,000	75	350	90	460	100	1,000	10	100	5	65
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.....	270	4,789	485	9,503	475	9,827	475	2,000	90	1,350	100	1,000	10	100	5	100
Wapole Island Agency.....	280	6,077	554	15,379	34	918	162	6,822	13	392	7	7	7	234	7	234
Sarnia.....	613	9,452	508	14,664	38	866	299	15,345	31	438	8	250	36	533	36	533
Oranoc.....	240	2,000	160	3,500	4	100	90	4,500	7	50	7	60	16	200	16	200
Manitowaning.....	2364	4,997	280	9,402	13	237	614	1,345	3524	7,671	64	64	7	64	64	211
Gore Bay.....	114	1,121	182	2,222	8	90	19	1,537	205	2,484	61	61	61	1024	61	1024
Thessalon.....			47	948			18	646	38	740						
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	18	360	45	1,680			2	80	3	140						8
Port Arthur.....	1	15	5	85			2	120	2	20	2	40			4	5
Golden Lake.....	446	6,316	1,259	27,488	865	16,567	197	6,172	75	496	165	1,937	41	75	141	215
Tyendinaga.....	76	1,010	86	2,580			3	70	20	360			5		1	20
Lake Simcoe.....	75	1,200	124	3,201	5	200	50	1,500	80	1,500					4	80
Cape Croker.....	40	600	150	2,000			30	600	135	1,500	101	1,396	10	130	2	30
Saugeen.....	118	2,043	146	3,315	2	40	44	238	134	2,440	101	1,396	10	130	2	30
Alnwick.....	30	500	63	1,534			1	20	13	260					4	15
Mud Lake.....	87	1,580	46	980			20	515	76	620					3	68
Rama.....	30	500	240	9,200	4	150	20	515	76	620					3	68
Christian Island.....	30	500	240	9,200	4	150	20	515	76	620					3	68
Souquet.....	51	492	47	1,338			70	500	35	1,400	3	25			10	100
Indians of Christian Island heard residing on Manitoulin Island.....	2	35	5	180			2	15	3	60					4	15
Res. Village Agency.....																

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Savanne	5	150	24	2,539 $\frac{1}{2}$	100,975	1,734 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,281	836	11,596	812	1,036	180	2,903 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	5,250 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,133	7,534	186,763	1,231	24,578	2,539 $\frac{1}{2}$	836	11,596	812	1,036	180	2,903 $\frac{1}{2}$
QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	52	549	471	6,210	14	201	13	230		34	497	104	186
Caughnawaga Agency	12	240	760	18,000	40	1,060	10	200		76	1,500	10	250
St. Regis	80	1,150	465	12,500	29	590	50	960	4	80	25,700	9	250
Viger													
St. Francis			62	931			24	11		3	19	72	264
Lake St. John	50	400	300	3,500	20	205	40	395		58	1,050		
Maria	5	80	35	806						3	40		
Restigouche	11	215	156	4,390	84	245	6	132		18	552	1	20
River Desert	9	120	117	2,300			10	170		15	300	1	25
Jeune Lorette			14	350			14	12		1	10	14	20
Becancour	14	35	20	322	5	15	not given	12		5	25		9
Temiscaming	32	216	384	800			14	180					
Bersimie													
Total	224	3,006	2,428 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,103	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,246	146	2,332	4	80	287	41	788 $\frac{1}{2}$

* No return received ; new agent.
 + Garden plots.

1-2 EDWARD VII. A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1900—Continued.

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.										NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for the first time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Tons.	Tons.					
Grand River Superintendency—															
Six Nations	308	25,461	12½	1,923	18	2,607	124	4,162	2,867	29	2,440	66			
Perry Sound Superintendency		5,150		65		300		18	337				50	25	
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	60	2,400	2	100	5	200	5	200	300	700	300	140	50	90	70
Walpole Island Agency	262	6,714				526	360	1,500	152	12	1,500	44	31	31	26
Sarnia	109	6,036			6	320		1,983	544	11	508	15			21½
Caradoc	107	12,395	6	906	9	1,130	10	2,000	685		957	30			
Moravian	25	2,000					4		200		300	17	17	17	
Manitowaning	328	16,414	2½	124	23	1,709			2,074	23½	10	57½	24	24	24
Gore Bay	228	6,161	2½	54½	94	424			212½	67	168				
Thessalon	87	5,529			2	150			79		8				
*Sault Ste. Marie															
Port Arthur	80	18,800	½	90	8½	2,350	2	500	222	35		23½	12½	11	13
Golden Lake	7	645				50			16	30	4				
Tyendinaga	1302	8,112	1	315	1½	300	2	648	828	50	906				
Lake Simcoe	15	1,400				1,000	2	500	40	20	15	15	15	15	15
Cape Croker	40	1,200	2	80	3	500			200	50	1	15	30	15	15
Saugwen	60	3,000	½	50	5	700	10	300	169	5	100	15	30	15	15
Alnwick	24½	2,175	Grdms	10	13½	1,965			163		25	50		30	30
Mud Lake	10	500				250			32		20	10	4	10	4
Rice Lake	10	400				400	1	200	50	18	10				
Itasca	35	3,200	4	600	5	700	2	10	125	25	50	52		52	52
Christian Island	40	2,200	10	160	5	100		20	25						
St. Mary's	4½	2,200													
Indian of Christian Island															
Indian of Christian Island															
Indian of Christian Island															

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Rat Portage Agency	1,765	43½	300	75	10,779	9,620	1,352	7,687	552	228½	353	298½
Conclinchig	84					17	56					
Savanne	35½						49½					
Total	2,251	135,678	43½	15,281	162½	10,779	1,352	7,687	552	228½	353	298½
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	111	4,961		6½								10
Ouaghuawaga	200	6,000		20								50
St. Regis	125	7,000	1	250	6	500	200	590		7	7	25
Viger												
St. Francis	47½	2,164										
Lake St. John	200	5,000										
Maria	10	1,200										
Restigouche	43	4,327	1½	52								
River Desert	29	2,200										
Jeanne Lorette	4	300		34	1	20	25	100	8	6	3	3
Beaucour	32	125		4	4	260	104	136	25	20	30	11
Temiscaming	18	1,404		2	1½	60	32					
Bersimis	14	666		90			47	29½	11	4	4	2
Total	804½	35,347	9½	300	12½	840	386	1,427½	167	42	125	131

* No return received; new agent.

† Also 212½ bushels planted in small plots.

‡ Sugar beets.

§ Tons harvested.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										INCREASE IN VALUE.						
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Cheating, Cultivating, and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
ONTARIO.																	
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations															\$ 000 00	\$ 300 00	\$ 300 00
Perry Sound Superintendency															900 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency															375 00	1,000 00	1,975 00
Walpole Island Agency															900 00	1,100 00	1,100 00
Sarnia																440 00	440 00
Carleton Place																275 00	275 00
Moravian																400 00	400 00
Manitowaning																250 00	250 00
Gore Bay																654 00	1,704 00
Thessalon																1,840 00	1,840 00
Sault Ste. Marie																4,000 00	4,175 00
Port Arthur																2,000 00	2,000 00
Golden Lake																225 00	225 00
Tyendinaga																450 00	450 00
Lake Simcoe																2,000 00	2,000 00
Cape Croker																2,000 00	2,000 00
Saugen																2,000 00	2,000 00
Alnwick																4,000 00	4,000 00
Mud Lake																2,000 00	2,000 00
Rice Lake																1,000 00	1,000 00
Starna																1,000 00	1,000 00
Christian Island																4,000 00	4,000 00
St. George																4,000 00	4,000 00
Indian Band residing on Manitoulin Isld.																10,000 00	10,000 00
Rail. Forage Agency																10,000 00	10,000 00
Contributing																10,000 00	10,000 00
Reservant																10,000 00	10,000 00
Total																10,000 00	10,000 00

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Quebec.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	4	2	4	4	1	1	1	200 00	1,822 25	2,022 25		
Caughnawaga	8	3	2	2	2	2	2	250 00	2,720 00	2,970 00		
St. Regis	4	4	2	4	1	1	2	200 00	3,260 00	3,460 00		
Viger								75 00		75 00		
St. Francis	3	4		2	3	2	2	1,985 00	1,850 00	3,835 00		
Lake St. John	1	2		2	1	1	1	100 00	400 00	500 00		
Maria	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	160 00	300 00	460 00		
Restigouche		2	2	1	2	2	2	1,157 00	490 00	1,647 00		
River Desert		2	2						900 00	900 00		
Jeune Lorette	2								35 00	35 00		
Beaucour		2				1		180 00	125 00	305 00		
Teniscouing	5								135 00	135 00		
Bersimis												
Total	31	2	19	6	11	12	8	4,307 00	12,037 25	16,344 25		

* No return received ; new agent.

† Value not given.

1-2 EDWARD VII, A 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—(Continued).
SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED, FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED, IN THESE COLUMNS.				Earned by Other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.	
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.	\$	cts.			
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations.	91,815 00	139,374 00	7,380 50	3,500 00	6,450 00	3,500 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	238,570 10	
Perry Sound Superintendency.	7,439 00	17,600 00	1,200 00	100 00	800 00	1,000 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	38,289 00	
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency.	10,625 00	2,600 00	1,200 00	2,185 00	472 00	16,374 00	1,950 00	1,950 00	16,425 00	
Walpole Island Agency	21,121 00	5,500 00	1,248 00	2,258 00	20 00	2,099 00	2,099 00	2,099 00	27,110 00	
Sarnia	16,760 00	4,725 00	1,248 00	105 00	175 75	9,451 80	1,950 00	1,950 00	73,835 77	
Caradoc	29,365 00	30,562 00	4,156 32	600 00	750 00	12,500 00	12,500 00	12,500 00	12,079 00	
Moravian	6,305 00	2,400 00	74 00	19,610 00	50,250 00	4,250 00	4,250 00	4,250 00	142,806 00	
Manitowaning	28,471 00	23,125 00	1,850 00	25 00	25 00	1,350 00	1,350 00	1,350 00	40,216 15	
Gore Bay	7,421 15	28,495 00	900 00	11,300 00	27,050 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	22,013 00	
Thessalon	3,844 00	12,565 00	900 00	370 00	447 00	817 00	817 00	817 00	65,908 00	
*Sault Ste. Marie	11,708 00	12,700 00	4,894 85	982 00	197 13	3,402 61	3,402 61	3,402 61	4,846 00	
Port Arthur	789 00	8,500 00	160 00	4,000 00	300 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	76,060 82	
Golden Lake	50,206 21	1,925 00	160 00	100 00	200 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,063 50	
Tyendinaga	2,583 50	2,000 00	15 00	283 00	169 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	16,550 00	
Lake Simcoe	7,260 00	9,000 00	1,655 11	300 00	650 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	23,030 00	
Cape Croker	4,315 00	4,923 00	1,660 00	200 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	14,960 83	
Saugeen	7,924 72	4,923 00	1,660 00	350 00	200 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	7,310 00	
Alnwick	2,850 00	1,000 00	929 74	300 00	200 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	4,179 76	
Mud Lake	1,500 00	400 00	929 74	800 00	800 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	11,251 00	
Rice Lake	5,951 00	4,000 00	132 25	104 00	148 00	105 00	105 00	105 00	12,540 00	
Rama	3,940 00	2,000 00	180 00	500 00	1,000 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	1,784 05	
Christian Island	1,109 80	125 00	180 00	4,020 00	0,039 94	2,891 00	2,891 00	2,891 00	2,891 00	
Saugeen	340 00	8,235 00	180 00	4,020 00	0,039 94	2,891 00	2,891 00	2,891 00	28,937 44	
Indians of Christian Island Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	2,077 00	8,235 00	4,300 00	4,300 00	7,039 94	7,039 94	7,039 94	7,039 94	24,417 00	
Rat Portage Agency	2,000 00	8,385 00	25,841 00	3,060 00	26,321 77	2,891 00	2,891 00	2,891 00	30,017 27	
Coochiching	2,000 00	8,385 00	25,841 00	3,060 00	26,321 77	2,891 00	2,891 00	2,891 00	30,017 27	
Severson	2,000 00	8,385 00	25,841 00	3,060 00	26,321 77	2,891 00	2,891 00	2,891 00	30,017 27	
Total.	383,671 04	350,512 00	25,841 00	61,201 00	130,013 01	909,726 41	909,726 41	909,726 41	1,005,087 00	

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Lake of Two Mountains Agency	8,635 70	11,703 00	850 00	74 00	1,175 50	6,884 55	29,323 75
Caughnawaga	27,235 60	71,315 00	780 00	3,800 00	4,500 00	2,625 00	101,865 50
St. Regis	21,227 00	25,800 00	147 85	174 00	880 00	15,500 00	70,974 85
Viger	.....	2,455 00	243 23	95 00	900 00	3,055 00	6,807 23
St. Francis	1,672 30	1,035 00	225 00	500 00	23,000 00	24,832 00	28,759 30
Lake St. John	6,720 50	4,000 00	.....	300 00	200 00	1,000 00	35,220 50
Maria	1,550 00	2,500 00	.....	150 00	200 00	1,200 00	5,750 00
Restigouche	15,530 00	12,000 00	25 00	60 00	3,260 00	1,335 00	28,240 00
River Desert	3,018 00	5,810 00	200 00	75 00	500 00	11,352 00	23,700 00
Jeune Lorette	1,000 00	5,000 00	.....	25 00	50 00	15,000 00	21,575 00
Beausacour	350 00	2,000 00	.....	180 50	1,045 00	325 00	2,750 00
Teniscaming	1,988 30	5,474 00	10 00	1,988 00	66,027 00	1,430 00	10,188 80
Bersimis	581 50	1,070 00	.....	.....	.....	1,208 00	70,884 50
Total	88,508 80	150,162 00	2,481 08	7,440 50	101,738 50	85,746 55	437,077 43

* No return received ; new agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.				Earned by Other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.	
				Earned by Fishing.		Earned by Hunting.				
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations.	91,815 60	139,374 00	7,380 50	3,500 00	6,450 00	3,300 00	238,570 10			
Perry Sound Superintendency.	7,439 00	17,600 00	1,300 00	100 00	800 00	1,200 00	38,289 00			
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency.	10,625 00	2,500 00	1,300 00	2,195 00	472 00	16,374 00	16,425 00			
Walpole Island Agency	21,121 00	5,500 00	1,248 00	2,238 00	20 00	27,110 00	45,682 00			
"	16,760 00	4,725 00	1,248 00	2,238 00	20 00	27,110 00	27,110 00			
Sarnia	29,365 00	30,562 00	4,156 22	105 00	175 75	9,451 80	73,835 77			
Caradoc	29,365 00	30,562 00	4,156 22	105 00	175 75	9,451 80	73,835 77			
Moravian	6,305 00	2,400 00	74 00	600 00	750 00	1,950 00	12,079 00			
Manitowaning	26,471 00	23,125 00	1,850 00	19,610 00	59,250 00	12,500 00	142,806 00			
Gore Bay	7,421 15	28,495 00	300 00	25 00	25 00	4,250 00	40,216 15			
Thessalon	3,844 00	12,555 00	300 00	1,359 00	2,420 00	1,525 00	22,013 00			
*Sault Ste. Marie	11,708 00	12,700 00	300 00	11,300 00	27,050 00	3,200 00	65,968 00			
Port Arthur	789 00	2,733 00	447 00	370 00	197 15	3,402 61	4,846 00			
Golden Lake	59,296 21	8,500 00	4,894 86	370 00	197 15	3,402 61	76,660 82			
Tyendinaga	2,553 50	1,925 00	100 00	932 00	43 00	1,860 00	7,563 50			
Lake Simcoe	7,250 00	2,000 00	16 00	4,000 00	300 00	3,000 00	16,560 00			
Cape Croker	4,315 00	9,000 00	16 00	100 00	200 00	10,000 00	23,630 00			
Saugeen	7,524 72	4,923 00	1,655 11	283 00	169 00	626 00	14,980 83			
Alnwick	2,350 00	1,000 00	1,660 00	300 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	7,310 00			
Mud Lake	1,500 00	400 00	929 76	300 00	650 00	500 00	4,179 76			
Rice Lake	5,951 00	4,000 00	300 00	300 00	200 00	750 00	11,251 00			
Rama	3,940 00	2,000 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	5,600 00	12,540 00			
Christian Island	1,169 80	125 00	182 25	104 00	148 00	165 00	1,784 05			
Seaugog	340 00	500 00	186 00	500 00	1,000 00	300 00	2,826 00			
Indians of Christian Island Band residing on Manitowlin Island.	2,077 50	8,235 00	186 00	4,020 00	9,039 94	5,100 00	28,537 44			
Rat Portage Agency	2,077 50	8,235 00	186 00	4,020 00	9,039 94	5,100 00	28,537 44			
Couchiching	2,000 50	8,385 00	3,940 00	3,940 00	20,321 77	2,530 00	35,017 27			
Marvane	2,000 50	8,385 00	3,940 00	3,940 00	20,321 77	2,530 00	35,017 27			
Total.	538,673 08	839,512 00	25,841 00	61,201 00	130,014 01	146,720 41	965,087 00			

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Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	8,635 70	11,703 00	850 00	74 00	1,176 50	6,884 55	29,323 75
Caughnawaga	27,235 50	71,315 00	790 00			2,625 00	101,985 50
St. Regis	21,227 00	25,800 00	147 85	3,800 00	4,500 00	15,500 00	70,374 85
Viger		2,455 00	243 23	174 00		3,065 00	6,807 23
St. Francois	1,672 30	1,035 00	225 00	95 00	23,000 00	24,832 00	28,759 30
Lake St. John	6,720 50	4,000 00		500 00		1,000 00	35,220 50
Maris	1,550 00	2,500 00		300 00	200 00	1,200 00	5,750 00
Restigouche	15,530 00	12,000 00	25 00	150 00	200 00	1,335 00	23,240 00
River Desert	3,018 00	5,810 00	200 00	60 00	3,260 00	11,352 00	23,700 00
Jeune Lorette	1,000 00	5,000 00		75 00	500 00	15,000 00	21,575 00
Becancour	350 00	2,000 00		25 00	50 00	325 00	2,750 00
Teniscaming	1,988 30	5,474 00	10 00	189 50	1,045 00	1,450 00	10,136 80
Bersimis	581 50	1,070 00		1,998 00	66,027 00	1,208 00	70,884 50
Total	89,508 80	150,162 00	2,461 08	7,440 50	101,738 50	85,746 55	437,077 43

* No return received ; new agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	LAND.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.				
	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, includ- ing made pastur- age.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Bldgs.	Other Buildings.	Fences.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Richibucto Superintendency	2,115	980	6	1	3		6		830			138	11
Fredericton "	178	488½	2		3		3		324½			104	
Total	2,293	1,378½	8	1	6		9		1,154½			242	11
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	304	260	1		1		2		303			43	
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Annapolis County		10½										6	
Shelburne "	200	48	1		1	1			18			2	
Digby "	10	4							800			26	
Yarmouth "	4	4							20			11	
King's "	200	200							100			10	
Queen's "	36	16			1				55			10	
Halifax "	212	88			1		3		40			14	
Hants "	132	132	1						30			14	
Colchester "	214	61							47			53	
Cumberland "	104	15							280			25	
Pictou "	34	180							141			10	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	500	100							141			10	
Halifax County	110	110							141			10	

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Victoria	190	60	160	..	11	2
Cape Breton	1,700	1,700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,700	..	17	2
Lunenburg	300	400	450	..	13	1
Total	3,884½	3,631½	7	9	1	2	1	1	1	3,980	..	269	17
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Cowichan Agency	5,527	2,963	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	5,181	..	539	10
West Coast "	360	62	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	328	..
Kwakwaka Agency	309	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	79	2
Lower Fraser	8,401	3,723	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	4,753	..	761	62
Williams Lake	59,807½	1,610½	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,141	..	4	422
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	290,699	7,660	34	5	..	..	..	..	..	47,812	..	114	886
Kootenay Agency	38,846	895	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	..	7	128
Northwest Coast Agency	38,488	185	18	7	18	6	22	1	..	141	..	773	13
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	17,701½	365	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	484	..	287	468
Total	357,149	17,482½	123	17	30	6	23	..	..	81,491	..	2,882	1,981
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboye Agency	47,355	334	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	2,559½	..	7	307
Portage la Prairie Agency	26,248	592	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	2,710	..	..	39
Manitowapah Agency	33,533	242	6	3	9	7	13	..	..	243	..	..	197
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	200	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Beane River Agency	16,889½	286½	7	1	9	286	..	1	388
The Pas	16,390½	59½	..	1	4	..	8	65	182
Total	140,556	1,517	14	6	32	7	24	5,875½	..	8	1,070

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribb.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
Richibucto Superintendency	64	56	43		41	39		41	2	
Fredericton	12	17	86	2	16	27		6	6	
Total.	76	73	79	2	57	66		47	8	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	3	27	23		23	6	3	41	6	
NOVA SCOTIA.										
Annapolis County	6									
Shelburne	4	4				3				
Digby	5	5			8	2				
Yarmouth			4		1	1				
King's	3	2	1		2	1				
Queen's	2	2				3				
Halifax	12	6	2							
Hants	2	7	1		7					
Colchester		1								
Cumberland	8	4	4		3	1				
Pictou	4	5								
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.	10	15					0		1	
Richmond County	10	8							2	
Inverness	2	9			1	2				
Victoria	6	7								
Cape Breton	3	13				4				
Lunenburg		10				17				
Total	72	94	12		17	17	6		8	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
REALTY OF INDIANS—Concluded.

Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribb.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
Richibucto Superintendency	64	56	43		41	38		41	2	
Fredericton	12	17	36	2	16	27		6	6	
Total.	76	73	79	2	57	66		47	8	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	3	27	23		23	6	3	41	6	
NOVA SCOTIA.										
Annapolis County	6									
Shelburne		4								
Digby	5	5			3	2				
Yarmouth			4		1					
King's	3	2	1		2	1				
Queen's	2	2				3				
Halifax	12	6	2							
Halifax	2	7	1		7					
Hants		1								
Colchester	8	4	4		3	1				
Cumberland	4	6								
Pictou	10	10					6			
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.	10	8			1	1			1	
Richmond County	2	9				3			3	
Inverness	6	7								
Victoria	2	15				4				
Cape Breton		10								
Luttrellburg			12		17	17				
Total	72	104								

1-2 EDOUARD VII, A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Richibucto Superintendency	26	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	392	26	1	24	4
Fredericton "	31	43	...	17	5	1	...	7	2	...	...	240	30	...	31	23
Total	56	62	...	17	5	2	...	7	2	...	...	632	56	1	55	27
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	8	12	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	111	4	5	12	3
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Shelburne "	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Digby "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's "	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
Queen's "	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	1
Halifax "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	1	...
Hants "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	...	...	6
Colchester "	2	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...
Cumberland "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	3
Pictou "	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	1	8	1	4	4
Richmond County	1	36	1	1	2	4
Inverness "	130	2	1	1	4
Victoria "	1	4	...	2	1	3	110	...	4	4	3

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	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	50	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Lanenburg	26	16	7	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	499	24	23	43	21	43	21	21
Total	26	16	7	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	499	24	23	43	21	43	21	21
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Cowichan Agency	140	81	1	1	2	24	9	17	7	7	4,070	151	1	2	6	4	6	4	4
West Coast "	1	1	1	1	2	24	9	17	7	7	4,070	151	1	2	6	4	6	4	4
Kwakwaka	111	94	1	1	2	22	4	2	2	2	530	94	6	6	9	11	9	11	11
Lower Fraser	143	72	3	3	79	46	3	29	14	14	1,978	74	1	1	140	11	140	11	11
Williams Lake Agency	511	341	3	3	260	109	16	77	26	26	1,814	201	1	1	316	69	316	69	69
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	75	23	9	9	21	21	4	15	2	2	136	41	1	1	48	1	48	1	1
Kootenay Agency .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Coast Agency .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,931	571	10	10	519	89	519	89	89
Total	982	612	4	15	341	222	36	140	42	15	118	571	10	10	519	89	519	89	89
MANITOBA.																			
Claudebore Agency	85	66	5	5	.....	88	6	70	.....	.....	3	880	74	5	93	39	93	39	39
Portage la Prairie Agency	24	19	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	11	1	.....	4	64	21	28	19	28	19	28	28
Manitowapah	28	22	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	28	.....	.....	8	436	34	42	37	80	42	37	80
Rat Portage	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Berens River	48	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,108	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
The Pas	12	14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	316	2	2	1	.....	2	1	.....
Total	198	151	5	5	.....	135	6	112	1	.....	28	2,806	132	80	150	147	80	150	147

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.— <i>Con.</i>		Value of Implements and Vehicles.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										Page.		
	Dismounted Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.		Horses.	Cattle.					Other Stock.						
			\$ cts.	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Cows, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Richibucto Superintendency	1	14	2,090 00	15	11	5		11	4	42	66	7	5	7	14	23
Fredericton		2	3,050 00	18	12					23	47		6	7		82
Total	1	16	5,140 00	33	23	5		11	4	64	113	7	5	7	14	105
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.			620 00	7	4	2			2	13	30	2	4			3
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County.			33 00					2		2	3					
Shelburne			50 00							1	1					
Digby			20 00													
Yarmouth	1		50 00	1	1	1			2	2	2	2	5			1
King's			45 00	1				4	4	6	4	10				4
Queen's			40 00							4	4					4
Halifax	6		1,800 00	2	2	1	1		4	4	4	20			6	10
Hants			3 50									1				8
Colchester			250 00	1	3					2	2					3
Cumberland	1		400 00	8	2			1	4	6	3	13				3
Pictou			135 00	1	1											3
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties			114 00	1	2											3
Richmond County	3		135 00	5	3				3	19	16					3
Victoria			135 00	1	1											3

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Cape Breton "	500 00	3	7	2	4	20	21	25	24	12	6
Lunenburg "	150 00	3	1	6	18	14	36	18	30
Total.....	4,184 70	19	25	2	4	11	46	118	133	81	35
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Cowichan Agency.....	18,810 00	155	174	92	20	41	58	337	270	943	528	.....	4
West Coast ".....	870 00	12	13	7	9	.....	3	46	45	.....	.....	.....	2
Kwakwakaith Agency.....	310 00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Lower Fraser ".....	13,837 00	282	283	113	45	72	88	702	478	307	481	.....	255
Williams Lake ".....	19,126 25	1,148	539	488	18	.....	136	336	234	.....	47	.....	1,896
Karrikoops-Okanagan Agency.....	50,627 00	2,994	3,241	3,188	46	.....	162	808	1,184	17	21	.....	61
Kootenay Agency.....	9,014 00	875	745	795	30	.....	62	585	600	.....	31	.....	277
Kootenay Coast Agency.....	5,330 00	20	30	24	12	8	28	40	29	4	5	.....	661
Northwest Coast Agency.....	1,865 00	408	53	5	21	.....	28	248	115	.....	2	.....	22
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	119,889 00	5,908	5,080	4,682	201	121	565	3,198	2,958	1,271	1,035	100	585
MANITOBA.													
Claudeboye Agency.....	11,100 00	120	92	21	4	153	28	217	198	10	.....	.....	55
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	3,880 00	82	74	41	4	29	14	42	34	.....	.....	.....	9
Manitowapah ".....	4,530 00	119	81	66	16	45	102	366	468	4	2	7	15
Rat Portage ".....	21 50	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berens River ".....	1,709 00	6	9	2	22	83	47	133	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pas ".....	875 00	12	11	9	10	16	13	94	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22,015 50	341	269	139	56	326	204	812	846	14	.....	2	79

1-2 EDWARD VII, A 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Con.			Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.						
	Poultry.				Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rides.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.			Tents.	Value of.	Value of.			
	Turkeys.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.																
New Brunswick.																			
Richibucto Superintendency			100	2,945 00	46	32	50							153	215	151		8,000 00	68,435 00
Fredericton "	11		520	3,400 00	4	4	102	55	46	3	416	26		46	3	416	26	6,955 00	70,298 50
Total	11		620	6,345 00	46	36	152	55	199	218	567	26		199	218	567	26	14,955 00	138,733 50
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	3	1	166	1,505 00	2	26	1							13	5	19		520 00	40,435 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																			
Annapolis County.		2	6	80 00			7	4	10	8	16			10	8	16		220 00	1,808 30
Shelburne "		4	30	80 00	3		2	2	8					8				150 00	1,780 00
Digby "			10	36 00			10	3	6					6		20	3	324 00	4,297 00
Yarmouth "							6	7	2					2		10	4	108 00	304 00
King's "			10	180 00	1	1	1		20					20		10	2	150 00	2,450 00
Queen's "				287 00			6	4	6	5	1			6	5	10	2	135 00	2,133 00
Halifax "			15	75 00	1	2	1		6	1	100			6	1	1	2	100 00	315 00
Hants "			30	1,575 00	1	2	1		15					15		100		1,500 00	24,970 00
Colchester "			35	44 00					3	12	20	1		3		20	1	85 00	1,919 50
Cumberland "			40	250 00		1	4		9					20		50		180 00	3,830 00
Pictou "				250 00		3			6	3				6	3			100 00	7,300 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.			50	820 00	1	8			25					25		5		1,200 00	7,145 00
Richmond County			55	545 00	7	11			10					10		12		180 00	23,001 00
Inverness "			55	545 00	7	11			15					15		75		205 00	15,047 00

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Victoria	100	500 00	1	13	3	7	11	1	80	400 00	500 00	11,990 00
Cape Breton	25	700 00	2	3	4	2	10	1	111 00	300 00	13,323 00
Lunenburg	.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	17	175 00	175 00	4,968 00
Total	466	6,528 00	16	57	44	68	189	28	436	4,863 00	8,436 00	126,549 70
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Cowichan Agency	222	485	.....	.....	443	347	297	53	18	25,800 00	31,625 00	819,634 00
West Coast Agency	12	598	.....	11	1,346	85	425	81	218	35,896 00	34,700 00	192,224 00
Kwakiwiltz "	.....	301	15	19	480	117	193	109	1,037	13,444 00	52,300 00	118,508 00
Lower Fraser "	20	977	.....	157	464	428	457	151	1,237	48,874 00	58,766 00	1,132,875 00
Williams Lake Agency	3	2,809	.....	17	93	407	129	156	1,240	12,266 00	13,939 00	356,816 25
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	18	2,412	4	48	146	685	277	470	1,526	21,221 00	45,750 00	2,046,721 80
Kootenay Agency	10	205	.....	.....	40	147	23	.....	107	3,372 00	2,750 00	258,419 50
Northwest Coast Agency	.....	1,543	262	293	1,521	1,156	353	287	6,050	104,950 00	92,900 00	739,077 00
Bahine and Upper Skeena River Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	810	334	88	2,385	46,405 00	17,505 00	261,187 00
Total	13	1,508	581	545	4,880	3,591	2,488	1,395	13,818	307,206 00	350,236 00	5,926,161 00
MANITOBA.												
Glandelwe Agency	.....	.....	20	268	49	24	222	1,330	2,029	18,000 00	11,700 00	405,151 90
Portage la Prairie Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11	28	14	475	1,150 00	900 00	193,613 00
Manitowish Agency	137	15	22	69	100	22	167	378	2,145	8,460 00	5,350 00	169,646 00
Rat Portage	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	4	6	30	232 00	100 00	5,421 50
Berens River	86	.....	11	293	355	33	365	1,417	2,267	27,542 00	19,419 00	133,784 10
The Pas	10	.....	.....	16	224	18	201	515	2,217	6,140 00	2,875 00	91,417 00
Total	1,213	80,568 00	54	646	762	108	987	3,460	9,162	56,524 00	40,094 00	999,032 50

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1-2 EDWARD VI, A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1900.

(GRAIN, ROOTS AND FEEDER.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Peas.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	42	620	210	4,540									12	285		
	14	40	106	2,545					34	64			40	1,145	54	79
	434	660	318	7,085					34	64			52	1,430	54	79
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	21	325	50	1,460			1	10						10		6
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County																
Shelburne "			14	+												7
Digby "			14	35				3							1	3
Yarmouth "																
King's "			2	60											1	40
Queen's "			1	25												
Halifax "																
Hants "			22	440											14	50
Colchester "			24	23												
Cumberland "			2	40												
Pictou "			7													10
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.			20	40												1
Richmond County.	1	10														
Inverness Victoria			6	70			3	90								

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Cape D'Or	1	69	43	871	1	25	34	93	7	24	60	162	16	34
Lunenburg	1	871	71	871	1	25	34	93	7	24	60	162	16	1144
Total	14	10	475	17,055	1	25	34	93	7	24	60	162	16	1144
BRITISH COLUMBIA.														
Cowichan Agency.	29	550	475	17,055					33	680				
West Coast "														
Kwakwaka "														
Lower Fraser "	106	4,140	4594	34,590	4	125	224	1,130	186	7,080			204	656
Williams Lake Agency.	249	4,488	377	20,560	28	835	2	70	323	744			43	131
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.	1,684	28,170	1,501	26,459	164	394	94	80	1224	2,412			82	2,287
Kootenay "	48	810	586	8,700										
Northwest Coast "														
Babine & Upper Skeena River Agency			21	+	6	+								
Total	2,086	38,158	8,4284	107,364	544	984	384	1,270	4744	10,916			107	3,044
MANITOBA.														
Glandeboye Agency.	59	885	854	1,810	72	1,440	5	150					4	100
Portage la Prairie Agency.	436	1,950	78	967	34	400	14	45						
Manitowish "			4	2	14	4								
Rat Portage "														
Bereau River "					30	120								
The Pas "														
Total	495	2,835	1674	2,769	1374	1,964	8	200					4	100

*Not given.

†Cut and used for fodder.

1-2 EDWARD VII. A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1900—Continued.

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.										NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for the first time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Richibucto Superintendency.....	194	8,926			3	160				202	17	4	4	4	4
Fredericton ".....	552	3,182			6	560		62		155	5	1			
Total	2496	12,067			8	710		62		357	22	5	4	4	4
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.															
Prince Edward Island Superintendency....	154	1,663								33	26	4	4	4	4
NOVA SCOTIA.															
Annapolis County.....	2	100								6					
Shelburne ".....	4	170								54					
Digby ".....	34	240				12		1		16					
Yarmouth ".....															
King's ".....	6	700									10	10	2	2	20
Queen's ".....	34	320									10	6	6	3	10
Halifax ".....	2	1,000				250		1		100	70	2	2	3	1
Hants ".....	10	177				100				4	4			1	1
Colchester ".....	24	600								4	4			1	1
Comberland ".....	6	200								4	4			1	1
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.	4	200								4	4			1	1
Antigonish County.....	4	200								4	4			1	1
Antigonish County.....	4	200								4	4			1	1

1-2 EDWARD VII, A 1892

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.												INCREASE IN VALUE.				
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cobs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
Richibucto Superintendency.....	4			1	4	3	2			1			2		200 00	2,652 00	2,752 00
Fredericton ".....	3														16 00	520 00	535 00
Total	7			1	4	3	2			3			3		215 00	3,072 00	3,297 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																	
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.....	2				1	1	1						3		70 00	250 00	320 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																	
Annapolis County.....	6				6	1			1							800 00	800 00
Shelburne ".....																	
Digby ".....																	
Yarmouth ".....	3				1										100 00	110 00	210 00
King's ".....															100 00		100 00
Queen's ".....										1					10 00	25 00	35 00
Halifax ".....																	
Hants ".....	3			1					1						300 00	200 00	1,160 00
Colchester ".....																	
Cumberland ".....					3											100 00	100 00
Pictou ".....	1				3										100 00	100 00	200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.....	1				3										20 00	100 00	120 00
St. John's County.....	1			1	3										100 00	200 00	400 00
Halifax ".....	1														100 00	200 00	100 00
Chatham ".....	1														100 00	120 00	120 00
St. John's ".....	1														100 00	120 00	120 00
Total	17			1	1	1	1		1						800 00	200 00	1,160 00

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Lunenburg "	1	36	5	16	19					1						75 00	100 00	17 00
Total		36	5	16	19					2	2					1,625 00	2,080 00	3,555 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Cowichan Agency																225 00	505 00	500 00
West Coast "	4		1		2	1										550 00	7,050 00	7,600 00
Kwakwaka "	31																1,175 00	1,175 00
Lower Fraser "	9			4													1,775 00	2,385 00
Williams Lake "	7																2,895 00	3,535 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency		16				6											620 00	2,895 00
Kootenay "	11	18	1	14													5,115 00	6,600 00
Northwest Coast	3	4	1	4						3	4	11					1,685 00	11,715 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	12			7						5	4						1,747 50	3,432 50
Total	21	21	13	1		1				8	4	11	12	1		3,365 00	4,025 00	7,390 00
		98	60	19	6	33										12,362 50	29,510 00	41,872 50
MANITOBA.																		
Claudeboye Agency																		
Portage la Prairie Agency	1		4													385 00	600 00	1,585 00
Manitowapah "			7			5										75 00	400 00	525 00
Rat Portage "			18							11		12				40 00	1,335 00	1,375 00
Berens River																		
The Pas	12		8														800 00	800 00
Total	1		47			2				7		1	1			93 00	890 00	983 00
						7				18		13	1			1,273 00	4,075 00	5,348 00

1-2 EDWARD VII, A 192

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by Other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Richibucto Superintendency.....	7,400 00	14,800 00		7,175 00	725 00	5,300 00	38,100 00
Fredericton	5,275 00	25,274 00		451 00	5,325 00	10,050 00	46,875 00
Total	12,675 00	39,874 00		7,626 00	6,050 00	15,350 00	81,475 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.....	1,544 00	280 00		385 00	64 00	15,780 00	18,083 20
NOVA SCOTIA.							
Annapolis County	75 00	700 00		75 00	250 00	300 00	1,400 00
Shelburne	275 00	2,100 00		30 00	855 00	280 00	3,047 70
Digby	325 00	1,000 00		100 00	700 00	500 00	2,625 00
Yarmouth	10 00			1,500 00	1,000 00	1,145 00	3,655 00
King's	485 00	1,800 00		50 00	200 00	1,000 00	3,535 00
Queen's	487 00	800 00		150 00	100 00	1,040 00	2,617 00
Halifax	325 00	1,000 00		150 00	200 00	2,000 00	4,135 00
Hants	2,505 00	400 00		100 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	6,005 00
Colchester	115 00	2,275 00		50 00	400 00	1,410 00	4,350 00
Cumberland	450 00	2,000 00		20 00	300 00	1,000 00	3,750 00
Pictou	500 00	6,000 00		100 00	50 00	5,000 00	11,650 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	700 00	400 00		100 00	100 00	1,000 00	2,200 00
Verulam County	5,275 00	2,100 00	105 00	1,200 00	400 00	5,000 00	13,780 00
Total		24,100 00		4,100 00	4,000 00	24,000 00	52,600 00

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Cape Breton "	2,500 00	378 00	500 00	50 00	2,500 00	5,928 00
Lunenburg "	1,045 00	1,000 00	125 00	50 00	1,050 00	5,270 00
Total	14,062 70	26,067 00	5,645 00	6,383 00	27,645 00	78,777 70
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
Cowichan Agency	28,765 00	28,976 00	53,185 00	4,265 00	3,140 00	113,390 00
West Coast "	676 60	8,970 00	26,800 00	4,350 00	108,549 00	149,345 60
Kwawtewitsh "	227 50	84,250 00	23,710 00	7,900 00	7,400 00	73,487 50
Lower Fraser "	46,178 36	93,250 00	94,060 30	63,283 60	46,947 70	343,004 75
Williams Lake Agency	45,808 26	28,800 00	13,940 00	10,390 00	11,800 00	110,728 26
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	97,496 80	97,700 00	23,150 00	20,950 00	28,600 00	272,856 80
Kootenay "	18,176 00	3,150 00	550 00	3,400 00	700 00	25,976 00
Northwest Coast "	16,945 00	6,935 00	133,410 00	33,750 00	33,780 00	224,826 00
Bellevue and Upper Skeena River Agency	12,337 00	28,686 00	38,405 00	45,560 00	30,345 00	157,332 00
Total	266,567 50	326,695 00	408,240 30	198,843 50	270,211 70	1,470,880 90
MANITOBA.						
Glandeboye Agency	16,650 00	82,500 00	85,000 00	5,600 00	4,300 00	194,060 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	4,560 00	5,700 00	370 00	1,000 00	2,600 00	14,230 00
Manitowapah "	6,443 00	4,568 00	4,180 00	6,480 00	3,097 00	24,768 00
Rat Portage "	50 00	550 00	140 00	275 00	125 00	1,140 00
Berens River "	12,865 00	2,867 25	12,073 00	20,200 00	13,828 00	59,054 00
The Pas "	3,906 75	96,175 25	3,071 75	24,810 00	986 75	36,643 50
Total	44,564 75	96,175 25	104,834 75	58,365 00	24,944 75	328,884 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	LAND.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.				
	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, includ- ing made pastur- age.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.													
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	89,515	502	1	1	3	3	3	...	460	...	...	...	104
Birtle	61,321	3,531	4	4	2	...	...	...	11,847	...	...	8	123
Pelly	47,377	400	4	...	4	3	16	1	187	...	...	...	97
Qu'Appelle	165,094	1,612	2	...	...	...	2	...	1,787	...	...	1	176
Assiniboine	23,494	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	...	48
Crooked Lake	161,092	884	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,670	...	...	...	110
Moore Mountain	58,550	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	...	...	55
Pine Creek	4,832	20	...	1	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	26
Sedalia Lake	72,073	287	...	...	4	...	2	...	1,555	...	...	...	129
Hobbsville	69,600	1,280	...	1	1	...	1	...	1,679	...	...	...	81
Battleford	167,038	1,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,792	...	...	...	183
Onion Lake	102,376	123	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,535	...	...	1	87
Duck Lake	98,496	833	2	...	...	...	...	1	1,485	...	...	...	106
Edmonton	47,798	2,050	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,228	...	...	...	100
Carlton	139,181	787	2	...	7	...	3	...	1,600	...	...	...	67
Starvee	38,900	211	1	...	2	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	45
Blond	349,275	514	...	...	3	...	...	...	660	...	...	1	210
Blackfoot	300,024	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013	...	...	3	116
Pewican	114,416	680	...	1	1	...	1	...	680	...	...	7	94
Stony	45,065	155	1	...	2	1	1,500	117
Total	2,151,987	10,191	17	2	33	4	34	3	32,114	21	2,071

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Concluded.

Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS—Concluded.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Ories.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
Touchwood Hills Agency Tr'ty No. 4..			13		130	2	6		3	
Birtle " " 4..	56	2	82	1	114	4	37	10	5	
Pelly " " 4..	16		50		144		18	6	10	
Qu'Appelle " " 4..			44		164	2		2	1	3
Assiniboine " " 4..			5		31					
Crooked Lakes " " 4..	4		11		87	6	18	108	10	
Moose Mountain " " 4..	54		8		51					
Pine Creek " " 4..			4		9	1	8	15	9	
Saddle Lake " " 6..					119		10	1		
Hobbema " " 6..	20		43		31	5	20	55		
Battleford " " 6..			13		104	31	12	41		
Onion Lake " " 6..					82					
Duck Lake " " 6..			12		125	6	35		5	
Edmonton " " 6..	1		49		58	14	17	7		
Carlton " " 6..	177	2	46		121	3	22	6	11	
Sacree " " 7..			15						3	
Blood " " 7..			70		92			18	2	
Blackfoot " " 7..			24		10			1	1	
Peigan " " 7..			23		21		4	20	2	
Stony " " 7..			35		15			20		
Total.....	328	4	557	1	1,576	74	207	310	65	3

*Includes also stallions, geldings, colts, fillies and foals.

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1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Continued.				Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	
	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cooks and Hens.		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.			Tenaz.	Value of.	Value of.
					\$ cts.								\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.															
Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4.	4.	15		75	34,135 00				56	69	4	1,592	163	3,500 75	3,427 00
Birtle	"	5		861	30,388 00				47	104	9	672	164	2,235 00	7,170 00
Pelly	"	6		86	29,616 00	2	5	1	16	93	61	425	101	2,451 00	3,590 00
Qu'Appelle	"				68,761 00		6	46	29	31	30	195	180	2,584 00	7,400 00
Asiniboine	"			50	4,500 00					25		12	36	270 00	650 00
Crooked Lakes	"				19,549 00				2	24	11	6	107	624 00	1,375 00
Moose Mountain	"				9,885 00				14	23	8	63	38	375 00	1,650 00
Pine Creek	"			10	1,875 00	3	2	8	3	18	45	130	15	350 00	500 00
Saddle Lake	"				26,844 00	1	25	63	11	99	127	546	104	3,241 00	2,435 00
Hobbema	"			25	20,825 00				20	100	110	249	125	1,562 00	1,835 00
Battleford	"			230	59,013 00		5		43	89	27	189	134	3,100 00	6,560 00
Union Lake	"			55	25,289 00				9	88	73	280	146	2,089 00	2,300 00
Duck Lake	"			345	32,669 25		3	8	25	94	30	766	96	2,247 50	11,385 00
Edmonton	"	19	17	228	20,437 20				10	14	75	55	225	780 00	2,100 00
Carlton	"			121	19,468 50		5	108	62	174	90	1,585	184	4,553 50	3,062 00
Sarcee	"			60	10,000 00				15	12		25	43	500 00	1,700 00
Blood	"			60	88,866 00				46	10		40	125	1,425 00	4,200 00
Blackfoot	"				41,978 00		8		65	35	30	12	125	1,578 00	2,000 00
Peigan	"				37,735 00				20	40			96	800 00	2,700 00
Stony	"				27,293 00				125	30	5	200	125	3,401 00	10,000 00
Total.....	24	21	17	2,201	608,733 95	6	60	202	621	1,293	710	7,202	2,183	37,726 75	76,019 00
															7,607,050 10

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1900.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	12	152	95	553	17	12	26	82	1	1						
Birtle " "	1,449	5,155	460½	2,049	64	431	3	35								
Pelly " "			96	587												
Qu'Appelle " "	560	2,610	387	6,541	12	45	1									
Assiniboine " "	200	150	15													
Crooked Lakes " "	525	1,060	115	32												
Moose Mountain " "	320	485	64	30	14											
Fine Creek " "																
Saddle Lake " "	164½	938	89	1,193	1		10									
Hobbema " "		3,685	81	1,504	23	206										
Battleford " "	357½	9,597	188	7,564	18	381										
Onion Lake " "			25	769	50	1,610										
Duck Lake " "	515	3,913	247	2,456	24	193										
Edmonton " "	95	536	209	2,734	23	720										
Carlton " "	304	3,601	110½	2,189	304	603										
Sarcee " "			151	3,028												
Blood " "																
Blackfoot " "			91	2,101												
Peigan " "											15	*				
Stony " "			130													
Total.....	4,800½	31,930	2,554½	36,333	281½	4,359	304	127	8		15					

* Used for fodder.

1-E EDWARD VII, A. 1902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1900—Concluded.

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Concluded.										NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Tons. Cultivated.	Tons. Wild.					
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.															
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No.	15	1,488	24	141	53	426	12	102	3	3,149	180	...	5	5	135
Birdie	463	2,237	64	7	114	273	24	...	3	1,432	242	...	28	54	443
Pelly	25	325	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	2,266	75	...	...	...	...
Qu'Appelle	23	3,686	14	77	144	1,915	44	410	...	4,094	536	...	476	314	209
Assiniboine	15	300	3	...	12	350	2	...	...	1,600	...	...	25	20	35
Crutched Lakes	9	1,025	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	70	...	390
Moosomin	34	96	...	15	...	40	64	75	...	1,020	55	...	...	...	...
Pine Creek	3	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	3	...	3
Saskatchewan	23	2,234	34	57	74	520	24	12	10	2,638	...	...	14	...	...
Saskatchewan	134	1,935	64	42	18	636	54	19	...	3,240	550	...	37	...	...
Batchford	324	4,925	64	400	184	1,605	78	220	10	4,000	350	...	331	141	216
Quinn Lake	114	2,100	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	175	...	15	...	...
Duck Lake	29	1,767	24	61	84	207	19	107	...	3,023	230	...	58	46	52
Edmonton	194	2,601	3	69	6	235	26	35	...	1,840	250	...	77	77	77
Carlton	234	3,036	24	163	44	439	24	159	...	1,867	373	...	89	62	159
Sarcee	44	419	18	29	34	405	5	100	23	470	75	...	15	44	25
Blackfoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,611	...	...	42	44	...
Blackfoot	124	453	14	25	24	60	...	...	...	1,227	...	...	...	...	...
Big Horn	14	1,800	1	200	2	300	...	50	...	450	60	...	35	25	50
Monty	15	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,824	31,280	474	1,204	1,214	8,041	474	1,368	39	39,442	3,141	...	1,320	4,124	1,935

* Not given + (grown in gardens). † Unknown

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribes.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																	
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4				24	1	1	1	1	17	3	13	3	1		625 00	1,475 00	2,140 00
Birtle			1	18	2	3	11		20	6					580 00	2,375 00	2,955 00
Pelly				2			3		6							370 00	370 00
Q'n'Appelle				6			1		8						3,335 00	600 00	3,935 00
Assiniboine							2								100 00	125 00	225 00
"				1			2								385 00	100 00	485 00
Crooked Lakes																	
Moose Mountain									2						15 00	40 00	55 00
Fine Creek				3					17						67 00	380 00	437 00
Saddle Lake				7											150 00	200 00	350 00
Hobbema				10			2		11	31	5	14			1,526 00	1,235 00	2,761 00
Battleford				1											30 00	50 00	80 00
Onion Lake				14					6						232 00	2,230 00	2,512 00
Duck Lake				8			1		5						1,306 00	1,110 00	2,416 00
Edmonton				3	6				4		2				366 00	580 00	916 00
Carlton				4			3		3						300 00	700 00	1,000 00
Sarcee				10			5		6							510 00	510 00
Blood				7			2		6						42 00	158 00	200 00
Blackfoot			7				1									1,400 00	1,400 00
Peigan			7	10			15					20				1,675 00	1,975 00
Stony																	
Total	8	128	10	1	49	2	110	34	20	37	1				9,439 00	15,293 00	24,732 00

1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 192

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Concluded.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.							
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	9,059 50	1,350 00	.....	185 00	16,950 00	1,712 00	29,266 50
Birtle " "	11,909 60	18,825 00	.....	865 00	4,575 00	4,559 85	36,784 45
Pelly " "	5,154 80	3,739 85	.....	3,975 00	9,950 00	5,213 35	29,083 00
Qu'Appelle " "	13,440 00	6,243 00	.....	1,995 00	2,085 00	11,240 80	39,518 86
Assiniboine " "	3,500 00	1,005 00	.....	.....	900 00	2,050 00	7,455 00
Crooked Lake " "	4,556 00	150 00	.....	600 00	.....	2,191 00	10,497 00
Monse Mountain " "	4,570 00	900 00	.....	300 00	1,550 00	4,700 00	12,020 00
Pine Creek " "	360 00	600 00	.....	1,000 00	400 00	.....	2,260 00
Saddle Lake " "	10,255 00	604 50	.....	615 00	2,740 00	3,557 43	17,771 93
Hobbema " "	9,750 00	825 00	.....	850 00	675 00	475 00	13,575 00
Battleford " "	29,356 00	1,510 00	.....	425 00	1,025 00	1,050 00	34,266 00
Onion Lake " "	11,377 00	1,530 00	.....	2,600 00	9,500 00	6,500 00	31,507 00
Beck Lake " "	14,222 52	2,359 75	.....	3,300 00	6,127 50	1,782 74	27,772 55
Estimacoon " "	2,880 00	1,350 00	.....	2,100 00	5,800 00	12,600 00	26,930 00
Carlton " "	12,300 20	2,915 10	2,000 00	9,968 00	43,848 60	1,693 90	70,024 80
Barrow " "	4,980 00	700 00	.....	.....	700 00	3,500 00	9,880 00
Blond " "	15,929 51	4,965 00	658 00	.....	500 00	7,829 24	29,321 75
Blackfoot " "	4,368 00	7,400 00	.....	30 00	.....	9,550 00	21,848 00
Peigan " "	2,520 00	300 00	.....	40 00	.....	9,065 75	9,965 75
Stony " "	1,300 00	3,000 00	.....	300 00	4,000 00	6,840 95	15,440 95
Total	170,566 13	155,008 34	2,658 00	28,426 00	111,894 10	96,787 07	471,779 14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

**INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN
YEARS' PURCHASE (\$50) UNDER SECTION 11
OF THE INDIAN ACT.**

Commutations of Annuity, 1900-01.

Treaty No. 1.

St. Peter's Band—Johanna Matthews, No. 480.
" Mrs. Chas. Bird, *nee* Emma Spence, No. 491.

Treaty No. 2.

Fairford Band—Mrs. Jas. Cook, No. 13.
" Mrs. Albert Partridge, No. 28.
" Henrietta Sinclair, No. 24.
Sandy Bay Band—Mrs. W. O'Neill, No. 94.
" Sarah Spence, No. 80.
" Angelique Hart, No. 99.

Treaty No. 3.

Long Sault Band—Mrs. A. Wheeler, No. 22.

Treaty No. 4.

Cowessess Band—Ellen Silman, No. 164.
" Virgine Peltier, No. 135.
Pasqua's Band—Nancy Johnston, No. 83.
Côté Band—Jessie Simpson, No. 169.

Treaty No. 5.

Blood Vein River Band—Elizabeth Monkman, No. 71.

Treaty No. 6.

Petaquaskey Band—Nanette Wolf, No. 5.
Mistawasis " —Isabel Morrisette, No. 101.
Cumberland " —Mrs. Albert McKay, No. 85.
" " —Lydia Cook, No. 124.
Ermineskin's " —Mrs. Jno. Crandall, No. 1.
Louis Bull's " —Annabella J. Pruden, No. 5.
Chipewyan " —Philomine, No. 59.
" " —Judith T. Harris, No. 44.
" " —Rosalie Berland, No. 76.
Seekaskootch " —Marie Okanasias, No. 122.
" " —Nancy Berland, No. 84.
Weemistikoosahwasias Band—Josephine Patenaude, No. 50.
" " —Isabel Desjarlais, No. 27.
Moosomin Band—Betsey Kennedy, No. 92.
" " —Julia Macdonald, No. 110.
Sweet Grass Band—Mary C. Ouellette, No. 90.

1-2 EDWARD VII, A 1902

RETURN A (1)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1901.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		\$		
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General.		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
James A. Smart.	Deputy Superintendent General.		Holds this office combined with that of Deputy Minister of the Interior.	
John D. McLean.	Chief Clerk and Secretary.	2,250	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1875
Samuel Stewart.	" Assistant Secretary.	1,900	Dec. 30, 1896	July 1, 1875
Duncan C. Scott.	" Accountant.	2,050	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
Reginald Rimmer.	" Law Clerk.	2,000	June 27, 1898	June 27, 1886
William A. Orr.	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch.	1,550	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
Frederick W. Smith.	First Class Clerk.	1,700	Nov. 4, 1889	Oct. —, 1879
John McGirr.	" "	1,750	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1875
Robert G. Dalton.	" "	1,550	Nov. 29, 1893	Sept. 12, 1871
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	" "	1,500	July 1, 1899	June 14, 1884
Henry C. Ross.	Second Class Clerk.	1,400	" 1, 1886	Jan. 10, 1883
Edwin Rochester.	" "	1,400	June 8, 1890	" —, 1882
James J. Campbell.	" "	1,400	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Hiram McKay.	" "	1,250	Sept. 11, 1894	July 9, 1889
Martin Benson.	" "	1,250	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1875
Henry J. Brook.	" "	1,150	July 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1871
Alfred E. Kemp.	" "	1,150	" 1, 1898	Feb. 1, 1884
John D. Sutherland.	" "	1,150	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 11, 1889
John W. Shore.	" "	1,150	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884
Jno. H. Antliff.	" "	1,150	" 1, 1899	July 1, 1886
M. A. Sc., D.T.S.	" "	1,000	" 1, 1900	June 23, 1880
Joseph Delisle.	Junior Second Class Clerk.	1,000	" 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Fannie Yeilding.	" "	1,000	" 1, 1900	Nov. 24, 1883
Caroline Reiffenstein.	" "	1,000	" 1, 1900	July 1, 1886
Louis A. Dorval.	" "	1,000	" 1, 1900	Dec. 31, 1887
Lizzie D. McMeekin.	" "	950	" 1, 1900	June 21, 1888
Geo. M. Matheson.	" "	850	" 1, 1900	May 31, 1889
Edith H. Lyon.	" "	850	" 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy.	" "	850	" 1, 1900	Jan. 31, 1891
Floretta K. Maracle.	" "	850	" 1, 1900	Feb. 7, 1891
Robert B. E. Moffat.	" "	850	" 1, 1900	May 31, 1890
Mary D. Maxwell.	" "	750	" 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Annie C. Taylor.	" "	850	" 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Frederick R. Byshe.	" "	850	" 1, 1900	July 21, 1891
Louisa E. Dale.	" "	800	" 1, 1900	" 21, 1891
James Guthrie.	" "	800	" 1, 1900	Oct. 14, 1891
Thos. P. Moffatt.	" "	800	" 1, 1900	Nov. 28, 1893
Alice M. S. Graham.	" "	700	" 1, 1900	Feb. 6, 1895
Frederick H. Byshe.	" "	650	" 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Emma S. Martin.	" "	600	" 1, 1901	April 1, 1895
Chas. A. Cooke.	" "	600	" 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1895
Sarah M. O'Grady.	" "	600	" 1, 1901	Feb. 15, 1896
Peter Jos. O'Connor.	" "	515	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
Margaret H. Brennan.	Writer.	460	May 26, 1899	May 26, 1899
Gertrude A. Gorrell.	" "	455	Jan. 22, 1900	Jan. 22, 1900
Audrey S. Jones.	" "	430	May 14, 1900	May 14, 1900
Sarah E. Whitehead.	" "	400	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Effie K. McLatchie.	" "	560	" 26, 1892	" 26, 1892
Benjamin Hayter.	Packer.	480	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
William Seale.	Messenger.	360	July 28, 1899	July 28, 1899
John Ackland.	" "	300	" 1, 1901	" 1, 1901
David Morin.	" "			

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Frederick H. Paget.	Attached to Accountant's Branch.	1,600	July 1, 1897	June 5, 1885
Jas. Ansdell Macrae.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,800	Oct. 1, 1892	" 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty.	Inspector of Timber.	1,200	June 21, 1893	" 21, 1886

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1901.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

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ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	\$ cts.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
W. L. Nichols.	Acting Indian Agent	825 00—With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel.	825 00	Sault Ste Marie.	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Adams, Joshua.	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.	500 00	Sarnia.	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyondinaga reserve.
Anderson, George.	Indian Agent.	60 00	60 00	Marysville.	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Bennett, Edmund.	"	—Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales.	1,200 00	Cornac.	Islands in River Trent.
Blomfield, Charles James.	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales.	1,200 00	Lakefield.	Six Nations of Grand river.
Cameron, Edwin D.	Indian Supt.	—Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales.	1,200 00	Brantford	Chippewas of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
English, Adam.	Indian Agent.	500 00	500 00	Sarnia.	Thessalon, Missisagi River and Thessalon Tp.
J. A. Gibson.	Guardian of Islands.	25 00	150 00	Mallorytown.	Ojibewas of Lake Superior.
Goulette, O. V.	"	500 00—\$24 office rent.	500 00	Gananoque	Parry Island, Dokia, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temagami and Wacha (or Gibson).
Hagan, Samuel.	Indian Agent.	800 00	800 00	Thessalon.	Moravians of the Thames.
Hodder, J. F.	Clerk, Indian Office.	900 00	900 00	Port Arthur.	Missisagias of Mud and Rice Lakes.
Hill, David Seymour.	"	720 00	720 00	Brantford.	Chippewas of Beauséjour, Christian Island.
Ironsides, Alex. McG.	Indian Supt.	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$60 office rent.	900 00	Manitowaning.	Chippewas of Beauséjour, Christian Island.
Maclean, William Brown.	"	500 00	500 00	Parry Sound.	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent.	325 00	325 00	Duart.	" and Pettawattamies of Walpole Island.
McFarlane, William.	"	500 00	500 00	Kene.	Sucker Creek, Sheguandah, North Bay, Meginet-tawan, Teut Grondin, Tahgaewinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
McGibbon, Charles.	"	500 00	500 00	Peneanguishene.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
McIver, John.	"	500 00	500 00	Cape Croker.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
McKelvey, Alex.	"	400 00	400 00	Wallaceburg.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
McPhee, Duncan J.	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	Atherley.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Sims, C. L. D.	"	500 00	500 00	Manitowaning.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Smith, W.	Clerk Indian Office.	500 00	500 00	Brantford.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Scotfield, John.	Indian Agent.	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.	600 00	Chippewa Hill.	Chippewas, Munsee and Oneidas of the Thames.
Ferguson, W. J. C.	Indian Land Agent.	600 00	600 00	Warton.	Missisagias of the Credit.
Sinclair, A.	Indian Agent.	325 00	325 00	Poplar Hill.	Missisagias of Atnwick.
Lynch, D. J.	"			Hagersville.	
Thackeray, John.	"			Roseneath.	

1-2 EDWARD VII, A. 1902

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1901.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Thorburn, J. H.	Indian Agent.	\$ cts. 800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheogwaning Obid- gong and West Bay.
Williams, Albert W.	"	100 00	Port Perry.	Mississaugas of Seaug.
Yates, John	"	350 00	Virginia.	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	600 00—Paid by Bands and appro- priation.		Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.	"	100 00		Mississagi River.
Bowman, George, M.D.	"	200 00		Chippewas of Beauséjour.
Carr-Saunders, John, M.D.	"	600 00		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Evans, J. W., M.D.	"	100 00—Voted by Parliament.		Indians between Chapleau and Poganising.
Forster, H. A., M.D.	"	500 00—Paid by Band.		Chippewas of Nawash.
Hay, W. W., M.D.	"	500 00		Indians on Walpole Island.
James, M., M.D.	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament.		Algonquin Indians.
Johnston, J., M.D.	"	250 00—Paid by Band.	Mattawa.	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Laurie, T. Clarke, M.D.	"	275 00		Mississaugas of Alnwick.
McLean, John, M.D.	"	150 00		Chippewas of Rama.
McDonald, R., M.D.	"	300 00—Paid by Band.		Mississaugas of the Credit.
McEwen, James A., M.D.	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament.		Onondagas of the Thames.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.	"	1,000 00—Paid by Band.		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McPail, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00		Moravians of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	"	250 00		Chippewas and Munsee of the Thames.
Moore, John, M.D.	"	250 00—Paid by Band.		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Pasmore, W. J., M.D.	"	250 00		"
Pringle, H. H., M.D.	"	150 00		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Pryor, E. L., M.D.	"	37 50		Mississaugas of Seaug.
Raid, J. A., M.D.	"	100 00		Garden River and Batchewana.
Seward, Levi, M.D.	"	2,800 00		Six Nations.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.	"	150 00		Mississaugas of Rice Lake.
Williams, R. W., M.D.	"	300 00		Chippewas of Seaugen.
Smith, Rev. A. G.	Missionary (C.E.).	500 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

QUEBEC.

Hastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent.	425 00.	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Recoumont reserves.
Paulsen, K.	"	100 00. Commission of 5 per	Quebec	Amalcoites of Cacoma.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

"	"	600 00—\$60 for office rent.	Caughnawaga.	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam	"	200 00	N. Temiscaming.	Lake Temiscaming.
Omiré, A. O., M. D.	"	200 00	St. François du Lac.	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Deslisle, Chas. O. H., M. D.	"	100 00	Becancour.	Abenakis of Becancour.
Donchué, W. T. A.	"	400 00	Pointe Bleue.	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Gagné, Rev. Jacob	"	100 00	Maria.	Micmacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe.	"	400 00	Bersimis.	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George	"	50 00—Commission of 10 p. c. on land rent and 2½ p. c. on distributions.	St. Régis.	Iroquois of St. Régis.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.	Indian Agent.	600 00	River Desert.	River Desert band, Manitwaki reserve.
Mulligan, E. A., M. D.	Medical Officer	200 00—Paid by Band.	Oka.	Micmacs of Gaspé.
McCartney, F. W., M. D.	"	80 00	St. Alexis de Metépédia.	Lake of Two Mountains.
Perrillat, Joseph	Indian Agent.	100 00	Pierreville.	Micmacs of Restigouche.
De Gouzaque, Rev. Jos.	Missionary, (R.C.)	235 00	Lorette.	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	St. Régis.	Hurons of Lorette.
Bourget, Rev. P.	"	125 00—Also \$25 for fuel.	Caughnawaga.	Iroquois of St. Régis.
Forbes, Rev. G.	"	100 00		" Caughnawaga.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent.	400 00	Richibucto.	Elle River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Poku-mouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabou-lac, Burnt Church, El Groul, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Rictouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Pelly, Westmoreland Co.
Farrell, James.	"	500 00—Allowed \$50 for office rent.	Fredericton.	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Sprague, T. F., M. D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Woodstock.	Northumberland County.
Ferguson, A. G., M. D.	"	25 00	Dalhousie.	"
Benson, J. S., M. D.	"	100 00	Chatham.	Kent County.
Deanond, J. F., M. D.	"	200 00	Newcastle.	King's County.
McWilliam, L. J., M. D.	"	175 00	Big Cove.	
Landry, D. V., M. D.	"	40 00	Tobique.	
McAllister, D. H., M. D.	"	200 00	Sussex.	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary, (R.C.)	100 00	Big Cove.	
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston.	
Morrisey, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Oak Point.	
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique.	
Cloud, John.	Constable	24 00	El Groul.	Northumberland County.
Sauke, John.	"	20 00	Big Cove.	Kent County.
Perley, Peter	Caretaker of Church	50 00	Tobique.	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1901.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent.	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County
Cameron, Rev. Angus.	"	100 00	Christmas Island.	" Cape Breton County.
DeMolitor, John J. E.	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Fraser, Rev. John.	"	100 00	St. Peter's	" New Brunswick, Salmon River reserve.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Calcutonia.	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridge-
				" water, New Germany, Chester, Mahone
				" Bay and Lunenburg.
McDonald, Arch. J.	"	100 00	Baddeck	" Victoria County.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties;
				" side reserves.
McLeod, Rev. John D.	"	100 00	Eureka	" Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
McIsaac, Rev. Donald.	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County; Malagawatch and
				" Whyteconagh reserves.
McMains, Rev. C. E.	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Peck, J. H.	"	50 00	Beaver River	" Digby County; Indian Hill reserve.
Rand, Fred A., M.D.	"	50 00	Parrsboro'	" Cumberland County; Franklin Manor
				" reserve (Halfway river).
Smith, Thos. E.	"	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County; Millbrook reserve.
Walla n. Almon.	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
Wells, George	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County; Maitland and Milford
				" reserves.
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
Bisette, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	St. Peter's	Richmond County; Salmon River reserve.
Ke-Jy, F. H., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Mackay, J. A., M.D.	"	50 00		Lunenburg County, East.
MacDonald, Hugh N., M.D.	"	75 00	Whyteconagh	Inverness County, Whyteconagh reserve.
MacDonell, D. M.D.	"	325 00	Baddeck	" Victoria County.
MacIsaac, J. R., M.D.	"	250 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
MacLennan, J. R., M.D.	"	150 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
MacLean, J. D., M.D.	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
MacLean, J. D., M.D.	"	75 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
MacLean, J. D., M.D.	"	75 00	Bridgewaters	Antigonish County, West.
MacLean, J. D., M.D.	"	100 00	Annapolis	Antigonish County.
MacLean, J. D., M.D.	"	100 00	Antigonish	Colchester County, Millbrook reserve.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintendent	300 00	Higgins Road.....	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond bay; Movell reserve, King's County.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,000 00	Victoria.....	Williams Lake agency.
MacLaughlin, W.	Senior Clerk.....	1,800 00	"	Fraser River ..
Stevens, W. A.	Clerk.....	1,000 00	"	Kootenay ..
McLachlan, D.	Messenger.....	600 00	"	West Coast ..
Green, Ashdown H.	Surveyor.....	1,800 00	Clinton	Kamloops-Okanagan agency.
Bell, Ewen.....	Indian Agent ..	1,200 00	New Westminster..	" ..
Devlin, Frank.....	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele.....	" ..
Guilford, Harry.....	"	1,200 00	Alberni.....	" ..
Irwin, Archibald.....	"	1,200 00	Savona	" ..
Robertson, W. R.	"	1,200 00	Quantichan.....	" ..
Loring, Richard E.	"	1,200 00	Hazelton.....	Babine ..
Pidcock, Richard H.	"	1,200 00	Cape Mudge.....	Kwawkwalth ..
Todd, Chas.....	"	1,800 00	Metlakatla.....	Northwest Coast
Telford, R. M.D.....	Medical Officer ..	300 00	Quantichan.....	" ..
Rollston, F. W., M.D.....	"	400 00	"	Chemainus ..
McKechnie, R. E., M.D.....	"	500 00	"	Cowichan ..
Large, R. W., M.D.....	"	120 00	Bella Bella.....	Nanaimo ..
Bolton, A. E., M.D.....	"	240 00	Port Simpson.....	Bella Bella ..
				Port Simpson.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Laird, Hon. David.....	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.....	
McKenna, J. A. J.	Asst. Indian Commissioner and Chief Inspector.	2,400 00	"	
Lash, J. B.	Secy. to Commissioner.	1,500 00	"	
Ponton, Arch. W.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario			
Reid, J. L., Sr.	Asst. Surveyor.....	1,800 00	"	
McDonald, Allan.....	Storekeeper.....	1,400 00	"	
Belournay, Geo. A., M.A.....	Clerk.....	1,200 00	"	
Jean, G. E.	Clerk.....	1,000 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1901.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	\$ cts.		
Robson, M.	Stenographer and	600 00	Winnipeg, Man.	
Gordon, M.	Typewriter.	480 00	"	
Polk, L.	Clerk.	360 00	"	
Thompson, T.	Caretaker.	144 00	"	
	MANITOBA			
	SUPERINTENDENT.			
McColl, Ebenezer.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	2,400 00.	Winnipeg, Man.	Clandeboyne and Berens River agencies.
Lavoie, L. J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,800 00.	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage, Couchiching and Savanne agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,800 00.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and the Pas.
Gauthier, Pierre.	Interpreter.	360 00.	"	"
Campbell, M.	Farmier.	300 00.	Swan Lake, Man.	"
Glinn, J. C.	"	200 00.	Dominion City, Man.	"
	TREATY No. 2.			
Swinford, S.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Manitowapah Agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Rbb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek reserves.
Tucker, Geo.	Farmier.	20 00.	Indian Ford, Man.	
Wright, J. P.	TREATY No. 3. Indian Agent.	1,200 00.	Port Frances, Ont.	Couchiching Agency: Hungry Hill, Long Sault, Manitow, Little Portne, Couchiching, Sturgeon.

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TREATY NO. 5.					
Courtney, Joseph.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask		ing, Niacatohewin, Nickicicoonemeneann. Seine River and Lac la Croix. The Pas Agency : Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawamin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland. Barnes River agency : Black River, Hollow-water River, Loon Strait, Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Barnes River, Pekanga- kun, Grand Rapids (Barnes River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake.
Saumens, Rev. John.....	"	1,000 00	Barnes River, Man.		
McGibbon, Alex	NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENT. Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	2,200 00	Qu'Appelle.....		Birds, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	1,800 00	Battleford		Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge reserves.
Fiddler, M.	Teamster and Inter- preter	360 00			
TREATY No. 4.					
<i>Birds Agency.</i>					
Wheatley, G. H	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Birds, Man.....		Birdtail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseeoowenin, Waywayscappo, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Dickenson, S. M	Clerk.....	720 00	"		
Black, John	Interpreter	300 00	"		
Yeomans, E. H	Farmer	480 00	"		
<i>Pelly Agency.</i>					
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Côté, Asa.....		Côté, Key's, and Keesekouse reserves.
Fisher, F.	Interpreter & Clerk..	480 00	"		
Hunt, Jas	Labourer	300 00	"		
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>					
Short, J. W	Farmer in charge....	900 00	Cannington Manor, Asa		Pheasant Rump's,* Striped Blanket's and White Bear's reserves.
Murison, W	Farmer	480 00	"		
<i>Crooked Lake Agency.</i>					
Magnus, Pegg	Indian Agent.....	1,100 00	Broadview, Asas.....		Oohapowoc's, Kakewistahaw's, Coweess and Sak- may's reserves.
Jovett, John W	Clerk.....	600 00	"		
Sutherland, J. A.	Miller and Black- smith	600 00	"		
Pollock, Isaac	Farmer	480 00	"		
Hourie, Peter	"	480 00	"		
Gameron, Henry	Interpreter.....	300 00	"		

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Lettellier, J. S.	"	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequahey's, Mistawasis, Abitaka-
Turcotte, N.	"	360 00	"	kacop's, Kapahawikenum's, Keeneemotayo's,
McKay, A. J.	"	480 00	"	Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux reserves.
Carlton Agency.				
Goodfellow, W. B.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	White Cap Sioux reserve.
Jackson, T. E.	Clerk	600 00	"	Montreal Lake and Lac La Ronge reserves.
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	"	Big River reserve.
MoBeath, Wm.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Anderson, P.	"	480 00	Saskatoon	
Tucker, W. R.	Overseer.	240 00	Montreal Lake	
Garnet, P.	"	180 00	Montreal Lake	
Pratt, Rupert.	Interpreter.	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	
Dreaver, J., sr.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Battleford Agency.				
Day, J. P. G.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's,
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	600 00	"	Little Pine's, Moccasin's and Thunderchild's re-
Nolan, A.	Farmer	480 00	"	serves.
Simpson, S. S.	"	480 00	"	
Heureux, M. L.	"	480 00	"	
Jefferson, R.	"	480 00	"	
McDonald, N.	Timster & Interpreter	360 00	"	
Union Lake Agency.				
Sibbold, W.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Union Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch and Chipewyan No. 124, reserves.
Lovell, L.	Farmer & Miller	600 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Interpreter.	240 00	"	
Slater, Thos.	Stockman	420 00	"	
Saddle Lake Agency.				
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahstanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la
Tompkins, P.	Farmer	480 00	"	Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake
Batty, J.	"	480 00	"	reserves.
Whitford, S.	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
Mann, B. E.	Clerk	180 00	"	
Edmonton Agency.				
Gibbons, James.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White
Carruthers, H. A.	Clerk.	660 00	"	Whale Lake reserves.
Bard, D.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
Hewitt, W. G.	Farmer	420 00	"	
McGee, T.	Miller	600 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1901.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.

Name	Office	Annual Salary, &c.	Address	Lands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>Holbrook Agency</i>				
Grant, Wm. S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Holbrook, Alta.	Samsen, Kinnickinnick and Louis Bull's lands
Frostman, T. J.	Clerk	400 00	"	
Moore, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Whitford, Gilbert	Timber & Interpreter	300 00	"	
Blanc, H.	Miller	120 00	"	
Donaldson, John	Blacksmith	180 00	"	
Indian	Mail Carrier	60 00	"	
<i>Stony Agency</i>				
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee reserve.
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	400 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
Godin, Tom	Assistant Interpreter	60 00	"	
<i>Stony Agency</i>				
Sibbald, H. E.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Nichol, H.	Clerk	400 00	"	
Schubert, W.	Herder	240 00	"	
Indian	"	180 00	"	
<i>Blackfoot Agency</i>				
Marble, J. A.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Calcutta, Alta.	Blackfoot Indians
Wright, R.	Clerk and Interpreter	600 00	"	
Wright, W.	(Farmer)	720 00	"	
Wright, W.	"	480 00	"	
Wright, W.	"	120 00	"	
Wright, W.	"	600 00	"	

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<i>Blood Agency.</i>		Macleod, Alta.		Blood Indians.	
Wilson, James	Indian Agent.	1,100 00			
Black, Wm.	Clerk	600 00			
Grant, Jas A.	Farmer	480 00			
Wamon, W.	"	480 00			
Clarke, Clifford H.	"	480 00			
Rhodes, F.	Issuer	540 00			
English, John	Interpreter.	300 00			
Indian.	Scout	120 00			
"	"	120 00			
Sister St. Eusebe.	Hospital Matron	180 00			
" Brannigan	" Nurse.	120 00			
" Girard	" "	120 00			
<i>Peigan Agency.</i>		Macleod, Alta.		Peigan Indians.	
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00			
Hollies, J.	Clerk and Issuer	600 00			
McDonald, R. C.	Stockman	480 00			
Scott, Thos.	Interpreter.	300 00			
Indian.	Scout	120 00			
<i>Medical Officers.</i>					
Hanson, Thos., M. D.	Medical Officer.	700 00			
Moore, Robert, M. D.	"	480 00			
Steep, J. R., M. D.	"	800 00			
Donovan, H. J., M. D.	"	480 00			
Edwards, O. C., M. D.	"	1,800 00			
Fraser, M. S., M. D.	"	480 00			
Goodwin, R., M. D.	"	200 00			
Lafferty, J. D., M. D.	"	1,800 00			
Macadam, S. T., M. D.	"	900 00			
Seymour, M. M., M. D.	"	600 00			
Bird, Jas. R., M. D.	"	600 00			
Carthew, E. C., M. D.	"	600 00			
Matheson, E., M. D.	"	100 00			
Kitchen, E. C., M. D.	"	150 00			
Ingersoll, I. F., M. D.	"	500 00			
Kalbfleisch, W. H., M. D.	"	600 00			
Bonjour, Victor, M. D.	"	300 00			
Reid, J. L., M. D.	"	300 00			
Tyerman, F. D., M. D.	"	1,400 00			
Harrison, J. D., M. D.	"	750 00			
Hardy, John G., M. D.	"	300 00			
		Rat Portage, Ont.		Rat Portage agency.	
		Fort Frances, Ont.		Couchiching " "	
		Winnipeg, Man.		Claudeboye agency; Rupert's Land and St. Boni-	
				face industrial schools.	
		Red Deer, Alta.		Red Deer industrial school.	
		Macleod, Alta.		Treaty 8.	
		Brandon, Man.		Brandon industrial school.	
		Elkhorn, Man.		Elkhorn industrial school.	
		Calgary, Alta.		Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High	
				River and Calgary industrial schools.	
		Battleford, Sask.		Battleford agency and industrial school.	
		Fort Qu'Appelle		Qu'Appelle industrial school.	
		Whitecourt, Alta.		Crooked Lake agency.	
		Qu'Appelle		File Hills and Touchwood Hills agencies.	
		Union Lake, Sask.		Union Lake agency.	
		Prince Albert, Sask.		Emmanuel College.	
		Regina, Alta.		Regina industrial school.	
		Kalgonic, "		Muscowepung agency.	
		Sintulata, "		Asiniboine agency.	
		Prince Albert, Sask.		Duck Lake agency.	
		"		Carlton agency and Duck Lake reserves and board-	
		"		ing school.	
		Edmonton, Alta.		Edmonton agency.	
		Carlyle, Alta.		Moose Mountain agency.	

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	1,150 00	1,141 03	8 97	
Relief and seed grain.....	2,700 00	2,711 50		11 50
Medical attendance and medicines.....	3,700 00	3,676 58	23 42	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.	450 00	179 73	270 27	
	8,000 00	7,708 84	302 66	11 50

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries.....	1,284 00	1,212 00	72 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	2,300 00	2,313 80		13 80
Medical attendance and medicines.....	3,740 00	3,741 25		1 25
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	500 00	299 97	0 03	
	7,824 00	7,567 02	72 03	15 05

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries.....	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain.....	925 00	724 12	200 88	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	650 00	592 29	57 71	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	75 00	15 50	59 50	
	1,950 00	1,631 91	318 09	

RETURN B(4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Annunities and commutations.....	146,968 00	146,918 00	50 00	
Implements, tools and harness.....	8,192 00	8,037 40	154 60	
Field and garden seeds.....	3,383 00	3,382 56	0 44	
Live stock.....	7,344 00	7,324 60	19 40	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians.....	202,598 00	199,481 93	3,116 07	
Triennial clothing.....	5,918 00	5,492 86	425 14	
Day, boarding and industrial schools.....	288,182 00	272,632 25	15,549 75	
Surveys.....	5,000 00	4,935 06	64 94	
Sioux.....	6,578 70	6,206 68	372 02	
Grist and saw-mills.....	1,113 00	1,039 41	73 59	
General expenses.....	143,188 50	143,457 55		319 05
	818,415 20	798,908 30	19,825 95	319 05

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RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Service.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	20,560 00	19,838 84	721 16	
Relief of distress.....	4,500 00	4,571 31		71 31
Seed, implements and tools.....	1,000 00	847 44	152 56	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	11,000 00	10,998 33	1 67	
Day schools.....	8,600 00	6,856 06	1,743 94	
Industrial and boarding schools.....	59,050 00	55,651 57	3,398 43	
Surveys and Reserve Commission.....	7,000 00	7,226 36		226 36
Steamer <i>Vigilant</i>	2,000 00	662 18	1,337 87	
Travelling expenses.....	5,000 00	4,402 14	597 86	
Miscellaneous and office—including hospitals, irriga- tion, dyking and suppression of liquor traffic.....	10,920 00	3,388 60	2,531 40	
	129,630 00	119,442 78	10,484 89	297 67

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Relief, seed, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec.....	5,600 00	5,301 10	298 90	
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Ontario.....	2,000 00	2,118 87		118 87
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.....	500 00	414 68	85 32	
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.....	38,965 00	38,827 83	137 17	
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson and Agent at St. Regis.....	150 00	150 00		
Removal of Lake of Two Mountain Indians, Oka to Gibson.....	200 00		200 00	
Robinson Treaty annuities.....	16,806 00	16,183 75	622 25	
Survey of Indian reserves.....	500 00	69 88	430 12	
For Indian Land Management Fund.....	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Grant to Agricultural Society—Munsees of the Thames.....	90 00	90 00		
To assist in the suppression of liquor traffic.....	500 00	494 12	5 88	
For the erection of a lock-up at St. Regis.....	500 00	173 65	326 35	
Repairs to old mission house at Caughnawaga.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Road through Golden Lake Indian reserve.....	300 00	300 00		
Claims of Jno. Harrison for value of land and improve- ments thereon.....	1,300 00	1,268 80	31 20	
Repairing Indian chapel at Maria.....	121 69	121 69		
	82,532 69	80,514 37	2,137 19	118 87

RETURN B (7)—GENERAL.

Allowance to J. A. Macrae when acting as Half-breed and Indian Commissioner, Treaty 8.....	885 00		*885 00	
J. A. Macrae, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	1,800 00	1,800 00		
George L. Chitty, Inspector of timber.....	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Travelling expenses of these officers.....	1,200 00	555 90	644 10	
	5,085 00	3,555 90	1,529 10	

* Expenditure charged to Treaty 8, Manitoba and Northwest appropriation.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended June 30, 1901.

770 Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, June 30, 1900.....		3,893,622 68
Collections on land sales ; timber and stone dues ; rents, fines and fees.....		129,357 87
Interest for year ended June 30, 1901, on above balance.....		161,811 65
Legislative grants to supplement the Funds.....		30,633 75
Outstanding cheques for 1898-99.....		31 49
Expenditure during the year 1900-1901.....	274,063 62	
Balance, June 30, 1901.....	3,941,393 77	
	4,215,457 39	4,215,457 39

For full details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund, see Part 'J' of the Auditor General's Report.





